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STORY OF NEW PALTZ
NEW YORK

AND

ITS OLD FAMILIES

(From 1678 to 1820)

By RALPH LE FEVRE

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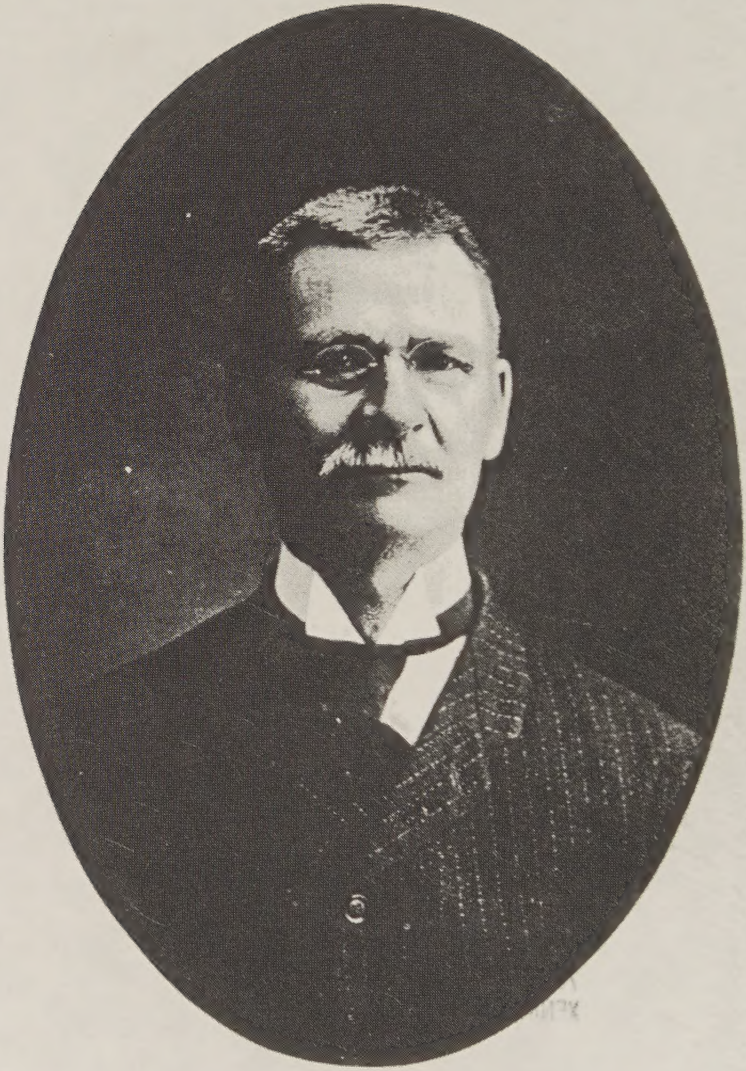

Ralph Le Fevre

SECOND EDITION

HISTORY OF NEW PALTZ
NEW YORK

AND

ITS OLD FAMILIES

(FROM 1678 TO 1820)

INCLUDING THE HUGUENOT PIONEERS AND OTHERS WHO SETTLED IN NEW PALTZ PREVIOUS TO THE REVOLUTION

With an Appendix bringing down the history of certain families and some other matter to 1850

By RALPH LE FEVRE

President New Paltz Huguenot, Patriotic, Historical and Monumental Society; Corresponding Member Huguenot Society of America; Corresponding Member New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; Forty years Editor of New Paltz Independent

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Wife of the author, to whom this book is dedicated in recognition of the active aid and encouragement, without which the work would not have been undertaken or carried through.

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PREFACE

IT is natural for the people of any country or community to feel an interest in the history of their ancestors. Even the most savage nations have carefully cherished traditions of the deeds and prowess of their forefathers.

To every man the honorable fame of his progenitors is an incentive to emulate their noble deeds.

In the early settlement of New Paltz and its history for nearly a century afterwards there is such a touch of romance, such a blending of the stern realities of frontier life with the harmony of the poet's golden age, such noble examples of devotion to the cause of religious liberty, such brotherly kindness toward each other as exiles for a common cause, that the example should not be lost to posterity.

Our old men are falling around us. The traditions which they cherished are perishing with them. What is to be saved from oblivion must be saved now—in this generation.

With these feelings we have undertaken the task of gathering up the scattered links of history and joining them in a chain that should stretch down from the days of the Patentees.

In writing the history of New Paltz it is not to be expected that the record of all its early settlers can be carried back of the time when our ancestors fled from France. Louis XIV was not satisfied with driving his Protestant subjects out of the country and confiscating their lands and goods.—Their very names were suppressed from baptismal and genealogical records. Weiss' History of the French

Protestant Refugees says: "Under certain plausible pretexts Louis XIV compelled the consistories of the Reformed churches to surrender their title papers and their registers of baptism, marriages and burials. These important documents were suppressed, and thus a great number of noble families found themselves deprived of all legal means of proving their origin."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

PAGE

Events preceding the settlement 1
All probably lived at Hurley 20

CHAPTER II

More land wanted 21
Deed of gift to Jean Cottin 22
The French schoolmasters at New Paltz 25
Houses built by Patentees 28
Dressmaking in the old days 32
The first sales of land 33

CHAPTER III

The French records of New Paltz church 37

CHAPTER IV

The blending of French and Dutch at New Paltz 44

CHAPTER V

Collection of old papers 49
Patentees' trunk 53

CHAPTER VI

The spelling of various family names 55

CHAPTER VII

Moving out and moving in 58
Dutch language superseding the French 59
Territory formerly part of the town, but not within the Paltz Patent 60
The first public highway 62
Disputes in regard to the boundaries of the Patent 63

CHAPTER VIII

A pure Democracy 66
Land worked in common 69
The government of the Dusine 69

Chapter IX

PAGE
The Indians and hunting stories 78
Stolen by the Indians 82
Some hunting stories 83
Wild pigeons and larger game 86
Desperate fight with a bear 87

Chapter X

Property holders at New Paltz in early days 89
Taxpayers in 1712 89
The building of the first stone church 91
Freeholders in 1728 92
New Paltz taxpayers in 1728 92
List of slave holders in 1755 93
Value of the Precinct of New Paltz in 1765 93

Chapter XI

The contract of 1744 103
Civil government 107
Neighborhoods annexed to New Paltz 107
Payments of rents and taxes 108
Tax receipt 108

Chapter XII

A short historical memorandum 110
Matters submitted to voters 112

Chapter XIII

The first manufacturing industry in Southern Ulster 115
Soldiers in the Colonial period 116
Coats of arms in Huguenot families at New Paltz 119

Chapter XIV

Tories in the Revolution 122
Old frame houses 124
A famous old oak 125
How they crossed the Wallkill 127
The Springtown merchant of 1800 129
Washington Irving and Martin Van Buren 130
Regimental training 131
Amusements in the olden times 132

Chapter XV

PAGE
The New Paltz church ... 134
The two French pastors ... 137
The first stone church ... 139
Rev. Johannes Van Driessen ... 141
Rev. Barent Vrooman ... 144
Baptizing the children at Kingston ... 145
Connection between Church and State ... 146
Rev. Johannes Mauritius Goetschius ... 147
The Conferentia church ... 148
The second stone church ... 152
Rev. John H. Meyer ... 156
Rev. Peter D. Freligh ... 157
Rev. William R. Bogardus ... 157
Rev. Douw Van Olinda ... 158

Chapter XVI

Old county records at Kingston ... 160
Could not build the church by tax ... 164
Wills of early New Paltz people ... 164
Other valuable papers ... 165

Chapter XVII

Articles of Association ... 167

Chapter XVIII

New Paltz in the Revolution ... 171
First Ulster County Regiment ... 172
Second Ulster County Regiment ... 173
Third Ulster County Regiment ... 173
Fourth Ulster County Regiment ... 174

Chapter XIX

Guarding the Frontier from Tories and Indians ... 178
Colonel Cantine's letters to General Clinton ... 179
Money promised when he was appointed at New Paltz ... 180
Murdered by Indians ... 181
Escaped from Indian captivity ... 181
Paying his men ... 182
Cowardly behavior of Orange County Militia ... 182
Two hundred Indians reported—man shot ... 183
Time of some of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck's men expired ... 183

PAGE
Gen. Clinton replies 183
Plundered by the Militia 184
Indian villages destroyed 188
Still another attack on Wawarsing 188
Capt. Abram Deyo's men 188

CHAPTER XX

History of farming at New Paltz 190
The poor soil of Kettleborough 194
Clover and plaster the first commercial fertilizers 194
Ancient names of clearings on the Wallkill 194
Racing horses 196
Depression among the farmers 196
The implements used by our Forefathers 197
The New Paltz turnpike 197

CHAPTER XXI

New Paltz village and town in 1820 199
Springtown in 1820 203
Houses north of our village in 1820 204
Bontecoe in 1820 206
Libertyville in 1820 208
Ohioville in 1820 208
Houses south of our village in 1820 209
Butterville in 1820 212
Plutarch in 1820 215
Industries in this town in 1820 215
Teachers about 1820 and earlier 216
Alexander Doag 217
Gilbert C. Rice 218
Miss Ransome 218

CHAPTER XXII

The family of Louis Bevier the Patentee 223
Jean Bevier 227
Abraham Bevier 229
Samuel Bevier 230
Louis Bevier 230
Genealogy of the Bevier family 233

CHAPTER XXIII

The Deyo family at New Paltz 253
Pierre the Patentee 256

PAGE
Christian, son of Pierre the Patentee..... 259
Jacobus Deyo 260
Abraham Deyo, son of Pierre the Patentee..... 261
Capt. Abraham Deyo..... 264
Soldiers in Capt. Abm. Deyo's Company..... 264
Daniel Deyo 266
Simeon Deyo 269
Jonathan Deyo 270
Philip Deyo 271
The family of Hendricus, son of Pierre the Patentee..... 273

CHAPTER XXIV
The DuBois family at New Paltz..... 280

CHAPTER XXV
Abraham DuBois, the Patentee..... 289

CHAPTER XXVI
The family of Isaac DuBois, one of the New Paltz Patentees..... 293
Daniel, son of Isaac..... 294
Simon DuBois 299
Andries DuBois 302
Joseph DuBois 302
Benjamin DuBois 303

CHAPTER XXVII
Solomon DuBois, son of Louis the Patentee..... 305
Hendricus DuBois 312

CHAPTER XXVIII
Louis DuBois, Jun., son of Louis the Patentee..... 314
Louis, son of Louis Jun..... 317
Jonathan, son of Louis, Jun..... 318
Nathaniel, son of Louis, Jun..... 322

CHAPTER XXIX
Military service of Col. Lewis DuBois..... 325

CHAPTER XXX
The Freer family at New Paltz..... 349
Hugo Senior, son of Hugo the Patentee..... 352
Isaac, son of Hugo Senior..... 360

PAGE
Jonas, son of Hugo Senior 361
Abraham, son of Hugo the Patentee 363
Jacob, son of Hugo the Patentee 364
Jean, son of Hugo the Patentee 365

CHAPTER XXXI

Abraham Hasbrouck, the Patentee 368
Daniel, son of Abraham the Patentee 370
Solomon, son of Abraham the Patentee 372
Joseph, son of Abraham the Patentee 375
Col. Abraham, son of Joseph 382
Isaac, son of Joseph and grandson of Abraham the Patentee 386
Jacob A., son of Joseph of Guilford 387
Benjamin, son of Joseph and grandson of Abraham the Patentee .. 389
Col. Jonathan, son of Joseph 390
Rachel Hasbrouck's ride from Newburgh to Guilford 393
Benjamin, son of Abraham the Patentee 394

CHAPTER XXXII

The family of Jean Hasbrouck the Patentee 397
The Stone Ridge Hasbroucks 402

CHAPTER XXXIII

The LeFevre family in America 407
The LeFevre family in New Paltz 409
The homestead on the plains 418
The Kettleborough LeFevres 422
The LeFevre family at Bontecoe 432
The Bloomingdale LeFevres 448

CHAPTER XXXIV

The Auchmoody family 451

CHAPTER XXXV

The Budd family 453

CHAPTER XXXVI

The Hardenbergh family 455
Col. Johannes Hardenbergh of Rosendale 460

CHAPTER XXXVII

The Wurts family 464

CHAPTER XXXVIII

PAGE

Old Dutch families at New Paltz and vicinity 467

CHAPTER XXXIX

The Low family at New Paltz 468

CHAPTER XL

The Klaarwater (Clearwater) family 470

CHAPTER XLI

The Ean family 474

CHAPTER XLII

The Van Wagenen family at New Paltz 479

CHAPTER XLIII

The Elting family in New Paltz 481
Roelif, the first Elting in New Paltz 483
Roelif Elting's children 484
Josias Elting and his descendants 486
The Elting homestead 487
The Hurley Eltings 497

CHAPTER XLIV

Families living in the congregation but not in the Precinct of New Paltz 499
The Schoonmaker family in Gardiner 499
The Ronk family 500
The Relyea family 502
The Smith family at Swartekill 503

CHAPTER XLV

Genealogy of the French settlers of New Paltz to the third generation 505

ILLUSTRATIONS

PAGE

Ralph LeFevre ..... Frontispiece
Mrs. Ralph LeFevre 3
Original deed from the Indians..... 16–17
Deed of gift to Jean Cottin..... 24
Agreement to learn dressmaking trade..... 32
Deed from Anthony Crispell to Hugo Freer..... 35
Tax list of 1712..... 90
A famous old oak..... 125
Old paper with signature of Rev. Pierre Daille..... 137
The first stone church..... 130
The second stone church..... 152
Sky Top 220
The Louis Bevier house at Marbletown..... 231
The ancient document with signature of Pierre Deyo..... 258
The Deyo house at New Paltz..... 262
The house of Daniel Deyo at Ireland Corners..... 267
House of Hendricus Deyo at Bontecoe..... 272
Tombstone of Margerite Van Bummel, wife of Hendricus Deyo.. 274
Receipts with signatures of Louis DuBois, the Patentee..... 285
Document with signature of Abraham DuBois, the Patentee..... 288
Tombstone of Abraham DuBois, the Patentee..... 292
The old DuBois house or fort in this village..... 295
Tombstone of Daniel DuBois in graveyard in this village..... 298
Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois..... 308
House of Capt. Louis J. DuBois..... 320
House of Col. Lewis DuBois at Marlborough..... 324
The old Freer house in our village..... 348
Letter from Jean Giron to Hugo Freer, Senior, and wife..... 355
The Abraham Hasbrouck house in our village..... 367
Tombstone of Joseph Hasbrouck in the old graveyard in this village. 376
The Jean Hasbrouck house, now the Memorial House..... 396
LeFevre tombstone in old burying ground in this village..... 416
The house of Abraham LeFevre, one of the first settlers at Kettleborough 429
House built by Maj. Isaac LeFevre at Bontecoe..... 436
Scene on the Wallkill at Bontecoe..... 439

PAGE

The house of Daniel LeFevre, great-grandfather of the author... 444
House of Col. Abraham J. Hardenbergh at Guilford..... 459
Ancient map of the Patent..... 462
Ruins of the Ean house at Bontecoe..... 475
The Eltinge homestead, originally the Bevier house..... 488
The oldest brick house in the town..... 495
Louis Bevier of Marbletown..... 506

History of New Paltz

CHAPTER I

Events Preceding the Settlement

WITH modesty, yet with confidence, we make the claim that the early history of no other portion of our land can excel in interest that of New Paltz. With the exception of Kingston no other place in this part of the country was settled at so early a date. The New Paltz church was organized exactly forty years before the first church was erected in Poughkeepsie. Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, grandson of one of the early settlers of New Paltz, built Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. Col. Lewis DuBois, a great-grandson of one of the early settlers at New Paltz, built what was doubtless the first house at Marlborough, on the river front. Two other New Paltz men, John and Abram Bevier, were the first settlers in the town of Wawarsing.

Peter Guimar, of Moir, in Santaigne, who was one of the pioneers of Orange county and one of the seven men who made a settlement in 1690 at what is now Cuddebackville, at the stone fort, which was for half a century an outpost of civilization, married Esther, daughter of Jean Hasbrouck, one of the New Paltz patentees.

But it is not only because New Paltz was the cradle of surrounding settlements, nor only on account of its antiquity, that we claim for New Paltz the most interesting place in the history of the early settlements. It is not because the New Paltz patentees purchased the lands of the Indians before William Penn had performed a like gracious

deed, with like peaceful results, in Pennsylvania; it is not because New Paltz was one of the few Huguenot settlements in this country, and perhaps the only one in which the stock of original settlers was not speedily overwhelmed in a flood of new-comers from other European nationalities; nor yet is it because the little community existed for half a century to some extent as a miniature republic—must we say aristocracy?—in which the Dusine exercised judicial and legislative powers, and the church owned no higher authority than its own membership. No; it is for none of these facts, though rendering the history of New Paltz so unique and peculiar, that we claim for it the most interesting place in the narrative of early settlements. But it is for one other circumstance, coming down to our own day; it is because at New Paltz, as in no other place in our country, the homesteads have been handed down in the family ever since the first settlement. In the house in which I was born and of which I am at the present time the owner, my father lived before me, my grandfather spent his days there, my great-grandfather dwelt there. A few rods off my great-great-grandfather's house was built. In the old street in our village the Deyo house, the DuBois house and the houses of the two Hasbrouck brothers came down in the same family for nearly two hundred years.

While New Paltz was, to a great extent, the cradle of surrounding towns, the Huguenots kept their grip on their own old homesteads, and their conservatism we consider a more remarkable point, by far, than the early date of the settlement. In church matters this point in their character is still more noticeable, and whether the settlement at New Paltz is acknowledged to be the most interesting of any in the country or not, there can scarcely be a doubt that this claim will be conceded

in regard to the Reformed Church in our village. Over 200 years ago our church organized. By the grace of God it has grown and flourished from that time until the present day. For fifty years of its history the records, still in existence, were kept to a great extent in French; for seventy years longer in the Holland tongue, and afterwards in English. But, now that we have stated what there is peculiar in the early history of New Paltz, we must go back to show the causes that led up to that settlement.

Two hundred and thirty years have passed since the first settlers reared their humble homes in New Paltz. Of the history previous to that time we know but little. We only know that they left their native land, on account of religious persecution, and after a residence of a short period in that portion of Germany, known as the Paltz, or Palatinate, came to the New World, from 1660 to 1675. The history of the French Huguenots, in their own country for a century preceding, had been a history of blood. The Reformation had not been slow to take deep root, and among the names of French reformers is that of sturdy John Calvin, whose fame has spread wherever Protestantism has obtained a foothold; but while, partly from political causes, the reformation succeeded in England and in the north of Germany, in France it had to fight, almost from the first, against the power of the court, the priesthood and the prevailing popular sentiment. Nevertheless the Huguenots numbered in their ranks many of the nobility and a great portion of the most intelligent people. Three civil wars had raged between the Catholics and the Protestants.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, which was planned by Catharine De Medici, the wicked mother of Charles IX, the king, and was intended to destroy the

Protestants at one blow, had but strengthened their hands. Although outnumbered, ten to one, by the Catholics, they had gallantly sustained themselves in arms, upheld, in part, by moral support from Germany, as well as more tangible aid from Queen Elizabeth, of England. The death of Henry III left the Protestant Henry, of Navarre, as the legal heir to the crown, but the Catholics were determined that no heretic should sit on the throne of France. For years Henry waged an unequal war for his inheritance, with a courage and a gallantry that made his name famous, but the odds were too great; he found himself forced to give up his religion or continue a hopeless contest. He chose the former alternative, declaring that "the crown was worth a mass." Shortly afterward, in 1598, he granted the celebrated Edict of Nantes, which secured to Protestants freedom of conscience and all political and religious rights.

In 1610 Henry met his death at the hands of an assassin, and the Protestants being left without a protector their troubles again commenced. In 1628 Rochelle, which had been their stronghold and had been in their possession for seventy years, was taken, after a siege of fourteen months, during which so desperate a resistance was made that the population of the city was reduced, by war and famine, from 30,000 to 5,000 souls. Notwithstanding that Rochelle was wrested from their grasp, while Richelieu managed the realm, yet this was done rather as a political measure, because Protestantism threatened to become a state within a state, than for the purpose of religious persecution. Richelieu was no bigot; in the thirty-years' war he aided the Protestants and the Huguenots could not complain much of persecution during his administration or that of his successor, Mazarin. But from the time of Mazarin's death,

in 1661, when Louis XIV himself assumed the reins of authority, until the formal revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, which was the last act in a series of persecutions, the Protestants of France suffered greatly. Before the formal revocation of the Edict whole troops of dissolute soldiers were let loose upon them, and frightful barbarities followed.

Half a million of subjects of the French king left their native country and fled to foreign lands. Borne on this wave of immigration and prizing liberty of conscience above everything else, the brave-hearted men, who afterward settled New Paltz, fled across the frontier, and found an asylum in that part of Germany known as the Palatinate or Paltz—the name being borne now only by a castle on the Rhine. Here they could not long remain in peace, for the armies of their cruel monarch, in the wars which he almost constantly carried on with other European powers, repeatedly invaded and ravaged the Palatinate. In 1664 an army under Turenne, one of his generals, desolated that province without mercy, and it may be at this time some of our forefathers resolved to cross the Atlantic and escape from their merciless foes.

At this time the Huguenots were flying to different portions of the New World, as well as Europe, for protection. As early as 1625 several families settled in New York, then in possession of the Dutch, and were the first permanent settlers. Others were to be found in Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and especially in South Carolina, where a large portion of the most honored names are of Huguenot origin. Scattered like leaves by the autumn blast, they were tossed hither and thither, and it is probable that by 1663 a score or more had found their way to Kingston—

called Esopus by the Dutch—then a flourishing village. We know that Louis DuBois, who was one of the first New Paltz immigrants, had been there two or three years at least before that time. In 1663 Kingston was burned by the Indians, and the wife and three children of Louis DuBois, the Walloon, as he was called, were among those carried away captive.

This Louis DuBois, who became the leader of the settlement at New Paltz, was usually called Louis, the Walloon, the Walloons being the residents of that part of Flanders lying between the Scheldt and Lys. He was born in the hamlet of Wicres, near Lille, in the province of Artois, in French Flanders, October 27, 1626, and was the son of Chretien DuBois, whose farm is still pointed out. Louis moved to Manheim, on the Rhine, the capital of the Palatinate, or Paltz, a little principality, now incorporated in Baden, and there he married Catharine Blancon, the daughter of a burgher residing there, named Matthew Blançon, who was also a native of Artois. Manheim was, at that time, a refuge for the Protestants from the neighboring parts of France, and Baird, in his Huguenot Emigration, says: "The Le-Fevers, Hasbroucks, Crispells, etc., were associated with Louis DuBois at Manheim."

Anthony Crispell was the first of the New Paltz patentees to come to America. He came in company with his father-in-law, Matthew Blanchan,* on the Gilded Otter arriving at New York in June, 1660. Governor Stuyvesant gave Blanchan a letter to Sergeant Romp, in Esopus, whither they at once proceeded.

Louis DuBois, who was also a son-in-law of Blanchan, probably came over on the ship St. Jan Baptist, which

* There is no uniformity in the early records in the spelling of French surnames and therefore none is attempted in this book.

landed August 6, 1661. Blanchan had sojourned in England before crossing the ocean, and probably his two sons-in-law, likewise. Blanchan, DuBois and Crispell all got land at Hurley. In 1661 Louis DuBois' third son, Jacob, was presented for baptism at the church at Kingston, as still shown by the church register, that being one of the earliest entries.

In 1663, June 10, Hurley and part of Kingston were burned by the Indians, and the wife of Louis DuBois and three children were among those carried away captive. Likewise the two children of Matthew Blanchan, Jr., and the wife and child of Anthony Crispell.

Three months afterward an expedition under Captain Kregier, sent from New York, recovered the captives; surprising the Indians at their fort near the Hogabergh, in Shawangunk. The story, which is dear to the Huguenot heart of New Paltz, is that when Captain Kregier and his company, directed by an Indian, attacked the savages at their place of refuge near the Shawangunk Kill, they were about to burn one or more captives at the stake, and the women commenced singing the 137th Psalm, which so pleased the red men that they deferred the proposed death by torture, and in the meantime Captain Kregier's band, with Louis DuBois and others, arrived and rescued the captives from a horrible death, Louis DuBois himself killing with his sword an Indian who was in advance of the rest before the alarm could be raised. Captain Kregier's report says nothing about this. However, we shall not give up the tradition as it contains nothing irreconcilable with the report of Captain Kregier, which deals mainly with the fighting done by his soldiers, while tradition would dwell more upon the condition of the captives.

The tradition concerning the impending fate of the wife of Louis DuBois at the time of rescue is not credited by Mr. E. M. Ruttenber, the Orange county historian, who states his objections as follows:

"The story was repudiated as a statement of fact, first, on the authority of Indian customs. We do not recall a single instance where a woman was burned at the stake by the Indians. They killed female prisoners on the march sometimes, when they were too feeble to keep up, but very rarely indeed after reaching camp.—Mrs. DuBois and her companions had been prisoners from June 19th to September 5th, or nearly three months before they were rescued from captivity. During all that time they had been guarded carefully at the castle of the Indians, and held for ransom or exchange, to which end negotiations had been opened, the Indians asking especially the return of some of their chiefs who had been sent to Curaçoa and sold as slaves by Governor Stuyvesant.

Second: documentary evidence concerning the events of that period is entirely against the tradition. The written record is, that when the Dutch forces surprised the Indians, the latter were busy in constructing a third angle to their fort for the purpose of strengthening it, instead of being engaged in preparations for burning prisoners. (See Kregier's Journal.) The prisoners were found alive and well, and no complaint is recorded of any ill treatment, not even that their heads had been shaved and painted, as had been customary. Every night, says the record, they were removed from the castle to the woods, lest the Dutch should recover them before negotiations for their release were consummated. The entire drift of the record narrative is

against even the probability of an intention to burn, much more so of preparation to do so."

In answer to Mr. Ruttenber's objections we will say, that it is probable that the Indians had heard of the presence of the Dutch soldiers at Kingston, but supposed they would tarry there longer before marching on their stronghold, and that being enraged at the failure of the negotiations for the exchange of their captives for their chiefs who were prisoners at Curaçoa, they determined to burn them at the stake.

Tradition states that during the advance for the rescue of the captives, an Indian, who was no doubt a scout and had fallen asleep, was killed by Louis DuBois with his sword near Libertyville, before the savage had opportunity to let fly his arrow. His death prevented the news of the approach of the white men being given to their savage foes. The Indians at the fort were taken by surprise; a squaw, named Basha, who had gone to the spring a short distance north of the fort for water, raised an alarm and Louis DuBois shot her with his gun and she fell in the spring, which still bears her name. The settler's dogs, which had accompanied the party, rushed on and the cry "White men's dogs" was raised. The Indians in the ensuing fight lost their chief and twenty-one men killed and thirteen prisoners. Captain Kregier lost five men killed and six wounded. He recovered twenty-three women and children who had been captured by the Indians at Kingston and Hurley. The Indian fort was surrounded with palisades as thick as a man's body and fifteen feet high, but it was not yet completed. The surprise of the Indians was so complete that tradition states that Louis DuBois's wife started to run with the others at first, but was recalled by the voice of her husband,

exclaiming in his excitement, "Stop, 'Trene, or I'll shoot you."

In 1665 the LeFevre brothers, Simon and Andre, came to Kingston, and in April united with the church at that place. They had been at Manheim in the Palatinate, but their native spot in France is not known. It is possible that they were of the kindred of James LeFevre, the great French preacher and reformer, who was from Etaples, on the English channel, in the ancient province of Picardy. They were unmarried men, probably quite young, when they came to Kingston.

The English conquest of the New Netherlands took place at about this date, and the unsettled condition of the provinces prevented the coming of other Huguenots to Kingston for a time.

In the spring of 1673 came Jean Hasbrouck and his wife, Anna, daughter of Christian Deyo, and their two unmarried daughters, Mary and Hester. Jean and his brother, Abraham, who came later, were natives of Calais. Jean brought with him his certificate of church membership.

In 1673, likewise came Louis Bevier, who was a cousin of the Hasbrouck brothers, and his wife, Maria LeBlan.

About three years later came Hugo Freer and his wife, Mary Hays, and their three children, Hugo, Abraham and Isaac.

Abraham Hasbrouck sailed from Amsterdam in 1675 and landed at Boston. Shortly after he joined his brother in Kingston.

Probably the last of the Patentees to cross the ocean were Christian Deyo and his son, Pierre. Pierre's wife, Agatha Nickol, and their child came with them; likewise his three unmarried sisters, Maria, Elizabeth and Margaret, who

afterwards became the wives respectively of Abraham Hasbrouck, Simon LeFever and Abraham DuBois.

There was now quite a number of Huguenots at Kingston and Hurley. No doubt they longed for a settlement of their own where they might speak their own language and form a community by themselves. Kingston was dropping its character as a trading post. The traffic with the Indians, in furs, was becoming less profitable. The cultivation of the soil was becoming more and more a necessary occupation. The fertile lowlands of the Wallkill had doubtless recurred again and again to the recollection of Louis DuBois. In the meantime the colony of New York had finally passed from the control of the Dutch to the English. Edmund Andross was the Colonial Governor. Among the Huguenot settlers at Kingston, at this time, was Abraham Hasbrouck. He had served with Edmund Andross in the English army. He was a native of Calais; had emigrated to Manheim, and in 1673 to America, settling finally in Esopus.

The Huguenots, being desirous of forming a settlement of their own, were indebted, to some extent, to the acquaintanceship of Abraham Hasbrouck with Governor Andross for the grant of so fine a tract as they obtained. It is related that Governor Andross wanted them to take more land along the river to the southward, as far as Murderer's Creek, but upon examining the land they found it so rough they declared they did not want it.

Four months previous to the grant from Governor Andross the land was purchased of the Indians, and the article signed bestowing upon Louis DuBois and his associates the territory comprising the Paltz patent, occupying all the present town of Lloyd, about two-thirds of New Paltz, one-third of Esopus and one-fourth of Rosendale. In the records

of the patentees—as these twelve men were called—long preserved in an ancient trunk in the Huguenot Bank at New Paltz, is the copy of the document signed by the Indians on their part, and by Louis DuBois and his associates; likewise by Jan Eltinge and others, as witnesses. This is dated May 26, 1677. Here is likewise the confirmation or grant from Governor Andross, covering the same territory, dated September 29, 1677. The four corners of the patent were Moggonck—now Mohonk; Juffrou's Hook, the point in the Hudson where the town line between Lloyd and Marlborough strikes the river; Rapoos—Pell's Island, and Tower a Toque, a point of white rocks in the Shawangunks near Rosendale Plains.

The papers relating to the matter in the Patentees' trunk are in Dutch and are translated by Rev. Ame Vennema as follows:

By approbation of his Excellency Governor Edmond Andras, dated April 28, 1677, an agreement is made on this date, the 26th of May, of the year 1677, for the purchase of certain lands, between the parties herein named and the undersigned Esopus Indians.

Matsayay, Nekahakaway, Magakahas, Assinnerakan, Wawawanis acknowledge to have sold to Lowies du Booys and his partners the land described as follows: Beginning from the high hills at a place named Moggonck, from thence south-east toward the river to a point named Juffrous Hoock, lying in the Long Reach, named by the Indians Magaatramis, then north up along the river to the island called by the Indians Raphoes, then west toward the high hills to a place called Waratahaes and Tawaentaqui, along the high hills south-west to Moggonck, being described by

the four corners with everything included within these boundaries, hills, dales, waters, etc., and a right of way to the Ronduyt kill as directly as it can be found, and also that the Indians shall have the same right to hunt and to fish as the Christians, for which land the Indians have agreed to accept the articles here specified:

40 kettles, 10 large, 30 small; 40 axes; 40 adzes; 40 shirts; 400 fathoms of white net-work; 300 fathoms of black net-work; 60 pairs of stockings, half small sizes; 100 bars of lead; 1 keg of powder; 100 knives; 4 kegs of wine; 40 oars; 40 pieces of "duffel" (heavy woolen cloth); 60 blankets; 100 needles; 100 awls; 1 measure of tobacco; 2 horses—1 stallion, 1 mare:

Parties on both sides acknowledge to be fully satisfied herewith and have affixed their own signatures *ad ut supra.*

Matsaya x his mark; Waehtonck x his mark; Seneraken x his mark; Magakahoos x his mark; Wawateanis x his mark; Lowies Du Booys; Christian de Yoo x his mark; Abraham Haesbroecq; Andrie Lefeber; Jan Broecq; Piere Doyo; Anthony Crespel; Abraham Du Booys; Hugo Freer; Isaack D. Boojs; Symon Lefeber.

Witnesses: Jan Eltinge; Jacomeyntje Sleght; Jan Mattyse. Agrees with the original. W. La: Montague, Secry.

I do allow of the within Bargaine and shall Grant patents for y Same when payments made accordingly before mee or Magistrates of Esopus.

Andross.

We the undersigned persons, former owners of the land sold to Lowies du Booys and his partners acknowledge to have been fully satisfied by them according to agreement

we therefore transfer the designated land with a free right of way for them and their heirs, and relinquishing ferever our right and title, will protect them against further claims, in token whereof we have affixed our signatures in the presence of the Justice, Sheriff, Magistrates and Bystanders, on the 15 September, 1677, at Hurley, Esopus Sackmakers,

Witnesses: Sewakuny x his mark; Hamerwack x his mark; Manvest x her mark; Mahente; Papoehkies x his mark; Pochquqet x his mark; Haroman x his mark; Pagotamin x his mark; Haromini x his mark; Wingatiek x his mark; Wissinahkan x his mark; Mattawessick x his mark; Matsayay x his mark; Asserwvaka x his mark; Umtronok x his mark; Wawanies x sister in his absence called Warawenhtow; Magakhoos x her mark; Wawejask x his mark; Nawas x his mark; Tomaehkapray x his mark; Sagarowanto x his mark; Sawanawams x his mark; Machkamoeke x his mark.

Witnesses: Jan Eltinge; Roelof Henderyckx; John Ward; Gars x Harris; Albert Jansen.

Testis: Thomas Chambers; Hall Sherrife; Wessel Ten Broeck; Dirck Schepmoes; Hendrik Jochensen, Joost de Yadus; Garit x Cornelise; Lambert x Huybertse.

Mattay has publicly proclaimed and acknowledged in the presence of all the Indian bystanders that the land had been fully paid for in which all concurred.

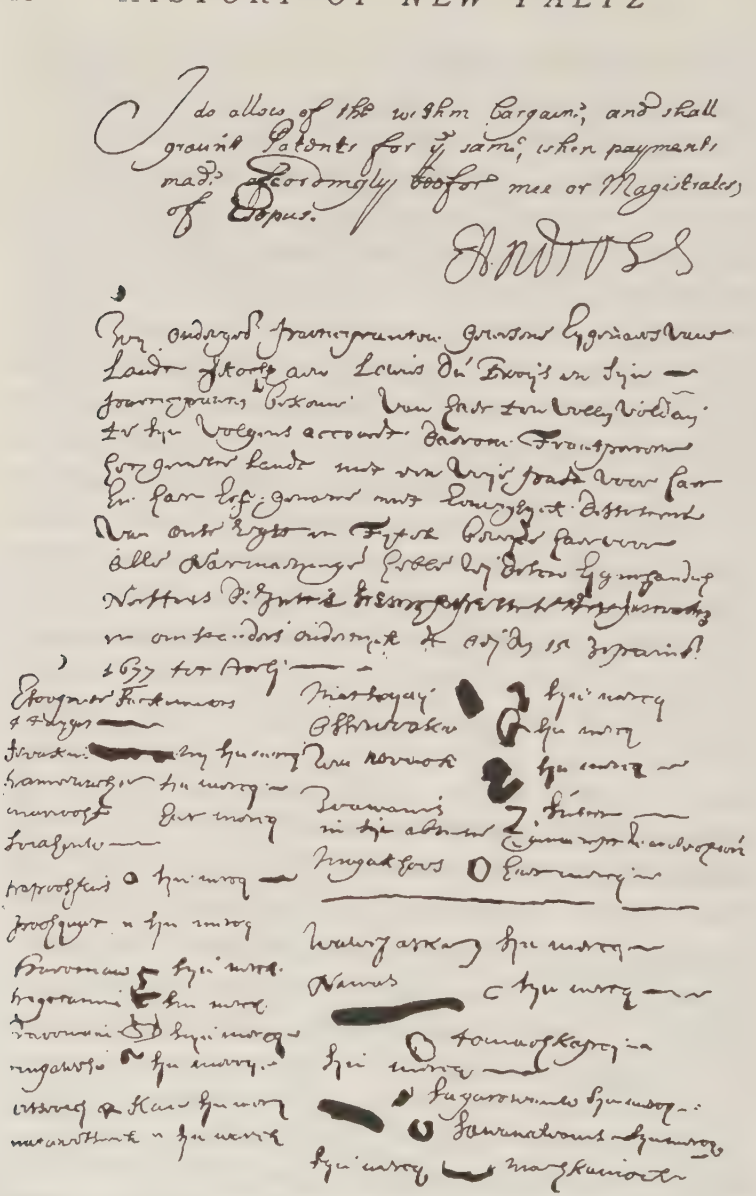
Testis: W: Montague, Secr.

The grant by Gov. Edmund Andross, confirming this purchase from the Indians, is in English as fóllows:

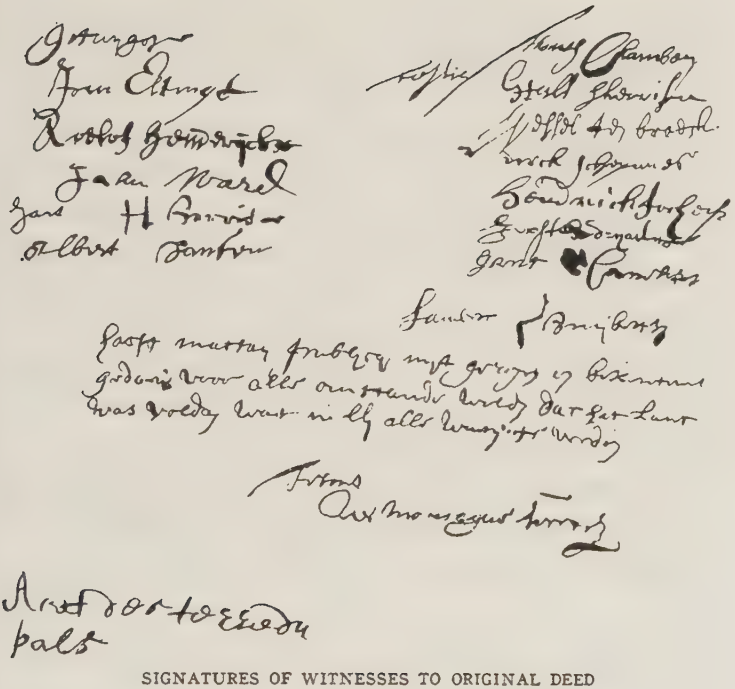
Edmund Andros, Esqr.

Seigneur of Sansmarez, Lieut. t Governor Generall under

his Royall Highness: *James* Duke of Yorke & Albany &c. of all his Territoryes in America. *Whereas* there is a certain piece of Land att Esopus, the which by my approbacon and Consent, hath been purchased of the Indian Proprietors, by Lewis DuBois and Partners; The said Land lyeing on the South side of the Redoute Creek or Kill, beginning from the High Hills called Moggonck, from thence stretching South East neare the Great River, to a certain Point or Hooke, called the Jeuffrous Hoocke, lyeing in the long Reach named by the Indyans Magaatramis, then North up alengst the River to an Island in a Crooked Elbow in the Beginning of the Long Reach called by the Indyans Raphoos, then West, on to the High Hills, to a place called Waratahaes and Tawaratague, and so alongst the said High Hills South West to Moggonck aforesaid; All which hath by the Magistrates of Esopus been certifyed unto mee, to have been publiquely bought and paid for in their presence; As by the returne from theme doth and may appeare: *Know yee* that by vertue of his Ma, *ties* Letters Patents, and the Commission and authority unto mee given by his Royall Highness, I have given, Ratifyed, confirmed and granted, and by these presents doe hereby give, ratify, confirme & grant unto the said Lewis DuBois and Partners, Thatt is to say, Christian Doyo, Abraham Haesbroecq, Andries Lefevre, Jean Broecq, Pierre Doyo, Laurens Biverie, Anthony Crespell, Abraham DuBois, Hugo Frere, Isaack DuBois, and Symeon LeFevre, their heyres and Assignes, the afore recited piece of Land and premises; Together with all the Lands, Soyles, Woods, Hills, Dales, meadowes, pastures, Marshes, Lakes, waters, Rivers, fishing, Hawking, Hunting and fowling, and all other Profitts, Commoditys, and Emoluments whatsoever to the said piece of land and



ORIGINAL DEED WITH SIGNATURES OF GOV. ANDROSS AND INDIANS IN TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW PALTZ



SIGNATURES OF WITNESSES TO ORIGINAL DEED

premises belonging, with their & every of their appurtenances, & of every part and parcell thereof; *To have and to hold* the said piece of Land and Premises, with all and Singular the appurtenances unto the said Lewis DuBois and partners their heyres and Assignes, to the proper use and behoofe of him the said Lewis DuBois and partners their heyres and Assignes for ever. *And* that the plantacons which shall bee settled upon the said piece of land bee a Township, and that the Inhabitants to have liberty to make a High Way between them and the Redout Creeke or Kill for their Convenience. Hee, the said Lewis DuBois and partners their heyres and Assigns, Returning due Surveys & makeing improvem't thereon according to Law; And Yielding and paying therefore yearely and every yeare unto his Royall Highnesse use as an acknowledgment or Quitt Rent att the Redout in Esopus five bushells of good Winter Wheat unto such Officer or Officers as shall be empowered to receive the same:

Given under my hand and Sealed with y Seale of the Province in New Yorke this 29th day of September in the 29th yeare of his Ma'ties Reigne, Anno Domini 1677.

Andross.

Examined by mee,
Matthias: Nicolls, Secr.

The final action taken by Governor Andros in regard to granting the patent appears in the Documentary History of New York as follows:

Upon request of Louis DuBois and partners at Esopus, that they may have Liberty to goe and settle upon the land by them purchased on the South side of the Redout Creek, at their first convenience, these are to certify that they have

Liberty so to do, Provided they build a Redoute there first for a place of Retreat and Safeguard upon Occasion:

Action in New York, November, 1677. E. Andros.

All Probably Lived at Hurley—the New Village (Three Miles from Kingston)

From the Kingston records it appears that Andre LeFevre one of the New Paltz Patentees owned a house and lot at Hurley which he sold, June 29, 1680, to Hyman Allertson Roosa. This house he had bought of the executors of Cornelius Wynkoop. It also appears from the same records that about 1678 Simon LeFevre the Patentee transferred for his father-in-law Christian Deyo a lot and house at Hurley to Cornelius Wolverson.

Thus is afforded additional evidence that the New Paltz Patentees were residents of Hurley before coming to New Paltz. We know of no evidence that a single one of the number lived in Kingston. It has been shown that Anthony Crispell lived at Hurley and never moved to New Paltz, the treaty with the Indians was made at Hurley, Louis DuBois was a magistrate at Hurley, Abraham Hasbrouck the Patentee married the daughter of Christian Deyo at Hurley. Abraham Deyo, son of Pierre the Patentee was born at the same place. Quite possibly we may yet find houses once owned by New Paltz Patentees still standing in the ancient village of Hurley. It would no doubt be laborious but perhaps not impossible to trace the ownership down to the present day.

CHAPTER II

All Frenchmen who came to Kingston did not go to New Paltz. On the church records at the former place are found the names of Perrine, Depuy, Gasherie, Delemater and others, not to be found on the church book at New Paltz. Anthony Crispell, although having a share in the New Paltz patent, never moved there, but remained at Hurley. The eleven who came to New Paltz were, to a considerable extent, related to each other. Abram and Isaac DuBois, the latter but eighteen years of age, were the sons of Louis; the two Deyos were father and son. The two Hasbroucks were brothers, and so were the two LeFevers. Four of the patentees, Abram DuBois, the two Hasbrouck brothers and Simon LeFever, married the four daughters of Christian Deyo, who was usually called Grandpere or Grandfather. Andries LeFever did not marry.

From Kingston the little party came to New Paltz in three carts, and the spot of their encampment, about a mile south of the village, on the west side of the Walkill, is still known as "Tri-Cor," in English three carts. Tradition relates that when they alighted one of the party read for them the 37th Psalm.

In 1686, Louis DuBois, who had been the leader of the settlement, returned from New Paltz to Kingston, where he purchased a house, and lived ten years, until his death in 1696. His son, Isaac, had died six years before at the early age of thirty-one.

More Land Wanted

At the outset the Patentees had quite as much land as they wanted, but it was only a few years before they were ready to acquire more land, as shown by the following paper in the Patentees' trunk in the Dutch language, dated 168⅝, applying for permission to purchase lands of the Indians, which translated literally reads as follows:

To the Hon. Justice of the Court now in session at Kingston,

We citizens of New Paltz inform your Honor that we must keep a great fence between us and the Indians, and that the Indians are disposed to sell us their land to their New Indian fort. We therefore humbly petition your Honor to give us a further hearing upon the approval of His Excellency the Governor, and we will then give satisfaction to the Indians. We remain your servants, In the name of the citizens of New Paltz.

Abraham Hasbrouck,
Jean Hasbrouck,
Louis Baijvier.

Permission is granted to the citizens of New Paltz to purchase of the Indians, on approval of His Excellency the Governor, the unpurchased lands, to wit: Sewakanamie and Sewankonck, to the New Indian Fort.

By order of the Special Session Court held in Kingston, February 13, 168⅝.

Rv.nd d La Monragerh.

This purchase of land was never made.

Deed of Gift to Jean Cottin, the Schoolmaster

To the general reader there is no paper in the Freer collection of greater interest than the copy of the deed of gift to Jean Cottin, the schoolmaster, of a house and lot in the little settlement in 1689, just eleven years after the first settlers arrived on the ground. The copy was made in 1707. The paper is in good French, the writing legible, but the lines and the words in the lines crowded so close together that it is difficult to read it on that account. A rough translation is as follows:

We the undersigned gentlemen, resident proprietors of the twelve parts of the village of New Paltz, a dependency of Kingston, county of Ulster, province of New York, certify that of our good will and to give pleasure to Jean Cottin, schoolmaster at said Paltz, we to him have given gratuitously a little cottage to afford him a home, situate at said Paltz, at the end of the street on the left hand near the large clearing (creupelbose) extending one "lizier" to the place reserved for building the church and continuing in a straight line to the edge of the clearing, thence one "lizier" to the extremity of the clearing to the north, thence running along the street and continuing to the west (couchant soliel) as far as the extremity of the clearing, and we guarantee the said Cottin that he shall be placed in possession without any trouble and we allow said Cottin to cut wood convenient to his purpose for building and he is given the pasturage for two cows and their calves and a mare and colt. We the proprietors at the same time agree among ourselves, for the interest of our own homes to request said Cottin that he will not sell the above mentioned property to any one not of

good life and manners, and we are not to keep said Cottin as schoolmaster longer than we think fit and proper.

Done at New Paltz, August 1, 1689.

Thus signed: Abraham hasbroucq, pierre doio, Jean hasbroucq has made his mark HB, hugue frere has made his mark X, Abraham dubois, Isaac dubois, Louis dubois, Anthoine Crespel, Louis Beviere, Lisbette doyau has made her mark E. D.

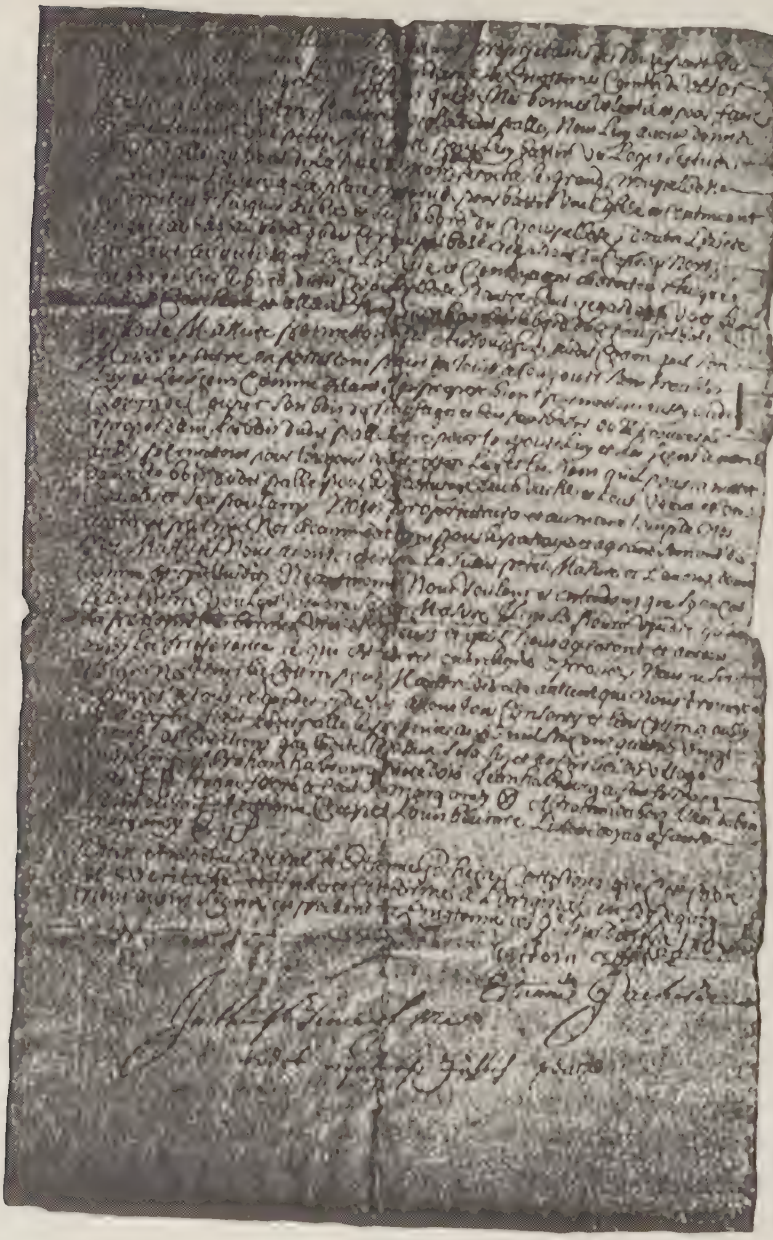
We Anthoine Crespel and Estienne Gacherie certify that this copy is true, just and conformable. In evidence we have signed.

Anthoine Crespel.
Estienne Gasherie.

Kingston, October 9, 1707.

In presence of me,
D. Wynkoop,
Justice of Peace.

This deed of gift throws a strong light on the character of the Huguenot settlers at New Paltz. It shows that they highly prized education, that they already had a schoolmaster, only eleven years after the date of the first settlement, and that they treated him with great kindness; it shows, moreover, that they had a lot reserved for a church, that they objected to a sale of property to any person "not of good life and manners," and their business ideas were sufficiently practical that they did not care to bind themselves to employ Jean Cottin as schoolmaster longer than they saw fit and proper.



DEED OF GIFT TO JEAN COTTIN

The French Schoolmasters at New Paltz

In the early history of New Paltz two men stand out as pastors and two as schoolmasters in the little community. The two French pastors, Rev. Pierre Daillie and Rev. David Bonrepos have had their names and memories preserved in the church records, but it is only within the past few years that documents have been brought to light showing who it was that taught the school in those early days. In the same building in which the Huguenot pastors preached the gospel and baptised the children on their occasional visits to New Paltz, in the years preceding 1700, two other Huguenots of learning and ability gathered their little flock to instruct them in secular learning on week days and probably in religious matters on the Sabbath, in the absence of the pastor.

It is greatly to the credit of the New Paltz people that they organized a school as well as a church at so early a date. In their kind and liberal treatment of their instructors they set an example to people of the present day.

Neither of these French schoolmasters left descendants. One bequeathed his little property to the church at New Paltz; the other much of his considerable estate to the church at Kingston.

From 1696 to 1700 the children in the little community were taught by Jean Tebenin, as is shown by the certificate, in French, among the papers that have come down in the family of Isaac DuBois the Patentee, which is as follows:

Nous Ministers & Anciens de L'Eglise françoise aux palls de la province del la Nole York dans L'Amerique, certifions que le Sr. Jean Tebenin ayant demeure avec nous pendant l'espace de quatre ans pour maistre d'escole & pour L'Instruction de nos enfans, a toujours fait le devoir d' un bon &

veritable christien, frequenté nos saintes assembles, & participé a sacrement de la cene du Siegneur—c'est pourquoi Nous le recommendons. [There is here a small portion of the document illegible, but the signatures are plain.]

Aux palls ce May 1700.

D. Bonrepos, pasteur.
Jean hasbrouck anciens.
* * Bayvier.

On the back of the paper is written:

Atestation pour Jean Tebenin faite Au pals Lan 1700.

That is:

Attestation for Jean Tebenin, made at the Paltz in the year 1700.

Translation.

We, minister and elders, of the French church at the Paltz of the province of New York in America, certify that Mr. Jean Tebenin having lived with us during the space of four years for schoolmaster and for the instruction of our children, has always done the duty of a good and true Christian, frequented our holy assemblies and partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's supper—therefore we recommend him.

At Paltz, the — May, 1700.

D. Bonrepos, Pastor.
Jean hasbrouck,
—— Bayvier, Elders.

Jean Tebenin may have again taught the school at a later date. We have no evidence on this point. He certainly lived at New Paltz at a much later date. In his will, dated in 1730, and preserved in the Patentees' trunk, he gives his property to the church at New Paltz, with the special request that if the French language should cease to

be used his copy of the Bible be sold and the proceeds given to the poor.

As the Huguenots at that time had no religious schools or seminaries, either in France or America, the poor old schoolmaster's apprehension was sure to be realized. When the old French ministers were dead there was none educated in the French tongue to stand in their stead.

We have no further information concerning Jean Tebenin except that he was godfather at one or two baptisms of children at New Paltz.

The other French schoolmaster at New Paltz was Jean Cottin. He was a prominent man in the community, and lived many years at New Paltz. Afterwards he moved to Kingston, married the widow of Louis DuBois the Patentee and for many years carried on the mercantile business.

Jean Cottin's name appears on the church records at New Paltz in 1690 as godfather at the baptism of Hendricus, son of Pierre Deyo. He was the schoolmaster as early as 1689. For about ten years after this date he resided at New Paltz.

In 1701, Jean Cottin sold a house and lot in this village to Hugo Freer, the deed, in French, being still among the Freer papers. This was certainly the house and lot which the New Paltz people had given him, the deed of gift being turned over to the purchaser and still preserved among his papers.

We have no record showing the date of the marriage of Jean Cottin and Catharine ,widow of Louis DuBois the Patentee. The first record we have bearing on this point is in 1703, when at the baptism of a negro slave girl in the church at Kingston she promises to serve her mistress, Catharine, and her master, Jean Cottin, faithfully as long as they live and she shall then be free.

The widow of Louis DuBois the Patentee was a rich woman for those days. In his will Louis had performed the very unusual act of bestowing on her the full half of the property, in case she should marry again. Louis had moved from New Paltz to Kingston in 1686, and died there ten years later. Mrs. DuBois' father, Matthew Blanshan, was a very rich man. Probably much of the property in the family had come from him.

Be that as it may, Jean Cottin sold his house and lot at New Paltz, moved to Kingston, married the widow of Louis DuBois and engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on for about twenty years. Among the Freer papers are a number with his signature. One is written in English, with a delightful French brogue. In a letter still preserved among these old papers Mr. Cottin duns the recipient in a very polite manner, saying: "You pay others; me you neglect."

When Jean Cottin died, about 1723, he left his property, including his account books, which were in the French language, to the church at Kingston. These account books are still in the chest containing the papers of the Kingston church.

Houses Built by the Patentees

The first settlers all undoubtedly lived on what is now called Huguenot street in this village. About thirty years after the first settlement, the log houses of the pioneers began to be superseded by the stone houses which have come down to the present day.

Commencing on the south end of the street, on the west, Jean Hasbrouck lived on the site, now the Memorial House. This house bears the date of 1712, and there is not the

shadow of a doubt that it came straight down from Jean to his son, Jacob, then to his son, Jacob, Jr., then to his son, Colonel Josiah, then to his son, Levi, from whom it passed to his son, Josiah, after whose death it was sold with his other real estate and became the property of Jesse Eltinge.

The house across the street now owned and occupied by Abm. D. Brodhead and previously by his grandfather, Sheriff Abm. A. Deyo, Jr., has come straight down from one Abm. Deyo to another from the time of the first Abm., grandson of Christian, the patentee.

In this house Senator Jacob Hardenburgh was born, his father, Richard Hardenburgh, renting the farm at this time, while its owner, Judge Abm. A. Deyo, resided at Modena.

The house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary DuBois Berry's heirs has come as straight down in the family as either the Hasbrouck or Deyo houses mentioned. This house still bears, in large iron figures, the date of its erection, 1705, and on the eastern wall, fronting on the street, may be seen the port holes once closed with brick—which, in the ancient times, had been provided as precautions, unneeded, however, against the attacks of the savages.

Across the street, with its gable-end to the road, stands the original Bevier house, which, however, passed into the possession of the Eltings considerably over 100 years ago. This was the Elting store for a considerable time before the Revolutionary war, and between this establishment and the Hasbrouck store, in the house first described, the sharpest kind of rivalry existed. In the chimney of this house, until recently, the date, 1735, was to be seen. But the house was evidently built at three different times, and the portion with the chimney and date quite certainly was built last.

Passing on still further to the north, the next house, now

owned by Isaiah Hasbrouck, has come straight down from Abm. Hasbrouck, the patentee. We have traced its ownership to the widow of Daniel, son of Abm., the patentee.

The house of Simon LeFever, the patentee, stood on the north end of the present church yard. It passed from the possession of Simon to his son, Andries, then to his son, Simon, then to his son, Andries, usually called Flagus, who died about 1811, and left no son. This house was torn down when the present brick church was built, and the stone went into the foundation of the church edifice.

We have now come to the last stone house on this street. This was the Freer house, but the Freers moved out of the village 160 years ago, and about 100 years ago this house was occupied for a long time by the Lows.

We have now stated where each of the patentees lived except Abram and Isaac DuBois, who, being young, doubtless lived with their father, while Andre LeFevre, having no wife, did not need a house. Anthony Crispell, as we have stated, never lived at New Paltz, but his daughter, who married Elias Ean, located, about 1712, some four miles north of this village, on the homestead where their descendants still reside.

Simon LeFevre died young and his widow married Moses Cantain, who occupied the homestead at New Paltz until the LeFevre boys were grown, and then removed to Ponckhockie. The last survivor of the patentees was Abm. DuBois, and his grave in the old church-yard in our village is the only one of those of pioneers that is marked by a stone. It is a large flat stone, picked up in the field, and marked "1731, Oct. 7, A. D. Bois, S V R viver of 12 Patentees."

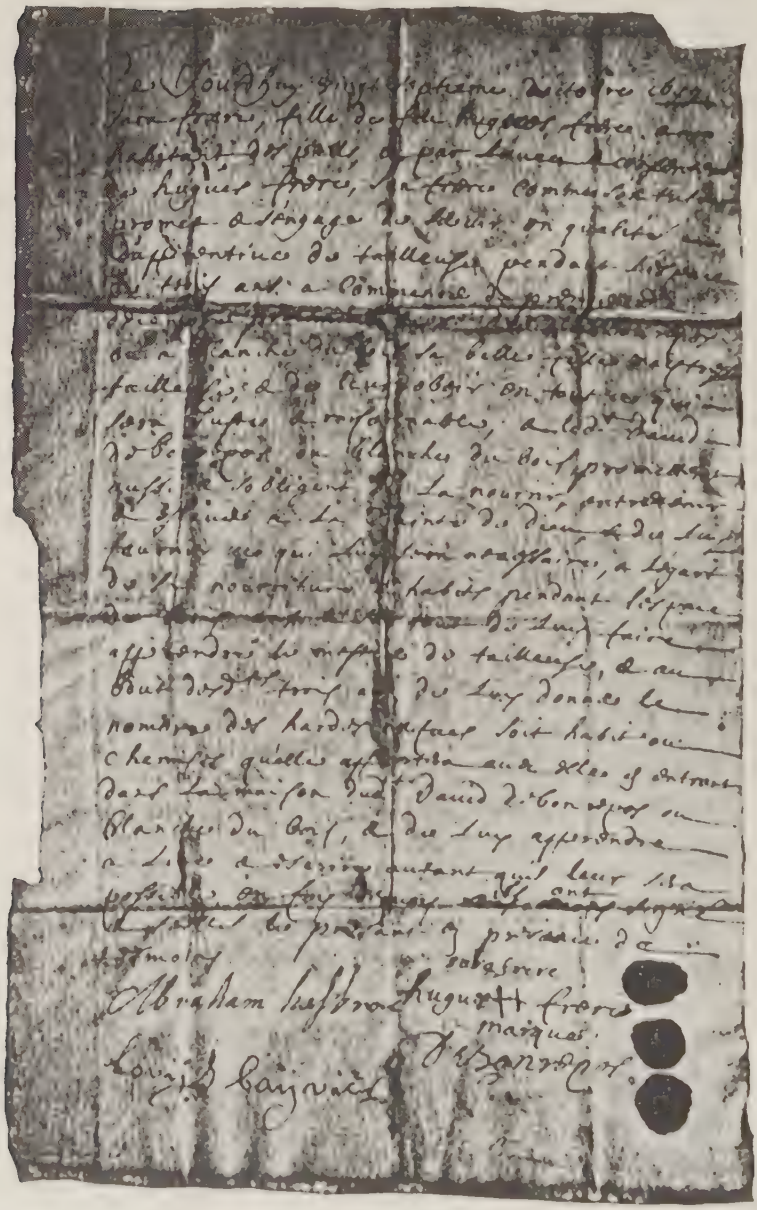
Pierre Deyo, son of Pierre, the patentee, met a sad and

tragic fate; going alone to search a direct route eastward to the Hudson river, he never returned. Long afterward the buckle of a truss that he had worn was found at the foot of a tree. He may have died from sudden illness, or from the arrow of an Indian.

Dressmaking in the Old Days

Among the papers in the Freer collection is one in good French, showing that at so early a date as 1699 the New Paltz people were sufficiently advanced in the refinements of life to have regularly taught dressmakers. A translation is as follows:

This day, the twenty-seventh of October, 1699, Sara Frere, daughter of the late Hugues Frere, an inhabitant of the Paltz, has by the advice of Hugues Frere, her brother, as her guardian, promised to bind herself to serve in the capacity of dress maker's apprentice, during the space of three years, to commence the first of December next, to Mr. David de Bonrepos or to Blanche du Bois, his daughter-in-law, dress maker, and to obey them in all things that are reasonable and proper; and that the said David de Bonrepos and Blanche du Bois promise also and bind themselves to feed her, board her, and educate her in the fear of the Lord, and to furnish her with whatever shall be necessary, having regard to her habits and manner of bringing up, during the space of three years, and above all, to teach her the trade of dress making, and at the end of the said three years, to give to her the same number of clothes, both dresses and underclothes, as she will bring with her on entering the house of the said David de Bonrepos or Blanche du Bois, and to teach her to read and write, in so



CONTRACT OF SARAH FREER TO LEARN DRESSMAKING TRADE.

far as it shall be possible for them (to do so); in token of which they have signed and sealed these presents in the presence of witnesses.

Sara frere (Seal)
hugues H frere (Seal)
mark
de Bonrepos (Seal)

Abraham hasbrouc
louys bayvier.

The First Sales of Land

One of the first sales of land of which we have any record was by Anthony Crispell to Louis Bevier of a lot in New Paltz, in 1699.

Crispell, it must be remembered, never moved to New Paltz, but continued to reside in Hurley. The following is the record in French in the county clerk's office at Kingston:

Fut present en sa personne Anthoine Crespel Laboureur demeurant a Horly Countes de Ulster Cognois et Confesse avoir vendue Cedes et Quettes Transportes et par Ces presentes vendet de Laisse et Transport a Louis Beviere Laboreur dem. au nouveau palle une certaine terre dans un Crouspelbose Joignant Le village du dit palle faisant une part de douze part suiuant quil a estes partages par Les proprietaire du dit palle La dite part Joignant d'une Leziere a la Pasture Abraham du Bois et dautre Leziere a Louis Beviere dun bout du Costes du mydy sure La Wasmater Land Et loutre bout du Costes du Nort Joignant Les heritier de Simon Leffebre. Et moy Le dit Crespel promes faire Jouir et garantir at dujours et a perpetuites Sans trouble et aupechaneus Le dit Beviers luy et

ses heritier et La dite Vente faite moyennaunt La somme de Cens quarante squipe de bles que moy Le dit Crespel ay Receu Content et tùnt quitte Le dit Beviers et tous Autres en ffoy de quoy.

Jaye signes fait a quinstoune ce dixi ane Jour de Avril six Cent nonante neuff. Antoin Crespel.

Jean Cottin.

Jaque Du boois.

Tes moins.

The following is a translation:

Personally appeared Anthony Crespel a laborer living at Hurly County of Ulster who declares and confesses to have sold, ceded, released, conveyed, and by these presents, sells, releases and conveys to Louis Bevier, laborer living at New Palle, a certain piece of land in a thicket adjoining the said village of Palle making one of the twelve parts according to the partition by the proprietors of said Palle. This said part is bounded by the pasture of Abraham DuBois and by Louis BeVier on one side at the south it bounds on the Washmaker's land and on the other side at the north on the heirs of Simon Leffebre. And I, the said Crespel, promise to have the said Bevier enjoy and hold thereof without trouble and hindrance; and said sale has been made upon payment of the sum of 140 schepels of wheat which I the said Crespel have received to my satisfaction and absolve thereof the said Bevier and all others.

In testimony whereof I have signed this.

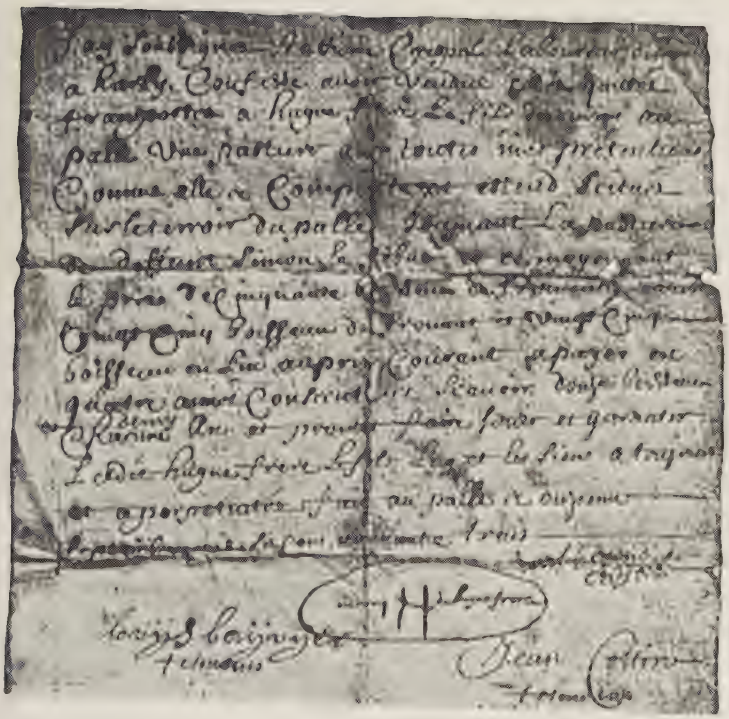
Done at Quinstoun this 10 day of April, 1699.

Antoine Crespel.

Jean Cottin.

Jaque DuBoois.

Witnesses.



DEED FROM ANTHONY CRISPELL TO HUGO FREER

Another sale of land at a still earlier date was from Anthony Crispel, the Patentee, to Hugo Freer, son of the Patentee, of a pasture at New Paltz. The original deed in French is among the papers of the Freer Collection.

A translation is as follows:

I, the undersigned, Anthoine Crispel, laborer, dwelling at Harley (Hurley), acknowledge that I have sold, conveyed, transferred and delivered to Hugue Frere Junior, dwelling at the Paltz, a pasture, with all my pretentions thereto, as it lies and extends, situated in the tract of the Paltz, adjoining the pastures of the late Simon le Febvre, and in consideration of fifty bushels of wheat * * (Ms. effaced) as follows: Twenty-five bushels of wheat and twenty-five bushels of flax, at the current price, to be paid in four consecutive years, as follows: twelve and a half bushels each year; and I promise to assure and guarantee the said Hugue Frere, Junior, him and his, forever and in perpetuity (in his possession). Done at the Paltz, the eleventh of September, one thousand six hundred and ninety three.

anthoine crespel.

(mark H de Hugue Frere)

louys bayver, witness.

Jean Cottin, witness.

CHAPTER III

The French Records of the New Paltz Church

The French records of the church are in a small book containing seventeen pages, about 6 x 8 inches, which has always been in the care of the pastor of the church. The paper is of coarse quality and somewhat yellow with age, but the writing is perfectly legible. The following translation of these records was made by the late Wm. E. DuBois, of Philadelphia, in 1846:

January 22, 1683. Mr. Pierre Daillie, minister of the Word of God, arrived at Paltz, and preached twice the Sunday following, and proposed to the heads of the families to choose by a majority of the votes of the fathers of the families an Elder and a Deacon, which they did, and chose Louis DuBois for Elder and Hugh Frere for Deacon to aid the minister in the management of the members of the church, meeting at Paltz, who were then confirmed to the said charge of Elder and Deacon. The present minute has been made to put in order the things which appertain to said church.

October 14, 1683. Baptised two children of Pierre Doyau —— and [one] named Peter, the other Mary. Abraham Rutan, Godfather, and Mary Petilon, Godmother, to the first, of the other Abraham DuBois, Godfather, and Margaret Doioie (Doyau), Godmother.

October 21, 1683. Baptised a child of Simon LeFevre and Elizabeth Doioie, named Isaac. Isaac DuBois Godfather, and Marie Hasbrouck, Godmother.

April 28, 1684. Baptised a child of Isaac DuBois and Marie Hasbrouck, named Daniel. Godfather, Louis DuBois, and Catharine Blancon, Godmother.

September 23 ,1684. Baptised a child of Abraham Ruton [Rutemps] and Marie Petilon, named Daniel. Godfather, Louys DuBois, Catherine Blancon [Blanjean], Godmother.

October 23, 1684. Baptised a child of Abram Hasbrouck and Marie Doioie, named Joseph. Godfather, Jacob DuBois, Marie Doioie, Godmother.

April 4, 1685. Baptised a child of John Hasbrouck and Anne Doioie, named Elizabeth. Godfather, Pierre Doioie, and Elizabeth Doioie, Godmother.

April 6, 1685. Baptised a child of Louis Bevier and Mary Leblanc, named Louis. Abm. Hasbrouck, Godfather, and Mary Doioie, Godmother.

April 17, 1685. Baptised a child of Abraham DuBois and Margaret Doioie, named Abraham. Louis DuBois, Godfather, and Catharine Blancon, Godmother.

October 28, 1685. Baptised a child of Simon LeFevre and Elizabeth Doioie, named John. Pierre Doioie, Godfather, and Mary Doioie, Godmother.

March 20, 1685-6. Baptised a child of Abm. Ruton [Rutemps], named Paul. Hugh Frere, Godfather, Hagar Meckel, Godmother.

The year one thousand, 1686, the 17th of October, was baptised a child of Abm. Hasbrouck and Mary Doyo, a son. His name is Solomon. The Godfather, Louis Bayvier, the Godmother, La-Toynelle.

April 15, 1688. John Hasbrouck and Anne Doyo have baptised a child named Jacob. Godfather, Louis Bayvier, Godmother, Mary Leblanc.

April 19, 1688. Abram Ruton and Mary Petilon had

baptised a child named David. Godfather, Peter Doyo, Godmother Jane Vilar.

April 16, 1689. Peter Doyo and Agatha had a daughter baptised named Madaline. Godfather, John Hasbrouck, Godmother, Margaret Doyo.

April 16, 1689. Louis Bevier and Mary Leblanc had a daughter baptised named Esther. Godfather, John Hasbrouck, Godmother, Esther Latoinelle.

April 16, 1689. Isaac DuBois and Mary Hasbrouck had a son baptised named Benjamin. Abram DuBois, Godfather, and Anne Doyo, Godmother.

October 13, 1689. Louis Bevier had a son baptised named Solomon. Godfather, Isaac DuBois, Godmother, Anne Doyo.

October 13, 1689. Abraham DuBois and Margaret Doyo had a daughter baptised named Rachel. Godfather, Abm. Hasbrouck, Godmother, Mary Doyo.

October 13, 1689. Elizabeth Doyo had a daughter baptised named Mary. Godfather, Hugh Frere, Godmother, Anne Hasbrouck.

October 16, 1689. Abraham DuBois and Margaret Doyo had a daughter baptised named Leah. Godfather, Solomon DuBois, Godmother, Mary Leblanc.

May 14, 1690. Isaac DuBois and Mary Hasbrouck, his wife had a son baptised, who was named Philip. John Hasbrouck, Godfather, and Esther Hasbrouck, Godmother.

May 14, 1690. Abram Rutemps and Mary Petilon had a daughter baptised named Esther. Abm. Hasbrouck, Godfather, and Esther Hasbrouck, Godmother.

June 7, 1690. Hugh Frere, son of Hugh Frere, his father, and Mary Haye, his mother, was married by Mr. Daillie to Mary Leroy.

June 9, 1690. The gentlemen of the consistory of Paltz

have placed in my hands two sealed bags, saying that in one there is a hundred and forty francs in zewannes [wampum] and in good silver, in the other they say there is four hundred francs, zewannes, in good silver.

Abraham Hasbrouck, Witness.
mark of (x) Hugh Frere, Elder.
Louis Bevier, Witness.

June 28, 1690. Isaac DuBois died at his home in Paltz.

August 3, 1690. A daughter of Abram Rutemp died, aged about 6 months.

August 9, 1690. Isaac Frere, son of Hugh Frere, died, aged about 18 years.

October 12, 1690. Mr. Dallie baptised a male child of Pierre Doyeau, John Cottin, Godfather, Esther Hasbroucq, Godmother. His name is Henry.

October 14, 1691. Abraham Hasbrouck and Mary Doyeau, his wife, had a boy baptised, called Jonas. Abram Hasbrouck (son of John Hasbrouck), Godfather, Anne Hasbrouck, Godmother.

October 17, 1691. Hugh Frere, Jr., and Mary Leroy, his wife, had a boy baptised named Hugh. Abram Frere, Godfather, Mary Frere, Godmother.

October 24, 1691. Abram Rutemp and Mary Petilon, his wife, had a boy baptised called Peter. Godfather, Peter Guimar, Godmother, Esther Hasbrouck.

April 18, 1692. Mr. Dallie married Peter Guimar, a native of Moir, in Saintonge, son of Peter Guimar, and Anne Damour (his father and mother), and Esther Hasbrouck, native of the Palatinate, in Germany, daughter of John Hasbrouck and Anne Doyeau (her father and mother).

May 21, 1693. Abram DuBois and Mary Deyo, his wife,

had a daughter baptised named Catharine. Louis DuBois, Jr., Godfather, Trinque (Tryntje), wife of Solomon DuBois, Godmother.

May 21, 1693. Hugh Frere and Mary Ann Leroy, his wife, had a son baptised named Isaac. Dennis Reille, Godfather, and Hagnette, Godmother.

May 21, 1693. Moses Quantin and Elizabeth Deyo, his wife, had a son baptised named ———. Peter Guimar, Godfather, Rachel Hasbrouck, Godmother.

April 28, 1694. Abram Frere married to Haignies Titesorte.

May 5, 1694. Anne Doyo died in the Lord, aged 50 years.

December 8, 1695. The wife of Hugh Frere died in the Lord.

May 31, 1696. Mr. Bonrepos baptised a daughter of Hugh Frere and Mary Leroy (her father and mother), having come into the world the 5th of May, 1696. Her name is Mary. Abram Hasbrouck, Jr., Godfather, Rachel Hasbrouck, Godmother.

May 31, 1696. Mr. Bonrepos baptised a daughter of Abram Frere and Haiquiez Titesorte (her father and mother), [she] came into the world the 15th day of May, 1696, her name is Nelleties. Louis DuBois, Godfather, and Elizabeth Titesort, Godmother.

May 31, 1696. Mr. Bonrepos baptised a son of Abram Hasbrouck and Mary Doyo (his father and mother), his name is Benjamin. Abraham Doyo, Godfather, Mary Frere, Godmother.

October 23, 1698. Richard Viltfil [Winfield] and Madelin Chut have caused to be baptised a child, her name is (?). Louye Bayvier, Godfather, Marian [Bayvier?], Godmother.

October 23, 1698. Abraham Frere [and] Achsah, his

wife had a child baptised, his name is Solomon. Moses Quantin, Godfather, Rachel Hasbrouck, Godmother.

July 2, 1699. Jacob Clarwater and Mary, his wife, had a child baptised, his name is Abraham. Godfathers, Abram Hasbrouck, Solomon DuBois; Godmother, Mary Doyo.

July 3, 1699. John Bevier, Abm. Bevier, Isaac Hasbrouck, Christian Doyo, Jacob Frere, Rachel Hasbrouck, Sarah DuBois were received at the table of the Lord in the congregation of the Paltz by Mr. Bonrepos, minister of the Word of God.

October 22, 1699. Louis DuBois [Jr.], was received at the table of the Lord in the congregation of Paltz by Mr. Bonrepos, minister of the Word of God.

October 15, 1699. Mr. Bonrepos baptised a daughter of Hugh Frere and Mary Anne Leroy, her name is Esther. Godfather, John Tebenin, Godmother, Achsah (?) Titesorte.

May 19, 1700. Richard Viltfil [Winfield] and Madaline Chut, his wife, had baptised a son, his name is Daniel. Hugh Frere is Godfather and Marianne Leroy, Godmother, by Mons. Bonrepos, minister of the Word of God.

Isaac DuBois, son of Louys DuBois and Catharine Blancon [Blanjean on Kingston record], was married by the minister, after three announcements on three Sundays previous, to Marie Hasbrouck, daughter to John Hasbrouck and Anne Doyoie.

June 19, 1700. Andrew LeFevre and Samuel Bevier were received at the table of the Lord in the congregation of the Paltz, by Mr. Bonrepos, minister of the Word of God.

June 19, 1701. Louis DuBois (Jr.) married to Rachel Hasbrouck.

February 20, 1702. Christian Doyo and Mary Leconte were married in this town of Paltz.

Daniel DuBois has paid 5 francs and 10 —— too much. John LeFevre owes 3 francs. Henry Doyo has paid 22 francs and 15 —— too much. Louis DuBois has paid 88 francs and 5 —— too much. Hugh Frere 3 francs, 5 —— too much. Joseph has paid 3 francs, 5 —— too much. Abram Doyo has paid 5 francs, 15 —— too much.

Recapitulation by translator of names of French Families, or Surnames of the record in their order:

DuBois, Rutamps (or Ruton), Frere, Daillie (Rev.), Viltfil, Chut (?), Bevier, Quantin, Hasbroucq, Clarwater, Doyau, Leroy, Bonrepos (Rev.), Meckel, Petilon, LeFevre, Blancon (Blanjean), Leblance, Lationelle, Vilar, Guimar, Haye, Cottin, Reille, Titesorte, Leconte, Tebenin.

The record extends from 1683 to 1702. There is a single entry in Dutch, dated 1718.

There appears at least eight different handwritngs in the record. Also the autographs of Abram Hasbrouck and Louis Bevier. The latest entry in the handwriting of Louis DuBois is dated March, 1686. The last notice of Rev. Mr. Daillie is April 1692. The first of Rev. Mr. Bonrepos, May, 1696.

CHAPTER IV

The Blending of French and Dutch at New Paltz

The question is occasionally raised as to when the first marriages took place between the French settlers at New Paltz and the Dutch.

There has been a wide-spread but very erroneous impression that matrimonial alliances between the Huguenots, who came to New Paltz, and the Dutch took place at a very early date and even before crossing the Atlantic.

A careful examination of the records shows that none of the Patentees and not many of their children intermarried with the Dutch. A considerable proportion of the children and grandchildren of the Patentees married people of French descent, not residing at New Paltz. Among these appear the names, Gumaer, LeConte, Blanshan, Vernooy, Montanye, Le Roy, Cantine and Ferree.

Solomon DuBois, of Poughwoughtononk, son of Louis the Patentee, was the first New Paltz man to make the experiment of selecting a wife outside the Huguenot fold. In 1691 Solomon and his wife Tryntje Gerritsen, whose name bespeaks her Dutch origin, had a son, Isaac, presented for baptism.

The first young man of Dutch origin to marry a New Paltz woman and locate within the bounds of the Patent was Jacob Clearwater, whose residence was at Bontecoe. In 1699 he and his wife, Mary Doyo, had a son, Abraham, presented for baptism. But Jacob Clearwater did not leave descendants permanently residing at New Paltz.

There were a few and only a few other marriages between the Dutch and those of the children of the Patentees who located at New Paltz, as follows: Abraham Deyo married Elsie Clearwater in 1702; Roelif Eltinge married Sarah DuBois in 1703; Jacob Freer married Altje Van Weyen in 1705; Joseph Hasbrouck married Ellsje Schoonmaker in 1706; Hendricus Deyo married Margaret Van Bummell in 1715; Solomon Hasbrouck married Sarah Van Wagenen in 1721. Other children of the Patentees, who settled outside of New Paltz, intermarried with the Dutch to a greater extent.

In the third generation there were quite a number of intermarriages with the Dutch, in certain families, but fewer, we think, than are generally supposed. In the LeFevre family, out of twenty-one grandchildren of Simon LeFevre, the Patentee, who grew to maturity and married, not one selected a partner of the Holland race. One married Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr., who was of German origin and one married Jacob Hoffman, who was of Swedish ancestry. All the rest united with people bearing French names.

Elias Ean, who was probably a Frenchman, was the first man, not the son of a Patentee, to settle at New Paltz and remain there permanently. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Crispell, the Patentee, and located about four miles north of the village on a farm, that has come down in the family until the present day. Elias Ean's name appears on the tax list of 1712, and when the first stone church was erected in 1718, just forty years after the settlement, Elias Un (in Dutch Ean) was the only person, beside the Patentees and their children, who assisted in the work.

The first man who was certainly of Dutch origin to locate here permanently was Roeliff Eltinge, who married Sarah

daughter of Abraham DuBois the Patentee in 1703. It was not, however, until about a score of years later that he moved from Kingston, where he held the office of justice of the peace, and located at New Paltz. His family was the first that was certainly of Dutch origin to take root at New Paltz and flourish here.

The Low family, which was of Dutch descent, had a number of representatives at New Paltz for a long period, both before and after the Revolutionary war, but finally all died out or moved away.

Next to the Eltings, the Van Wagenens were the most prominent among the Dutch to settle and remain permanently at New Paltz. But the Van Wagenens did not come until a much later date than the Eltings, the name of Petrus Van Wagenen, the progenitor of the family at New Paltz, not appearing on the church book here until 1766.

Although the French and Dutch at New Paltz no doubt harmonized, yet the line of demarcation is plainly seen in the strife between the Cœtus and Conferentia parties, which for a time split the Dutch church in America into two hostile factions. The Conferentie party, which claimed that each dominie must be ordained by the home church in Holland, seceded from the New Paltz church and in 1766 erected a church building near Mr. W. H. D. Blake's present residence, about two miles from our village. This church was called by the old people "the owl church," probably because the woods near by was a favorite haunt for owls. In the list of persons who built the Conferentie church appear the names of four Eltings, three Lows, Petrus Van Wagenen and Abraham Ean. The names of a small portion of the DuBois family, but no other names of French origin, appear in the list of those who built the Conferentie church.

When the second stone church was built in our village in 1772, the Dutch element, which had seceded and built the Conferentie church, rendered no aid. About ten years afterwards peace came, and in 1783 the Conferentie church organization was, as stated in the church book, "in the fear of God, in love and mutual friendship united with the old congregation of the New Paltz."

Thenceforward there was peace and harmony in the church, and the New Paltz people who bore names of Holland origin have been certainly quite as faithful in support of the church as those bearing Huguenot names.

In the blending of races, which took place at New Paltz as well as elsewhere in New York, there were other elements beside the French and the Dutch. The Brodheads were English; the Auchmoodys Scotch; the Hardenberghs, German; the Ronks and Terpenings from Flanders; the Bruyns, Norwegian. The ancestors of the Wurts and Goetcheous families were Swiss. By the mixture of these various nationalities the people of New Paltz had become a composite race at the beginning of the last century.

In this mixture of races there was little infusion of English blood until the Quaker settlement at Butterville, about 1810. The New Englanders swarmed into what is now Orange county, a portion coming by way of Long Island; but on the lower Wallkill they found the ground occupied and did not enter.

The Dutch language was not abandoned at New Paltz because of an influx of English-speaking people. Neither, may we say, had the French tongue been previously abandoned because the Dutch element had come into the town in large numbers. No doubt the influence of church and school and of surrounding communities brought about a

change in the language. The father of the writer has told him that he did not learn to speak English till he went to school. This was not an exceptional case. No doubt there were many in this community who knew no tongue but the Dutch until they went to that famous Irish schoolmaster, Gilbert Cuthbert Rice, who from about 1815 to about 1825 taught the young ideas how to shoot in different communities in the vicinity of New Paltz. Quite probably the grandparents of some of the children who thus learned to talk English had themselves known no tongue but the French until they went to school, and there from a Dutch-speaking schoolmaster and Dutch-speaking children learned to use that language.

A story that has come down to us from the old people relates that when the three brothers, sons of Isaac LeFevre, were living in the three stone houses on the banks of the Wallkill at Bontecoe, a child sent from one of the houses to another to borrow some article asked for it in Dutch and was indignantly told to go back home and learn to ask for it in French. This was about 1760, and the story shows that even where the children were of pure French blood, as was the case at that time with the Bontecoe LeFevres, they had somehow learned to speak in Dutch, but received a stern rebuke for using that tongue.

CHAPTER V

Collections of Old Papers

From time to time, since the matter of the local history of New Paltz has attracted attention, various collections of old papers and documents have been brought to light. Valuable collections of ancient documents are owned in the families of the late Messrs. Edmund Eltinge and Samuel B. Stilwell.

The largest and most valuable assortment of old papers was that in the possession of Mrs. Theodore Deyo. This contained not only papers relating to the Deyo family, but many others. It is stated that when the British burned Kingston, in the time of the Revolution, it was supposed that they would march up the Wallkill and burn New Paltz, likewise. It must be remembered that in colonial days the practice of having valuable papers recorded in the county clerk's office was not as general as it now is. In order to have their papers in a safe place, the New Paltz people brought them to the residence of Captain Abram Deyo, whose house is now owned and occupied by his great-great-grandson, Abm. Deyo Brodhead. Here they were placed in a large chest and buried in the cellar. After the fright was over, and the British had returned to New York, some of the papers were not reclaimed by their owners. The chest containing the papers was taken from the residence of Capt. Abm. Deyo to that of his brother, Philip Deyo, on the Paltz Plains, and remained there during his life time and that of his son, Andries, and also while Theodore Deyo, who was

the son of Andries, kept the old homestead. When he moved it was taken to the new residence of the family, where it remained.

One of the most valuable collections of ancient documents is that which has come down in the family of Isaac DuBois, the Patentee. Among the papers are the following:

A quit claim from Mary, widow of Isaac DuBois, the Patentee, to her son, Daniel, for her interest in the real estate of her husband. This is dated 1718.

A release from Andre, Isaac and Jean, sons of Simon LeFevre the Patentee, to their sister Mary, wife of Daniel DuBois, for their share in certain lots of land lying in and near the village. This is dated 1713.

A will in French of Daniel DuBois, dated 1729. The handwriting is plain, and each letter distinct from beginning to end of the document. The first page is nearly taken up with a complete and extended declaration of faith in the Christian religion, which is in striking contrast with the plain businesslike form of the wills of the present day.

A paper which is in Dutch is dated 1741 and contains the signatures of Daniel DuBois, Isaac LeFevre, Simon LeFevre and Matthew LeFevre.

Another valuable paper is dated 1742 and is a bond given by Jean LeFevre to Garret Kateltas, when the former purchased of the latter the land in Kettleborough on which Jean's sons, Abraham and Andries, settled.

A large collection of ancient documents has come down in the Freer family, many of them dating back to the time of Hugo Freer, senior, son of Hugo the Patentee.

Some of the most ancient of these papers have been framed in glass and placed in the Memorial House; others have been placed in a small trunk, in which a portion of

them had been previously kept. This little trunk is about six inches long and four inches wide. It bears the initials H. F. and has a blacksmith-made handle. There are among these ancient papers about thirty in the French language and a few in Dutch and English. A considerable portion are fully 200 years old. They include letters, wills, receipts, deeds and warrants.

One of the most valuable papers is a copy of a deed of gift in 1689 from the New Paltz people to their schoolmaster, Jean Cottin, of a house and lot. Among the other papers in the little trunk are the following:

A deed from Jean Cottin to Hugo Freer of a house and lot in this village, probably the property above mentioned, dated 1701.

Three receipts in the handwriting and containing the signature of Louis DuBois the Patentee, each dated in 1695, the year before his death.

Two receipts in the handwriting and containing the signature of Abraham DuBois the Patentee.

Two receipts in the handwriting and containing the signature of Moses Cantain, the ancestor of the Cantine family.

A paper containing the signature of Peter du booys, who was a nephew of Louis DuBois the Patentee, and ancestor of many of the Dutchess county DuBoises.

A warrant, in English, in the handwriting and with the signature of Roelif Eltinge, ancestor of the New Paltz Eltings, who was at the time of writing, 1710, still residing in Kingston and was already a justice of the peace.

The will of Hugo Freer the Patentee.

The will, in Dutch, of his son, Hugo, senior.

A deed dated 1693 from Anthony Crispell the Patentee to Hugo Freer for a lot of land in this village, probably the first sale of real estate at New Paltz, the pay to be made partly in wheat and partly in flax seed.

Papers with the signatures of Rev. Pierre Daillie and Rev. David Bonrepos, the two French pastors at New Paltz.

Letters of friendship and business addressed to Hugo Freer from New York and Quebec.

Bills from merchants in New York, showing the high prices for goods in ordinary use and the very low price paid for country produce in those old days.

An order for grain to be delivered at the mill of Johannes DuBois at Greenkill, in the present town of Rosendale, dated in 1781, and showing that there was a mill there at that date.

Deeds to Hugo Freer, senior, son of Hugo the Patentee, from his two sisters, who married and located at Schenectady, and from his brother Jean, who located at Kingston, for their share of their father's estate.

A deed, in English, from Abraham Freer to his brother, Hugo, senior, for his two sittings in the first stone church.

Papers with the signatures of Louis Bevier the Patentee and Abraham Hasbrouck the Patentee.

A tax list of 1712, showing that at that time the Patentees and their children constituted almost the entire taxpaying population of the precinct. Four of the Patentees were still alive.

The oldest paper is dated 1677—the year of the Patent. It does not seem to be a paper of much importance.

Many of these documents are specially useful in determining the original orthography of the names of the early settlers at New Paltz. This can not be determined from

the church records, because the minister performing the ceremony evidently recorded each name as he thought it ought to be spelled, without asking the parent of the child baptised how he was accustomed to spell it.

Among the more modern papers in this collection are a mass of documents, including a will of Jonas Freer, a letter from Aaron Burr, a letter from Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, of Kingston, and other papers of interest to members of the Freer family.

Most of the papers have not been fully translated, but have been examined to a sufficient extent to give a clear idea of their contents.

The Patentees' Trunk

For about 100 years, commencing with 1728, the administration of affairs, in this town, regarding land titles, etc., was in the hands of a board of twelve men, elected annually, who represented the original twelve patentees. The trunk, containing records that remain, was for a great number of years at the Huguenot Bank, in this village. About 1850, at a public meeting, a committee was appointed to examine the old trunk and report what documents it contained. Some of the papers are in French and others in Dutch, but the majority are in English. These papers have since been placed in the safe in the town clerk's office. The most important papers in the Patentees' trunk were as follows:

1st. A copy of the purchase of the patent, signed by the Indians on their part, and by Louis DuBois and the other patentees.

2d. The confirmation of the title to the patentees by Ed-

mond Andross, Colonial Governor of New York, given September 29, 1677.

3rd. A document dated February 13, 1682, with reference to negotiation concerning the purchase of land to the southward as far as the "New Indian Fort." This was situated at Shawangunk.

4th. An agreement entered into April 21, 1728, by which the institution of the "Twelve Men" was established to fix the title to lands, previously divided, and to distribute the remainder by lot.

5th. Two contracts, one dated 1744 and the other 1774, entered into by the owners of the patent, binding themselves to pay all assessments by the "Twelve Men" for legal expenses in defending the claims of title of any of the owners.

6th. An Act of the Legislature confirming unto the owners, the partitions of land made by the "Twelve Men." This is dated in 1785 and is signed by Gen. George Clinton as Governor.

CHAPTER VI

The Spelling of Various Family Names

The question is sometimes asked as to what is the original orthography of various family names of people in New Paltz and elsewhere in Ulster county. The question can not be answered from the church records, but in some cases can be decided from the original signatures of the Patentees. The earliest records in the Dutch church at Kingston and the Huguenot church at New Paltz show different ways of spelling the same name.

Turning to the translation of the French records of the New Paltz church in the very first entry, October 14, 1683, we find the baptism of two children of Pierre "Doyau." Their godmother was their father's sister, Margaret "Doioie," wife of Abraham DuBois. Their baptism was not performed by a back woodsman, who did not know how to spell, but by Rev. Pierre Daillie, a learned man, who before he left France was a professor in the university of Saumur. Yet here in the same entry he spells the name of the brother Doyau and of the sister Doioie. In 1686, three years after this first record, we find the name of Anna, another sister of the same family and wife of John Hasbrouck, spelled Doyo. Here are three different methods of spelling the family name now written almost uniformly Deyo.

If there had been any established form of spelling the name the ministers would undoubtedly have spelled it that way.

In the treaty with the Indians, made in 1677, Pierre, the

Patentee, wrote the name Doyo, his father, Christian, did not write his name, but makes his mark and the name is written deYoo.

Another yet more striking instance of different ways of spelling the same family name is that of the two Hasbrouck brothers. In the treaty made with the Indians for the purchase of the patent, Abraham Hasbrouck writes his name Hasbrocq, and his brother, Jean, writes the name Brocq, without the prefix Has. In the same paper we find that the name of the leader of the band of Huguenots is spelled Lowies DuBooys, and that of his son, Abraham, is spelled in the same way; the name of the LeFevre brothers is spelled Lefebre, and Freer is spelled as at the present day. In the agreement among the owners of the patent in 1728 we find the three sons of Simon LeFevre, the Patentee, each spelling the name LeFevre; two of the Hasbroucks wrote the name Hasbrocq, while another had the present spelling; the DuBoises and Beviers spelled the name as at present; Freer is written Freer, while the three signatures of Deyos are all spelled differently—one writing Doio, another Doiau and another Doyo.

Rev. Randall R. Hoes in the preface to the translation of the records of the Dutch church at Kingston speaks thus of the orthography of the various family names:

"The orthography of the proper names in these Registers is quite in keeping with a practice of the early times in which they were written.—It never seems to have occurred to these university-bred Dutch Domines of the Kingston church to inquire how various persons presenting themselves for marriage, or their children for baptism, spelled their own names, but these names having been pronounced

in their hearing, they recorded them phonetically, according to the prompting of their ears, or arbitrarily, according to the dictates of their fancy. This practice, however, involved no unusual inconsistency, for the orthography of the Dutch language, even in Holland, as respects both common and proper names, was not wholly settled until late in the eighteenth century. Some of our most familiar family names of to-day are recorded on these pages in half a dozen or more different ways, and in many instances variations in spelling occur even in the same baptismal or marriage entry. It is therefore impossible in any case whatever to state, at least by the aid of these Registers, the exact original orthography, even if any existed, of particular family names among our Dutch settlers.—This remark applies, moreover, to all of the early civil and ecclesiastical records of the Dutch, whether in this country or in Holland, and to a large extent also to those written in English, as it was not before the commencement of the present century that any marked degree of uniformity was observed in the orthography of a very large number of proper names.

"The variations in spelling in the Kingston Church Registers are even more involved and confusing than usual, owing to the fact that Domines Mancius, Meyer, and Doll, and also Domine Cock, of East Camp, an advisory friend of the Kingston church, who during the "Coetus" and "Conferentie" difficulties, repeatedly officiated there at baptismal and marriage ceremonies, were not Dutchmen, but Germans, and naturally displayed German tendencies in their orthography."

CHAPTER VII

Moving Out and Moving In

Isaac LeFevre, son of Simon LeFevre, the Patentee, Hendrick Deyo, son of Pierre, the Patentee, and Jacob Freer, son of Hugo Freer, the Patentee, located about 1720 in what is still known as Bontecoe, about four miles north of this village, the last named nearly on the north bounds of the patent, and their descendants have continued to the present day to occupy, in great part, the land settled on at this time by their ancestors. The name Bontecoe was, perhaps, bestowed in remembrance of the Dutch vessel Bontecoe, called in contemporaneous English history "Spotted Cow," which made several voyages from Holland to America, bringing over a number of Huguenot emigrants, though we have no certain information as yet that any of the people who located at New Paltz crossed the ocean on the Bontecoe.

There is equally good reason for supposing that the proper orthography is Bon-ter-cou, meaning "neck of good land" and applied to the fertile necks of land on the banks of the Wallkill.

About the year 1720, Roelif Eltinge, son of Jan Eltinge, a native of Drenthe, in Holland, came from Kingston to New Paltz. He married the daughter of Abm. DuBois, the patentee, and from that day to this the Eltinges have been men of influence and greatly respected in New Paltz.

Although the Paltz patent included about 39,000 acres of land, yet the sons and grandsons of the original settlers were, from time to time, obtaining fresh grants of land to the south of the original grant, while others emigrated to Dutchess,

Orange and Greene counties, likewise to other parts of the State, and to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Wherever they settled the Huguenot stock usually took root.

But the emigration was only the swarming out. The old colony of New Paltz continued to thrive, although its growth was slow.

In 1720 the church of logs in which they had worshiped God gave way to a stone structure.

Previous to this time, after the departure of Rev. Pierre Daille for Boston, Rev. David Bonrepos preached at New Paltz, not as a stated pastor but as a supply.

The Dutch Language Superseding the French

During this time the French language was giving way and the Dutch taking its place. It is as difficult to determine how long the French language was used at New Paltz as it is to say how long the Holland tongue was spoken. Very old people still talk in Dutch occasionally. When the writer was a child it was the custom for the old people to talk in Dutch when they did not want the children to understand what they were saying. Father informed us that he never learned to speak English until he went to school. The first and second generations of the New Paltz people probably talked French altogether.

The French language was evidently never much used in important legal documents at New Paltz, though it was doubtless the common speech of the people for at least half a century after the first settlement. The country being under English rule, and Kingston being a Dutch settlement, it was natural that official documents in the state or county archives, although relating to a French-speaking community, should be written in the English or Dutch tongue. In receipts and papers of that

nature given by one person to another in the little community the French language was used and many of these papers are still in existence. In the old graveyard the oldest tombstones have English inscriptions. On the church book the first entry in Dutch was in 1718. One of the few papers in French that have been preserved in the "Patentees' trunk" is a little slip, dated 1729, commencing thus: *"Daniel Hasbrouck a paise a jacobus brun pour le vilage un demy pistole,"* etc. In family collections many papers in French have come to light.

Perhaps the most noteworthy papers in the French language in the Patentees' trunk are the two wills of Jean Tebenin, one of the two French schoolmasters of the little settlement. One of these wills is dated February 20, 1719, and the other November 14, 1730. The testator, who had no wife or children, left his property to the church, and mentions particularly his French Bible, which, if the French language should be superseded by the Dutch, must be sold and the proceeds given to the poor in the church.

Territory Formerly Part of This Town, But Not Within the Paltz Patent

It must be noted that the town of New Paltz, at its greatest extent and before it had been dismembered, included much territory not within the original bounds of the Patent, which extended only about a mile south of this village. This additional territory, included in the town, comprised a number of smaller patents, which had become, either by purchase or by grant from the colonial governors, the property of descendants of the Paltz patentees.

In 1685, only eight years after the Huguenots settled at New Paltz, a tract of 5,000 acres, at Guildford, was granted

to James Graham and John Delavall. On this tract lived a number of years afterwards, Ellsje, the widow of Joseph, son of Abraham Hasbrouck, one of the Paltz patentees. She outlived her husband about forty-one years, raised a large family and here some of her descendants still till the ancestral acres. The original grant is in possession of Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr.

The next grant, in point of time, was doubtless that from Gov. Dongan, to the original Louis DuBois, lying principally on the west side of the Wallkill and extending from the Paltz patent to the Guilford patent. Louis, in his will, makes mention of the fact that this tract had been granted to him by patent dated June, 1688.

Edmund Eltinge had in his possession a release, dated in 1729, from the then proprietors of the Paltz patent, for the sum of six pence, to Solomon and Louis, Jr., of any claim they might possibly have against this tract, granted their father. On this tract, on the west side of the Wallkill, Solomon and Louis, Jr., had located, the former taking the northern part of the tract and Louis the southern part.

The next grant of land, in point of time, was probably that to Captain John Evans by Governor Fletcher, in 1694, which comprised an immense territory extending from New Paltz patent southward into Orange county. This grant was annulled by the Legislature five years afterwards, and we find reference to this fact in one or two subsequent grants.

The next grant, adjoining the Paltz patent on the south, was of 1,200 acres, June 30, 1715, to Hugo Frere, Sen., the son of Hugo the Paltz patentee, and to his sons, Hugo, Jr., Thomas and Isaac. On this tract his descendants are still cultivating the soil granted to their ancestors in 1715.

In 1721, January 21, was granted the Garland patent of 2,000 acres, taking in the Kettleborough and Ireland Corner neighborhoods. On this tract Garret Ketaltas was a freeholder, in 1728, and on this tract Andries and Abram LeFevre and Daniel Deyo resided about thirty years later and here a number of their descendants still live.

In 1748 there was granted to Noah Eltinge and Nathaniel LeFevre 3,000 acres, lying on the Paltz Plains and extending eastward and also including some land on the west side of the Wallkill. On a portion of this grant some of their descendants are still living.

Lastly, in point of time, was the grant, in 1753, in the name of George II, King of England, to Abraham Hasbrouck, of Kingston, Louis Bevier, of Marbletown, and Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., of New Paltz, of several parcels of land, petitioned for, which as stated in the grant, did not exceed 2,000 acres, and was part of the tract formerly granted to Capt. John Evans and afterwards vacated and lay on both sides of the Paltz River, some parts lying to the southward of the Paltz patent and some parcels southward of the grant to Noach Eltinge and Nathaniel LeFevre. The parchment, containing this patent and the great seal of the colony, attached, was in possession of Mr. Samuel B. Stilwell, who resided on part of the tract and was a descendant of the Abm. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, to whom one-third of this patent was granted.

The First Public Highway

The first highway, probably, in this town, was laid in 1738, when a highway was laid out, as stated in the record, for the

purpose of enabling the people to get to church at New Paltz and Kingston. The route stretched from one to another of the old stone houses along the Wallkill, north from our village to the northern bounds of the patent, crossing the Wallkill by a scow, just this side of the Bontecoe school-house. The marks are yet to be seen where this old road had been worked down below the level of the surrounding soil. About forty years later this road was abandoned and a new one was constructed about one-eighth of a mile farther east, above the reach of high water. As a consequence of this removal of the highway, nearly all the old settlers had to construct lanes from their houses. About a mile north of the village the new highway drew so near to the old that an angle was made, and the old highway was used for the rest of the route to the village.

Disputes in Regard to the Boundaries of the Patent

The first grant, from Governor Andross, did not define the boundaries of the patent very clearly. In 1722 an attempt was made to fix exactly the corner of the patent at Paltz Point (or as it is now called Mohonk) as is shown by the following document:

"These are to certify that the inhabitants of the town of New Paltz, being desirous that the first station of their patent, named Maggonck, might be kept in remembrance, did desire us, Joseph Horsbrook, John Hardenburgh, Roeleft Eltinge, Esq., Justices of the county of Ulster, to accompany them and there bring Ancrop, the Indian, then brought us to the High Mountain which is named Maggrnapogh at or near the foot of which hill is a small run of water and a swamp which he called Maggonck and the said Indian, Ancrop affirms it to be the right

Indian names of the said places as witness our hands this nineteenth day of December, 1722.

"JOSEPH HASBROUCK,
"HARDENBERGH,
"ROELOFF ELTINGE.

"ULSTER COUNTY, "April 16th, 1723. } ss:—

"Recorded for said county, Records in lib. CC. fol. 205.

"J. GIL. LIVINGSTON,
"Clerk."

In regard to the boundary line between the Paltz patent and the patent of Louis DuBois, on the south, there was also trouble, and in 1729 the line was surveyed by Caldwallader Colden, Jr. A letter from Josiah DuBois written in 1850 says in regard to a certain stone on the west bank of the Wallkill:

"I have a deposition on parchment of Abm. DuBois, the patentee, who makes oath that he saw an Indian named Bontecoe stand, at the place where this stone is with one foot on one side of the brook and the other on the other, and heard him say the lands on his right belong to the DuBoises and those on his left to the Frenchmen." The boundary line between New Paltz and Marbletown, and also between New Paltz and the Hardenbergh patent on the north were also matters of dispute. It was claimed that the Hardenbergh patent included Dashville Falls, and it was alleged on the part of the New Paltz people that the surveyor had been bribed by the present of a cow to run the line so as to deprive New Paltz of the valuable water privilege. The bounds of the patent as finally determined, left the Falls in the Hardenbergh patent.

The boundary line between New Paltz and Marbletown was

not settled until after the revolutionary war. The top of the mountain was the line, but it was impossible to determine exactly where the top of the mountain was. We have in our possession an ancient document containing the proceedings of a meeting at which Dr. George Wurts, the first Wurts in this place, was Chairman, and Isaac LeFever, clerk, at which the representatives of the different Paltz families bound themselves to stand together in contesting the claims of Marbletown. In the suit which followed the Paltz people employed Aaron Burr as their attorney and won the case.

CHAPTER VIII

A Pure Democracy

The government of New Paltz in the earliest period was evidently a pure Democracy, the heads of families gathering in a body to frame regulations for the general welfare. This fact is plainly set forth in the following:

New Paltz Orders

RECORDED

We inhabitants of ye Niew Pals in generall are mett together ye 23th day of Feb. 1711-12 to conclued concerning all our fences of the Land as also of the pastures, to the plurality of Votes according to the order of the Warrant to the Constable directed;

First of all we shall begin to ye kill or kreek next of Solomon Dubois to ye Aest of sd Solomon and then the fence shall run to ye bounds of Abraham Dubois, from thence along a run of watter and then to the pasture of Louis Bevier, and the sd fence is to be made of three Rails and of three and fifty inches high, and then ye sd Louis Bevier is obliged to make and repare a good and sufficient fence a Long his pasture to ye East until he Comes to Abraham Dubois, and then Jacob Hasbroucq shall make or have a good Sufficient fence of the same high as here above mentioned until he comes to the pasture of Daniel Dubois neer of the tourelle or neest and then the gate Shall be Set according as it is ordered or concluded, then the N. Pals town Shall together make the fence from Jacob Hasbroucq, to the

sd. gate and so we shall begin the vasmakerslant fences to the kill or kreek at the Landing place, to the erf of John Hasbroucq and every one of us must make his part or share at six Raeles as now is and them that have theirs erf opposite the P. Vasmakersland they shall make and maintaine a good and sufficient fence to the house of Hugue Frere, as also at both sides of the street and between the Erfs a good and close fence to be made, it is also said that ye fences of the Creupelbos shall begin to the house of Hugue frere and so a Long the above sd Creupelbos so fare as hath been measured, and them that have a part or lots in sd Creupelbos they shall make and hold a good and sufficient six Railes fence of fifty three inches high there he now is at present. And to the end of sd fence shall begin the bosh fence of three Railes of the same high as here above mentioned and so long to the kill or kreek neer of Abraham Frere so as it is now deeld and devided Now to the other sides of the kill or kreek to the West we shall begin to the long macos or long bondecoe and shall be made and kept as now is at present and of the same high to the time that wee think fit to join him together. ——

As also the fences of ye petit macos or little bondecoe shall be made and kept as now is at present and of the same high as above sd. for ye time of two year and then shall be sett a long de mountaing in ye best convenient place that we think sutable, and then will be joined to the high bridge fences & from sd bridge to the kill or kreke near Solomon Dubois to the West; Every one shall make and kepe his fences good and sufficient at three Reals and of ye same high as aforesd. ——

More concerning the old pastures every one is obliged and bound to doe as his Nebourgh that is to say the just half of ye fences of five Raels or other wise & that good and sufficient.——

And as for ye kettel doing Damage and so taken they shall

be put in pound by him that shall there unto be chosen or impoured by the inhabitants of sd place.

And each and every horse or Cow beast so taken in damage shall pay a piece nine pence for a fine, the one half for him thereunto chosen, and the other half for the toune. And as for the hogs they shall have no Liberties for to Runne free; but as for the Sheeps they may runne free until that time that they goe in Dammage in ye Corne or in the pastures, provided ye fences be good and sufficient as for the first time Warning shall be given Charitably to ye owner to kepe them out Dammage, but if they are once more taken in Dammage they shall pay for a fine 3 pences a peace. And as for the horses which Rune upon the Land in the fale they shall be taken away the 30th of September otherwise they shall pay the fine hereabove sd. Concerning all the fences here before mentioned, Each and Every one is obliged and bound to make and kepe his owne fence at the time Limitted or ordered by him thereunto chosen to take notice of sd. fences, but in case any one neglict or will not doe or make his fence he shall pay for a fyne six shellings, and the Viewers of fences shall make or have made the sd fence or fences at his owne charge as ye Law Dirrect in such case.

Here is farther Concluded for them that leaves any gates open, it be with a malicious intend, or neglict they shall pay for a fine three shellings.—And the money so Received of the finnes shall be imployed to pay the cost and charges of the touwne, and such person or persons thereunto chosen to Receive the sd fines shall be accoumptable or give an accounts yearly to ye touwne.

Recorded p.

W. Nottingham Clerk.

Land Worked in Common

There is good evidence that in the early settlement some land was worked in common. In the bends of the Wallkill four tracts of fertile land were known as Grote Bontecoe, Kline Bontecoe, Bontecoe in Haning and Bontecoe. Grote Bontecoe was certainly worked by the settlers in common, and there is good reason to believe that other lands were also so worked.

The Government of the Dusine

In 1728 there were twenty-four proprietors at New Paltz, and at that time was instituted the government of the Twelve Men or Dusine. They were chosen annually, and had power to act and set in good order and unity certain affairs. These twelve men exercised the power of dividing lands by lot, in the Paltz patent, and giving title by parole, without deed.

They made rules in regard to fence building and imposed fines for violation of these rules, in fact they exercised, to some extent, judicial as well as legislative powers, until in 1785, when the question of the legality of their action being raised by special Act of the Legislature the grants and partitions of the Dusine were confirmed. It does not appear that any appeal was ever taken to the Colonial Government from the acts of the Dusine. There were divisions of land into lots among the proprietors at several different times, the land being set off in regular tiers, numbering from one to twelve.

There were, besides the Dusine, regularly chosen town officers whose duties were distinct from those of the twelve men. The latter were chosen annually at town meeting and

were descendants either in the male or female line from the patentee whom they represented.

The Dusine were elected by *viva voce* vote annually just before the poll opened. In the latter period of their existence about the only power exercised was to settle disputes concerning land titles.

This government of the Dusine has no parallel in the colonial history of America. It was transplanted from the banks of the Rhine to the banks of the Wallkill. We are told that the only other European colony in which it had existed was a Huguenot settlement founded at about the same time in South Africa.

The document establishing the government of the Dusine or Twelve Men is one of the papers that have come down in the Patentees' trunk. It is in English, as follows:

To all Christian People to whom These presents shall come or in any ways may concern *Greeting*. Whereas Edmond Andross Esq'r Seigneur of Sansmarez, late Governor General under his Royal Highness James Duke of York and Albany &c., of all his Territorys In America By his Letters Pattent bearing Date the 29th Day of September in the Year of our Lord 1677 Did Give, Ratifye, Confirme and Grant unto Lewis DuBois and partners, that is to say, Christian Doyo, Abraham Hausbroecq, Andries Lefevre, Jean Broecq, Pierre Doyo, Laurens Bivier, Anthony Crespell, Abraham DuBois, Hugo Frere, Isaac DuBois and Simon Lefever their heirs and Assignes All That certain piece of Land lyeing at the South side of Rondout Creek or Kill begining from the High Hills Called Moggonck from them Stretching South East near the great River, to a certaine point or hook called the Juffrous Hoocke, lyeing in the long Beach named by the Indians Magaatranics, then North

up along the River, to an island in a Crooked Elbow, In the beginning of the long Beach Called by the Indians Raphoos then west on the High Hills to a place called Waratahoes and Tawarataque and soo along the said High Hills South West to Moggoncck aforesaid *To hold* unto the said Lewis DuBois and partners their heirs and Assignes, to the proper use and behoof of him the said Lewis DuBois and partners their heirs and Assignes forever.

And Whereas the aforesaid Patentes in their life time and since their Decease their Severall heirs or Assignes have Severally according to their Just Rights and Interests therein held Enjoyed and Improved some part of the aforesaid Land and premises Commonly known by the name of New Paltz, accordingly to the Severall Divisions and partitions that have been made between them by Parale without Deed, and the other parts thereof yet Remaining In Common and Undivided *Now Know Ye* That we whose names are under written and who have Signed and Sealed These presents being owners and Interested In the aforesaid Pattent, for the Good Order Regulation benefitts and profitts of the freeholders and Inhabitants in the said Pattent as likewise for the Maintaining, Preserving, Defending and Keeping Whole and Entire the full Right Title benefitts propertys and advantages belonging or in any wise appertaining unto the aforesaid freeholders and Inhabitants by Vertue and Authority of the above mentioned Pattent and of the Several Conveyances and Last Wills and Testaments of the aforesaid Pattentees and of their heirs and Assignes and for makeing good and firme the aforesaid Divisions and partitions made by the aforesaid Patentees in their lifetime and since their Decease by their Severall heirs and Assignes and for makeing a further and more perfect Division and Partition of the undivided Lands and premises now lyeing in Common

and Undivided and unimproved within the bounds of the aforesaid Pattent *have* Thought fitt and Convenient and we Doe by these presents Covenant and Grant to and with each other, that there shall and may be Yearly and every Year forever hereafter Chosen and Elected for the purposes above mentioned by the pleurality of Votes of the freeholders and Inhabitants within the aforesaid Pattent Twelve good able and sufficient men freeholders and Inhabitants who have an interest within the said pattent Representing the aforesaid Twelve pattentees, That is to say out of every of us who are owners and occupiers, or hath a Right In each of the aforesaid Pattents Shares Respectively One, which Election shall and may be held Yearly and every Year at the New Paltz aforesaid on the first Tuesday in April and in Case any of the freeholders being so Chosen and Elected as aforesaid Refuse Denye and will not Serve that Then he shall provide one who is likewise an owner and hath a Right in the same Pattentees Share in its Stead and place, who not being produced or Doth not appear within a fortnight after the Election to be held as aforesaid, Then the other Elected men shall Nominate and take one who is an owner and hath a Right within the said pattentees share to Act in his Stead *And we* Doe by These presents every of us severally in behalf of ourselves our heirs Executors Administrators and every of them and not Joyntly Give Grant and Bequeath unto the aforesaid Twelve men or the Major part of them to be elected and Nominated in manner as aforesaid full power and Authority to Act and Sett in Good order and unity all Common Affairs, Businesses or things comeing before them belonging to or concerning the Right Title Interest or property of the Township of the New Paltz aforesaid and Commonalty within the said Pattent According to Law or Equity and to the best of their knowledge and understanding And That if it should

soe happen that the aforesaid Twelve men to be elected as aforesaid Should Disburse any money for Charges or other Expenses for Defending and preserving the Right Title Interest and property of the Township of the New Paltz afores'd, and the Commonalty within the said Pattent, That then we and every of us Respectively according to our Respective Rights and Interests in the aforesaid Pattent shall bear and pay an equall proportion of the afores'd Charges and expenses soe beene at by the aforesaid Twelve men or any of them, and that they, the said Twelve men Shall and may Give Deeds of Partition or other proper Conveyances in Law for the Confirmation and Assertaining Each man's Just Share and Dividend of the aforesaid Divided land and premises according to the aforesaid Severall Devisions and partitions thereof made by the aforesaid Twelve pattentees in their lifetime and by the Severall heirs and Assigness since their Decease *And we* Doe by these presents further give and Grant unto the aforesaid Twelve men to be Elected and Nominated as aforesaid or the Major part of them full power and authority to make a further and more perfect Division and partition of the aforesaid undivided Land and premisses or soe much thereof as they shall from time to time see cause fer or think convenient which Devision is to be made in manner and forme following That is to say That the said Undivided Lande and premises or such part thereof as they shall from time to time see cause fer or think convenient shall be laid out in Twelve Equal Shares and Devisions soe that the one is not of more Vallue than the other and Then the aforesaid Twelve Shares or Devisions shall be numbered and then the aforesaid Twelve men shall Draw Lotts for the same and such Share or Division as falls to the Lotts of the aforesaid Twelve men Respectively Shall be and remaine to the proper use benefitt and behoof of us who are properly Inter-

ested in the Respective pattentees Share they are soe elected and chosen for according to our Just Shares and Interests therein for which the aforesaid Twelve men are to Give Deeds of conveyance for the same, *And* that the same shall stand and Remaine as a full and perfect partition and Severance for the same, *And* that after such partition and Alottment made in manner as aforesaid *We* whose names are under subscribed and who have signed and sealed these presents Respectively and our heirs and Assignes shall stand to and agree to the said partition and Alottment soe to be made in manner as aforesaid according to the true Intent and meaning of these presents And shall permit and suffer the same to stand Remaine and Abide in its full Strength and force forever as if we ourselves had been present and consented thereto and Gave Deeds of partition for the same And That the said Twelve men or such thereof as there shall be others Chosen in their stead at the End of the Year shall be accountable to the New Elected And Soe Yearly and every Year forever hereafter And soe having faithfully Served they shall be Duely and lawfully Dismissed and Discharged for their proceeding in behalf of the Township and Commonalty as aforesaid.—And Now fer the True performance of all and singular the Articles Covenants and Agreements as aforesaid soe far as the same are to be performed by us Severally and Respectively, Each and every of us whose name are hereunder Subscribed, Doe and Doth Severally bind himself his heirs, Executors and Administrators In the sum of fifty pounds currant money of the province of New York, to be paid unto each and every the other of us his heirs Executors and Administrators, upon the non performance of any of the Articles Covenants or Agreements aforesaid which on our severall and Respective parts are to be Done and performed According to the True Intent

and Meaning of These presents In Witness whereof we have hereunto of one Assent and Consent Sett our hands and affixed our Seales This Twenty-first Day of April In the first Year of his Majestys Reigne Anno Dom One Thousand Seven hundred and Twenty-Eight.

Abraham du bois	(seal)	Samuel Bevier	(seal)
his		Daniel DuBois	(seal)
Hugo x frere	(seal)	Jacob hasbrouck	(seal)
mark		hanrey doyo	(seal)
Andre le fevre	(seal)	daniel has broucq	(seal)
isaac le Fevre	(seal)	Yan een	(seal)
yean le fevre	(seal)	his	
Solomons has broucq	(seal)	Hugo-hu-Frere Junr.	(seal)
Abraham Bevier	(seal)	her	
Louis bevier	(seal)	Elizabet Een	(seal)
his		Sara een	(seal)
John x Teerpenningh	(seal)	mark	
mark		MariaMagdalena-M-Een	(seal)
Abraham doiau	(seal)	mark	
Crestian doio	(seal)	matys slecht juneyer	(seal)
Jacob Frere	(seal)	Anthony Yelverton	(seal)

Sealed and Delivered by the within Subscribers Abraham DuBois, Hugo Frere, Andri LeFever, Samuel Bevier, Daniel DuBois, Jacob Hasbrouck, Isaac LeFevre, Jean LeFevre, Solomon Hasbroucq, Henrey Doyo, Daniel Hasbroucq, Jan Een. Hugo Frere Junr., Abraham Bevier, Louis Bevier, John Teerpenningh, Elizabet Een, Sara Een, Maria Magdelena Een,

Mattys Slecht Junr. and Abraham Doiou, Jacob Frere, In the presence of us,

AHasbrouck.
J. Bruyn, Junr.

Sealed and Delivered by the within subscriber Cristiaen doyo in the presence of us: My 15: 174—.

Isaak Doyo.
Johannis Lefever.

Sealed and Delivered by the Within Subscribed Anthony Yearenton in the presence of us April 8 Annoy: Dom: 1752.

abraham van der marken.
Jacobus Has brouck.

Ulster County } .—Ss.

Be it remembered that on the Eight Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Seventy one, Personally, Came before me Dirck Wynkoop Junr. Esqr. one of the Judges of the Court of Common pleas for said County Coll. Abraham Hasbrouck whome being Duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God Deposeth and saith that he wass present and saw, Abraham Dubois, Hugo Frere, Andri LeFever, Jacob Frere, Samuel Bevier, Daniel Dubois, Jacob Hasbrouck, Isaac Le Fever, Jan Le Fevere, Salomons Hasbroucq, Hanrey Deyo, Daniel Hasbroucq, Jan Een, Hugo Frere Jun. Abraham Bevier, Louis Bevier, John Teerpenningh, Elizabet Een, Sara Een, Maria Magdalena Een, Mattys Slecht Jun. and Abraham Deiou, Syn, Seal and Deliver the within Deed, as their Voluntary act and Deed for the use, therein mentioned, and that at, Same Time, Jacobus Bruyn Junr, and himself Subscribed their names thereto, as, Witnesses, and

also, Abraham Deyo, acknowledged, at same time, before me that he had Executed the same deed as his Voluntary act and deed for the use therein mentioned, and that at the same time of Executing this deed, he was underage, but that now acknowledges, that the same is his Voluntary act and deed and at same time also appeared, Isaac Doyo, whom being duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almight god deposeth and saith, that he was present and saw Christian Doye Syn Seal and deliver the within deed, as his Voluntary act and deed for the use therein mentioned, and that, at same time Johannis Lefever and himself Subscribed their names thereto as Witnesses and also, that on the Tenth day of said month Jacobus Hasbrouck, being duly sworn, as aforesaid saith that he wass present and saw Anthony Yelverton, syn seal and De Liver the within deed as his Volutary act and deed for the use therein mentioned, and Also, that at same time Abraham Van dermercken and himself had Subscribed their names thereto as Witnesses, and I have perused the same and find no Material Erezures, nor Interlinations therein. Wherefore I do Alow the same to be recorded—— D: Wynkoop Jun.

The Duzine exercised not only the power of dividing land within the Patent, but held full control of the undivided land. In 1729 they gave to Solomon DuBois and his brother, Lewis, who lived outside the Paltz Patent and had no share in it, the privilege of cutting grass on the commons in the same manner as if they were among the proprietors, and likewise "full power and authority at all times forever hereafter to cut down, load, have, take and carry away all manner of Timber, trees and stones standing . . . lying and being within any part of the Commons and without the fences and inclosures of any of the Inhabitants of the New Paltz aforesaid."

CHAPTER IX

The Indians and Hunting Stories

The Indians make but a small figure in the early history of New Paltz. There is no account of their having ever troubled the inhabitants a particle. This was because the Paltz people had honestly paid for the land and treated the Indians kindly. The last remains of the red men in this locality are said to have lived in a little village on the south bank of the Plattekill, where it empties into the Wallkill. Many arrow heads, both of the kind used in hunting and in war, have been picked up in that locality. The Normal School grounds were an Indian burying ground. An Indian skeleton, with large beads, obtained no doubt from some Dutch trader, was dug up near Mr. Low's brick yard when the railroad was in process of construction.

In the sale of the patent the red men reserved a tract called Ah Qua, southeast of Perrine's Bridge, on account of supposed mineral wealth.

Old stories relate that at butchering time they would visit the farmers' yards to select bits of the entrails of the slaughtered animals.

The few remaining at that time went off with Sir John Johnson, the Tory leader in the Revolutionary war. Now and then one would come around with baskets to sell. Once a member of such a company was drowned in the Wallkill, at Libertyville. Then they came no more, saying that the drowned man " spooked " them. One of the last of the Indians was called Tottoi. He would make maple sugar and trade it

off for bread. When he died he was wrapped in a coffin of bark and buried by Daniel and Levi Van Wagenen. Probably the last visit of the Indians to this place was about 1820, when two of them came to the reservation at Ah Qua. It is related that at one time Indians came near Dashville and cut some timber for baskets. Some of the people started to drive them away, but Ezekiel Eltinge said "Let them alone; they have the right." His remark was no doubt on account of the reservation at Ah Qua.

The Indians kept up the custom of holding kint-a-koys at Ah Qua after the whites had settled around. They would sing and feast as well as dance, and borrow vessels in which to prepare the food for these occasions. No matter how clean these vessels were when borrowed the Indians would wash them. The exact spot on which these kint-a-koys were held was about a half mile southeast of the Bontecoe school-house, where the house and garden of the late Abm. Freer were located. The Indian title to the reservation at Ah Qua was probably never extinguished, but finally the tract was sold for taxes and in that way became the property of the whites.

There was a family of Indians that would come and live in a hut in the woods of Cornelius DuBois (now the W. H. D. Blake place), and with his permission cut down any timber they desired, which they would manufacture into scoops and baskets. Stephen G. DuBois tells us that when he was a small child he visited this Indian family many times. There was a little Indian, called Jake, the grandson of the old Indian, who was the head of the family, and who used to shoot squirrels from the trees with his bow and arrows. Stephen tells us that one day, when he was on a visit to the hut, little Jake showed a skill with the bow and arrow nearly equal to that of his grandfather, by shooting a spider on the opposite side of the

shanty. After a while the old Indian, who was the head of the family, was accidentally drowned in crossing the Wallkill, which he frequently did to visit a white man, named "Mocky" Wackman, who lived on the other side of the Wallkill, with whom he was very friendly. After his death the family offered a portion of his clothing to "Mocky," who, thinking it a pity to take any of the poor Indian's clothes, declined the gift, when the garment was instantly tossed into the fire.

The following story Aunt Judy Jackson relates as having happened in her childhood days, about 1812, when she was a slave in the family of Jeremiah Merritt on the county house plains:

Her master in the fall had taken her behind him on horseback and started for the mountain to bring up the cattle which had been running at large in the woods. It was growing late in the fall and it was time to bring up the stock for the winter.

Suddenly as they were riding along they came upon an Indian wigwam. Merritt jumped off the horse which he left in her charge and entered the hut. He remained there a long, long time. At last she grew tired and moving up to the wigwam pushed open the door. There were about a dozen Indians sitting on the floor engaged in making baskets. One man, who seemed to be the chief, had a ring hanging from his nose. Merritt was talking with the Indians and did not go to the mountains to get the cattle that day. Aunt Judy is positive that those Indians were spies who had come probably from Canada to get what information they could in the interest of the English Government. She says, moreover, that Merritt was a tory and this accounted for the long talk he was having with the Indians in the wigwam. The visit of the Indians attracted great attention and the people from all the country around went to see them.

Mrs. Edward McEntee's recollections of her early childhood days, as related to us, contain more accounts of the Indians than the recollections of any of the other old people with whom we have talked. They probably remained longer in the locality about Rosendale Plains than elsewhere in this vicinity. On the east side of the road was an Indian burying ground. One of the neighbors attempted to plow it up, but the red men made him stop. The Indians had bark wigwams scattered through the woods. The spot where one of these had stood would be marked long after it had disappeared by a patch of tansy, that being a favorite herb with the red men. She says she saw the Indians many times when a child. They were kind people if treated well. In their wigwams they would lie on the floor with their feet to the fire. Sometimes they would pass the house, the pappooses strapped to their father's backs. The little ones would laugh and call to her. When she was a young woman she lived at Benjamin Van Wagenen's in this village. The Indians would come and shoot with bow and arrow at copper coins at a distance of about fifty yards. If they hit the penny they would keep it. (This was a travelling company.) When she was a small child an Indian woman would call at the house and delight to play with her, sometimes lifting her up by one arm, but this her mother forbade for fear of injury. At one time there was a wigwam right by her grandfather's door. When the first Freer located at Bontecoe an Indian set up his wigwam in the clearing. Sometimes he would lie drunk on the door-step. He was not disturbed and after a time went away.

A story related by Aunt Judy Jackson is as follows:

When she was a slave in the family of Andries P. LeFevre at Kettleborough, about 1820, six Indians came dressed in

women's clothing. They lurked about the neighborhood for some time. At Mrs. Andries J. LeFevre's they tapped on the window. At Matthew LeFevre's they entered the house and talked but little, but asked for buttermilk. The buttermilk was brought from the cellar and then it was discovered that they had on male attire under their female apparel. After a while Daniel Deyo, of Ireland Corners (grandfather of Dr. Abm. Deyo), had the Indians arrested and found that they were armed. They said that they wanted to find John ——. Now John —— resided in the neighborhood and had confessed to perpetrating an inhuman act of cruelty upon an Indian family. He had entered an Indian wigwam (just where Aunt Judy did not know), and finding a squaw and her pappoose had asked the squaw to go and get him a drink of water. While she was gone he picked up the pappoose and threw it into a pot of boiling water on the fire. He then hid and escaped the fury of the Indians, who, however, hunted him for years. The Kettleborough people told the Indians that they did not know who John —— was. He was living, however, in the neighborhood, and his house at Jenkintown is still standing.

Stolen by the Indians

Stephen G. DuBois and his sister, Mrs. Hand, tell us the following story as having been related to them by the old folks, but which must be simply another version of the capture of the wife and children of the original Louis DuBois, at Kingston. The event, as related to them, when they were children, took place at Libertyville and is as follows:

A woman named Katrina DuBois (they do not know her husband's name) was carried away captive by the Indians, with an infant in her arms and a child at her side. The hus-

band followed in pursuit. He saw a savage in the act of drawing his bow. In his haste and nervousness he could not get the arrow to fit the string. Before he could shoot, DuBois sprang upon him and ran his sword through him with such force that it struck into a tree behind him. This happened near Louis Hasbrouck's present residence, in Libertyville, by the brook now called the Stenykill. DuBois' wife, not recognizing the pursuers, started to run with the Indians. DuBois then shouted to his wife, *"Trene, stop, or I'll shoot you."* Then she recognized his voice and returned.

Both Mr. DuBois and his sister, Mrs. Hand, repeat this story, positively and emphatically, as being told to them by the old people.

Elihu Schoonmaker likewise remembers hearing this story in his young days and says that a black oak tree, at the locality described above, was pointed out to him as marking the spot where DuBois slew the Indian with his sword.

Some Hunting Stories

One of the most interesting chapters of the history of New Paltz might be given to the hunting stories of the olden times. One of most undoubted truthfulness is that of Ephraim Decker, of Shawangunk, who pursued a deer from rock to rock at Paltz Point, until it had descended to its last place of refuge on table rock, called by old people Ephraim's Point. Having no gun, he seized the animal by the horns, and a contest of strength ensued. A companion, who was with Decker, cried out that the infuriated creature would fling him over the cliff, but the intrepid man replied that if he did he would pull him back. Finally, with the aid of his pocket knife, the prize was secured.

Another hunting story is that of Peter LeFevre, grandfather of the writer, and Louis Hardenburgh, grandfather of the late Senator Jacob Hardenburgh, formerly of Kingston. Louis was a sturdy blacksmith, his shop being located on the public highway about four miles north of this village. Peter LeFevre lived in the old stone house still standing near by. These two followed a bear to her den in the Gerhow region, and Hardenburgh entering the den, slew the brute—an exploit requiring as much courage, perhaps, as the famous adventures of General Putnam and the wolf. But another version of this story is that one of the hunters shot into the den and killed the bear before Hardenburgh entered it.

Major Isaac LeFevre, of Swartekill, a famous surveyor in his day, was once employed to make surveys in the neighborhood of Paltz Point (Sky Top), about 1820, and on drawing toward the rockiest portion of the mountain his employer (Mr. Mullenix) told him to stop, that the rest of the mountain might be left for the foxes. Major Isaac asked him if he would give it to him for his day's work. The reply being in the affirmative, he received twenty acres for his day's work. This he afterwards transferred to Mr. Pell, of Esopus, and it is well settled that this identical tract was the highest part of the mountains, which was never owned by John F. Stokes and was not secured by Mr. A. K. Smiley until some years after his purchase of Mohonk.

One day when Major Isaac LeFevre was going out on a surveying expedition he shot an elk. He dressed the animal and hung it up in a small tree. On his return in the evening he found a deer had been smelling in the carcass of the elk and become fastened by his horns. He dispatched the deer and thought he had done quite as good a day's work at hunting as at surveying.

Wild turkeys were found in the woods in this vicinity in the old times. Levi Schryver informs us that the locality in Esopus, which still bears the name of *Calicoon* (turkey) hook, was noted in old times for the wild turkeys found there.

Aunt Judy Jackson's stories concerning the wild animals that roamed the forest in her young days are very thrilling. There were more wild beasts in the Libertyville neighborhood, when she was there, than in the Kettleborough neighborhood, where she afterwards lived. Once, in her childhood, when she was a slave in Jeremiah Merritt's family, she was bringing home the cows when she saw a panther crouched on a limb of a tree overhead. He paid no attention to her but sprang for the cows. He missed his prey and the cattle scattered widely, bellowing as they ran. Shortly afterwards the panther attacked a cow belonging to Cornelius DuBois. He was tearing her hind quarters when seen. The cow was not dead, but died of her injuries. The panther escaped to the woods.

When Aunt Judy was a slave at Andries P. LeFevre's a panther was shot in the woods of his father, Philip. The ball hit the ferocious beast in the head. He made one tremendous spring for the man who shot him. The man dodged and the panther fell dead on the ground. Aunt Judy says that she has "seen a sight of wild animals in her day, but the panther is the savagest of all."

Wolves and bears were quite numerous, especially on the west side of the Wallkill. Cornelius DuBois, the youngest of the name, brother of Josiah DuBois of Poughwaughtenonk, had a narrow escape from being killed by wolves. He was skating on the Wallkill, alone, when two wolves came out of a pine woods, on the east side of the Wallkill, near Libertyville, and chased him. By skating he kept ahead of them, but growing tired he bethought himself of the dogs at a neighboring

house, near the stream. He whistled to the dogs. They came and fought with the wolves. The dogs were killed, but Mr. DuBois escaped with his life.

It must be remembered that these stories which Aunt Judy tells are not what she has heard from older people, but what occurred in the neighborhood while she lived there.

Cornelius DuBois (father of the one just spoken of) owned land on the east side of the Wallkill and had a barrack there where he kept sheep. Farmers stored much of their hay in barracks in those days. Aunt Judy had herself seen wolves in pursuit of these sheep.

Bears would also come around. At one time Aunt Judy noticed that some animal had been injuring the corn in the field. She thought the damage had been done by a cow, but it proved to be the work of a bear.

One man started alone in pursuit of the animal and followed him to the mountain. Others followed and found the man dead, having, it is thought, run himself to death.

Wild Pigeons and Larger Game

In those days, about 1820, game was still quite abundant. Nearly every year great flocks of wild pigeons would come and almost every family was provided with nets for catching them and likewise with stool pigeons. Catching pigeons was a favorite sport. Stephen G. DuBois, relates that one day as he was riding, on horseback, in company with about a dozen others, to attend town meeting at the Paltz, the pigeons passed over their heads in immense numbers.

Peter W. DuBois' father, Wilhelmus, was quite a hunter, and he and John Fuller, grandfather of Wm. Fuller, killed many bears and wolves, before the digging of the Delaware &

Hudson Canal, but after the construction of the big ditch these wild animals did not venture to cross it.

One of the last wolves trapped by Fuller was on the Mullenix place on the mountains. In this case Fuller had intended to bring the captive alive to Libertyville, but the farmer seeing the destroyer of his sheep in the trap exclaimed "You are the one that has been killing my sheep," and slew him on the spot.

Another story about one of the last wolves caught in this vicinity in concerning one caught on the Mathusalem Eltinge farm, which extended from Springtown up to Bontecoe Point. In this case, too, the wolf was brought, alive, in the trap.

Mr. Edward DuBois, of Marlborough, favors us with an account of the capture of the very last wolf in this portion of the country which was trapped by Fuller in the winter of 1826 or '27. Mr. DuBois says:

"It was a field day for Libertyville. I was quite young at the time, yet I recollect his bringing the beast alive with the trap on its leg into my father's kitchen, where Mr. Blake now lives * * The bronzed hunter and the captive wolf, the old cellar kitchen, and an old oaken table, upon which two terror stricken urchins—a younger brother and myself, sought refuge, are among the clearly defined impressions of my childhood."

Desperate Fight with a Bear

Mr. J. Nelson Terwilligar gives us an account of a famous bear hunt that happened about 1820, when he was a lad of sixteen. Henry Williams, a famous hunter, and another hunter named Watkins had followed a bear all the way from Tucker's Corner, through New Paltz, crossing the Wallkill at what is

now Luther Hasbrouck's place, and running him into a hole in the rocks near Bontecoe Point. The hunters went home and returned the next morning. They found the bear, who was a very large fellow, and Watkins shot and wounded him. The bear instantly turned and gave chase. Watkins climbed a tree but the bear was too quick for him; seized and pulled him down and got on top of him. Then Williams took a hand in the fray and proceeded to hammer the bear with his gun and took him by the ears to pull him off his comrade. Finally the bear was killed and Mr. Terwilligar tells us he had a piece of the meat which was very fat. Watkins long bore the marks of the fight, the bear's teeth having left wounds in his head as large as a man's fingers.

CHAPTER X

Property Holders at New Paltz in Early Days

taxpayers in 1712

The first tax list which we have found is among the Freer papers and is as follows showing the amount of property in 1712:

The freeholders, inhabitants, residents & sojourners of the New Paltz in the county of Ulster, their real and personal estate rated & assessed on the 16th day of January 171⅔ by the assessors chosen for the same on their oaths to pay at the rate of three pence half farthing per pound, to pay said county quota, layd by an act of General Assembly, entitled an act for the levying of ten thousand ounces of plate or fourteen thousand five hundred forty-five Lyon dollars:

	£				
Abraham Doyo	£	45	Abraham freer		25
Christian Doyo		50	Jacob freer		25
Pieter Doyo		45	Elias Uin		35
Henry Doyo		45	Solomon Dubois		100
Abraham Hasbrouck		200	Louis Dubois		75
Louys Bevier		300	Joseph Hasbrouck		25
Jean Hasbrouck		150	Tunis Jacobse		10
Mary Dubois		150	Hendrick Van Weye		15
Abraham Dubois		270	Jacob Clearwater		5
Andrew Lefever & Company		240	Gerrit Lambertse		5
Hugo ffrer		75	Jan Terpening		5
			Total	£	1895

Total tax £24, 13 shillings.

A True Copy.

Wm. Notingham,
Clerk.

The Freeholders Inhabitants Residents & Sojourners of the New paltz in the County of Ulster their Real and personal Estate are Rated & assessed on the 18th day of January 17 1/3 by the Assessors Chosen for the same on their respective oaths and are to pay after the Rate of three pence halfe farthing a pound to pay said County Quota Layd by an act of Generall Assembly Entitled an act for the Levying of ten thousand ounces of plate or fourteen thousand five hundred forty five Lyon Dollars —

	£	s	d	Q	Farthings
Abraham Dojo	45	0	11	0	2½
Christian Dojo	50	0	13	0	1
Pietor Dojo	45	0	11	0	2½
Henry Dojo	45	0	11	0	2½
Abraham Haasbroeck	200	2	12	1	0
Louys Bevoire	300	3	10	1	2
Jean Hasbroeck	150	1	19	0	3
Mary Du bois	150	1	19	0	3
Abraham Du bois	270	3	10	3	3
André Lefever & Company	240	3	2	6	0
Hugo Frere	75	0	19	6	1½
Abraham Frere	25	0	6	6	0½
Jacob Frere	25	0	6	6	0½
Elias Vin	95	0	9	1	1½
Salomon Dubois	100	1	6	0	2
Louis Du bois	75	0	19	6	1½
Joseph Haasbroeck	25	0	6	6	0½
Tennis Jacobse	10	0	2	7	1
Hendreck Vanwaye	15	0	3	10	3½
Jacob Clarwater	5	0	1	3	2½
Gerrit Lambertse	5	0	1	3	2½
Jan Teerpenergh	5	0	1	3	2½
Totall Sume	1095	24	13	5	¼

A True Copy

Jo Wollings Peters Clarke

TAX LIST OF 1712

The above list shows that in 1712 four of the original Patentees were still alive, namely Abraham and Jean Hasbrouck, Louis Bevier and Abraham DuBois, also Mary widow of Isaac DuBois. The other tax payers are sons of Patentees, namely: the four sons of Pierre Deyo, the three sons of Simon LeFever, three of the four sons of Hugo Freer, two sons of Louis DuBois, Joseph, son of Abraham Hasbrouck. The only other persons on the tax list are Elias Uin the ancestor of the Ean family, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Crispell the Patentee, Jacob Clearwater, who was a brother-in-law of Abm. Deyo and resided at Bontecoe, Jan Terpening who also resided at Bontecoe, and was from Flanders; also Tunis Jacobse (Clearwater), Hendrick Van Weye and Garritt Lambertse.

The Building of the First Stone Church

The next list of this nature that we have at New Paltz is the names of those who built the first stone church in 1720 which is found in the French records of the church as follows: Samuel Bevier, Louis Bevier, Jr., Abraham Doyo, Christian Doyo, Henry Doyo, Abraham DuBois, Solomon DuBois, Louis DuBois, Jr., Daniel DuBois, Philip DuBois, Andre LeFevre, Isaac LeFevre, Jean LeFevre, Mary Hasbrouck (widow of Abraham the Patentee), Jacob Hasbrouck, Joseph Hasbrouck, Hugh Freer, Abraham Freer, Jacob Freer, Elias Un.

The last named, who is the ancestor of the Ean family, is the only person not of the Patentee families who assisted in building the church. Abraham DuBois was the only one of the Patentees living in 1720. Abm. DuBois long survived his associates and lived until 1731.

Freeholders in 1728

The next list in point of time is found in the Documentary History of New York, page 971, and contains the names of all the freeholders in the precinct in 1728, as follows: Samuel Bevier, Christian Deyou, Hendrick Deyou, Peter Deyou, Solomon Hasbrouck, Jacob Hasbrouck, Daniel Hasbrouck, Hugo Freer, Hugo Freer, Jr., Isaac Freer, Jacob Freer, Lewis DuBois, Jr., Solomon DuBois, Abraham DuBois, Daniel DuBois, John LeFevre, Andries LeFevre, Isaac LeFevre, John Terpening, Dirck Terpening, Augustus Vandemark, Nicholas Roosa, Peter Low, Garrit Keetaltas, Rœloff Eltinge, Esq.

New Paltz Tax Payers in 1728

The following list of New Paltz taxpayers in 1728 is in the county clerk's office at Kingston:

Elsie Djou [widow of Abraham]	£ 23	Peter Low	5
Christian Djou	30	Solomon DuBois	69
Hendricus Djou	30	Louis DuBois	67
Peter Djou	19	Abraham DuBois	193
Jacob Deyo [Jacobus?]	1	Daniel DuBois	99
Moses Deyo	1	Abraham Clearwater	1
Solomon Hasbrouck	42	Jan Terpenning	10
Daniel Hasbrouck	62	Samuel Bevier	95
Jacob Hasbrouck	92	Louis Bevier	26
Andries LeFevre	46	August Vandemark	2
Jan LeFevre	52	Anthony Westbrook	4
Isaac LeFevre	31	Roelif Elting, Esq.	10
Hugo Freer	69	Nicholas Roosa	13
Jacob Freer	6	Mattys Slecht	10
Hugo Freer, Jr.	12	Col. Jacob Rutson (non-resident)	5
Jonas Frere	1	Garret Keeteltas	5
Widow of Elias Ean.	20		

List of Slaveholders in 1755

The next list of property holders of any kind that we find is a list of slaveholders in 1755 in the Documentary History of New York. Samuel Bevier, Philip Bevier, Jacobus Bevier, Abm. Bevier, Christian Doyo, Abm. Doyo, Peter Doyo, Jr., Sarah Hasbrouck (widow of Solomon), Benjamin Hasbrouck (Wallkill), Daniel Hasbrouck, Jacob Hasbrouck, Lewis DuBois, Solomon DuBois, Benj. DuBois, Hendricus DuBois, Simon DuBois. Hugo Freer, Isaac Freer, Mary LeFevre (widow of Isaac), Petronella LeFevre (widow of Simon), Nathaniel LeFevre, Abm. LeFevre, Andries LeFevre, Abm. Hardenburgh, Geesje Ean (widow of Jan), Anetje Vandemark, Noah Eltinge, Capt. Josiah Eltinge.

Abm. Hardenburgh and Solomon DuBois each owned 7 slaves, Simon DuBois 6 and others a less number. The list shows that in 1755 all the sons of the Patentees were dead except Solomon and Louis DuBois, Jr., Samuel Bevier, Daniel and Jacob Hasbrouck.

Value of the Precinct of New Paltz in 1765

We copy from a collection warrant dated at Kingston, August 27, 1765, the list given below of the estimated value of the real and personal estates of the precinct of New Paltz. The warrant was signed by "Dirck Wynkoop, Jr., John Dumond, Charles Dewit, Elias Depuy, Abraham Hardenburgh, Johannis H. Jansen and John Wandle—Supervisors elected and chosen for the several towns, manor and precincts of Ulster county." It was issued to raise money, pursuant to an Act to raise £52,000 for paying 1,715 men to be employed in an expedition against the French fort at Crown Point and against the Indians; and to raise £100,000 for paying the ex-

penses of 2,600 for the invasion of Canada; and also to raise £100,000 and £60,000 for like purposes under other Acts. One hundred and thirteen pounds, three shillings eight pence and one-fifth of a farthing was the amount to be collected from the precinct of New Paltz. This precinct then included the present town of New Paltz, the whole of Lloyd and parts of the towns of Rosendale, Esopus and Gardiner.

The warrant directed that after the tax was collected it should be lodged in the hands of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, county treasurer, retaining the fees.

In 1765 there were only six Townships in the entire county, viz.: Kingston, Marbletown, Hurley, Rochester, Shawangunk and New Paltz.

Dirck Wynkoop, Jr., represented Kingston; Abraham Hardenburgh, New Paltz; Johannes H. Jansen, Shawangunk; Elias Depuy, Rochester. The remaining three Supervisors, viz.: John Dumond, Ch. Dewitt and John Wandle must have represented the towns of Hurley and Marbletown and a precinct or manor not yet organized into a Township.

An estimate or list of all the estates real and personal of all the freeholders and inhabitants of the precinct of New Paltz in 1765:

NAMES.	VALUE.	NAMES.	VALUE.
Peter Dujou	£31 s 1	Johannis Dujou	£ 9 s 0
John Terwilliger ...	14 2	Petrus Low	7 0
Abraham Hardenburgh	65 16	Abraham Bevier ...	50 2
Abraham Hasbrouck (for his farm)...	71 3	Gerret Frere	7 5
Hendricus Dubois ..	55 10	Jacobus Bevier	10 0
Philip Dubois	8 0	Benjamin DuBois ..	29 10
Cornelius Dubois ...	65 12	Johannis Dujou, Jr..	4 10
		Solomon Low	3 10
		Jonas Frere	25 0

NAMES.	VALUE.		NAMES.	VALUE.	
Christopher Dujou...	£15	s12	Abraham Vandemark.	£ 9	s 1
Christiaen Dujou, Jr.	1	5	Benjamin I. Frere...	10	10
Moses Dujou	7	0	Petrus Hasbrouck ..	12	16
Jacobus Hasbrouck..	13	2	John Hasbrouck	12	10
Johannis Frere	15	8	Lewis Bevier	19	2
Benjamin Frere	8	4	Nathaniel Lefever ..	23	0
Hugo Frere	1	5	Catholinetie Lefever.	3	0
Jacob Frere	12	0	Noah Eltinge	49	5
Hugo Frere. Jr.....	16	16	Dominie Monriches Geotschius	1	8
Benjamin Dujou ...	16	0	Lewis Dubois	17	15
David Akker		12	Abraham LeFever ..	21	10
The estate of Marynus Van Aken....	2	10	Andries Lefever	27	12
Daniel Lefever	17	0	Samuel Schoonmaker	1	0
Petrus Lefever	21	12	Petrus Schoonmaker.	1	0
Johannis Lefever ...	24	12	Catholinitie Bevier (widow)	1	10
Abraham Een	18	17	George Stover	1	16
Nathaniel Dubois ...	23	0	Frederick Hyms ...	4	0
Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr.	65	0	Joseph Griffen		3
Abraham Dujou ...	50	0	Joseph Terwilliger ..	6	10
Matthew Lefever ...	1	18	Jonathan Terwilliger.	16	2
Simon DuBois	42	0	Isaac Frere	14	10
Marritie Dubois (widow).....	4	0	Joseph Frere	3	10
Josiah Eltinge	66	15	Petrus Van Wagenen	8	10
Roloff J. Eltinge...	1	3	Abraham Van Wagenen	1	13
Abraham Eltinge ...	3	12	Abraham Donaldson.	17	14
Petronella Lefever ..	5	0	Michael De Vou....	3	0
Andries Lefever, Jr.	14	0	Robert Hurs		5
Winetie Hasbrouck ..	48	5	David Auchmoody ..		5
Johannis M. Low...	6	12			

NAMES.	VALUE.			NAMES.	VALUE.		
Thomas Woolsey ...	£	5	s 5	Oliver Gray	£		s10
Israel Koole		2	1	Phelick Ransom		2	17
Alexander Mackey...		1	2	Nathaniel Wyard ...		1	0
James Turtle		1	17	Abraham Hass			15
John Woolsey			5	Lewis Pontinear		1	0
Peter Koleman			6	Robert Sergeant		1	12
James Wheeler		2	7	Joseph Coddington...		4	0
James Hurta			14	Daniel Dujou		2	7
Murry Lester			16	Abm. Dujou, for the estate where his son Daniel lives on....		5	0
Valuntine Parkus ..		2	16				
Ebenezer Gilbert ...		5	0				
Ebenezer Parkus ...		1	4	Jacob DuBois		15	0
Livelet Hubble		3	8	James Hue		1	0
Christiaen Dujou ...		1	12	Martinus Bakeman..			6
Richard Monion				Moses Nap		1	0
Michael Palmiter ...			13	Hendrick Wasemiller			4
Anthony Yarnton ...		1	18	Petrus Vandemerk...			10
Abraham Brister ...		3	6	Daniel Frere		1	12
Johannis Presslar ...		1	15	ChristiaenAchtmoemy		1	0
Jadediah Dean		1	8	William Frere		1	6
Simon Crandle		1	0				
William Ellsworth...			12	Total value.....£1,354 s18			

This assessment roll is valuable, not only as showing who were taxpayers and the amount of each assessment in 1765, but it is still more useful because with the aid of some corroborating evidence, we are able to determine where nearly all of the larger taxpayers lived

It is evident that the assessor in making out the roll commenced at the south bonds of the precinct as it then was at what is now Tuthill and continued on the west side of the Wallkill until reaching the north bounds of the Patent at Mud

Hook; then crossing the Wallkill returned to the village on the east side of the stream and then passed on south to the Plains and Kettelboro; thence east to Jenkintown and the Freer patent, and finally picked up the small taxpayers along the Hudson River and elsewhere.

As far as the Huguenot names on the roll are concerned it must be remembered that in this list we are dealing with the grandsons of the Patentees.

Commencing with the first name on the list, Peter Deyo is the son of Hendricus and lived at Tuthill where he had descndants living until modern times. Peter and his son had a patent for land in Shawangunk.

Abraham Hardenburgh, who was Supervisor and one of the heaviest taxpayers lived in a stone house, recently tumbled into ruins, just below Tuthill. Here the family had a large tract of land. Abraham Hardenburgh's grandsons Abraham and Jacob were the last of the name to occupy the land of their ancestors, Abraham living in the fine, old brick house near the Guilford church and Jacob on the old homestead, where Crines Jenkins who married Jacob's daughter Rachel afterward lived.

Abraham Hasbrouck who comes next and is assessed for the heaviest amount is Col. Abraham Hasbrouck of Kingston. This farm at Guilford is still owned in the family. Col. Abraham Hasbrouck was probably the most prominent man in the county in his day.

Hendricus and Cornelius DuBois are brothers, sons of Solomon. Philip is Hendricus' son. Hendricus lived on the Capt. Jacob M. DuBois place of our day, Cornelius a short distance south of where Capt. W. H. D. Blake now lives, Philip kept a public house at Libertyville. Cornelius and Hendricus were men of large means and influential in the community as their descendants are at the present day.

Abraham and Jacobus Bevier are brothers, sons of Samuel and grandsons of Louis the Patentee. Abraham lived just south of Butterville. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Roelif Eltinge, the first of the name at New Paltz. Their son Abraham moved to Chenango county.

Benjamin DuBois was the first of the name near Springtown and his descendants still reside there and until recently a little further north. Benjamin is the son of Daniel and grandson of Isaac the Patentee.

Jonas Freer is the son of Hugo, senior, and grandson of the Patentee. Jonas lived at Kline Bontecoe on what is now the R. V. N. Beaver place. His descendants reside in various places in this vicinity. Garret Freer is the nephew of Jonas and son of Hugo, jun. of Bontecoe.

Christopher Deyo lived at Springtown. He is the brother of Peter and Johanes, whose names have appeared on the list and of Benjamin, whose name comes later. Christopher is the ancestor of Rev. Paul T. Deyo.

Moses Deyo is the son of Christian and grandson of Pierre the Patentee. He and his son Christian, Jr. reside where their descendants have since lived and near where James E. and Matthew Deyo now reside.

Jacobus Hasbrouck is the son of Solomon. He probably owned the Simon L. DuBois farm. At any rate his son Benjamin owned it and gave a life estate in it to his son.

We have now come to the Freer settlement at Mud Hook and Bontecoe. Hugo jun. is the son of Hugo, sen., Jacob is his cousin. Hugo, John and Benjamin are Hugo, jun.'s sons.

The assessor having crossed the Wallkill, at what is now Perrine's Bridge, is coming southward on the east side of the stream.

Benjamin Deyo, who is the ancestor of the Bontocoe Deyos,

occupies the house of his father Hendricus, which is known as the Abm. W. Deyo farm in our day.

The three LeFevres, Daniel, Petrus and Johannes, are sons of Isaac, the first of the name at Bontecoe.

Abraham Ean is the son of Jan and grandson of Elias. His farm, which is still owned in the family joined the LeFevre estate on the south as it does, to-day.

Here the assessor makes a break and inserts the name of Nathaniel DuBois, who built the first mill at Libertyville and is the son of Jonathan and grandson of Louis, jun.

Right here should come the names of Petrus and John Hasbrouck, sons of Solomon, which do not appear on the roll until a little later. Petrus owned and occupied what is now the Walsh house at Middletown and John the old stone house of his father, a short distance south, which tumbled into ruins about 1870.

We are now back to the village.

Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr. built at a later date the house where his greatgrandson Abm. M. Hasbrouck now lives, but in 1765 he was living and quite certainly keeping a store in what is now the Memorial House.

Abraham Deyo (2) lived in the homestead in this village, which passed from one Abraham to another and is now owned by Abm. Deyo Brodhead.

Simon DuBois is the son of Daniel and grandson of Isaac the Patentee. He occupied the house now owned by his descendants, Mary DuBois Berry's daughters, which has always been in the family and is the oldest house in the village. Maritje (widow) who is assessed for a small amount is Simon's mother.

Josiah Eltinge owned and occupied the house still called the "Eltinge Homestead," and Roelif J. and Abraham are his

sons. Here Roelif J. kept a store in Revolutionary times. Abraham afterward lived in the house about a mile north of the village, which has ever since been in the family and where his great grandson S. L. F. Elting now lives.

Andries LeFevre, Jr., who is the last of that line of LeFevres, lived with his mother Petronella in the old homestead, since torn down, in the north part of the present church yard.

Winetie Hasbrouck is the widow of Daniel, son of Abraham the Patentee. She lived with her six sons directly across the street from the present church building and the house is still owned in the family.

Johannes M. Low lived in the house which had come to him from his father-in-law Hugo Freer, Sn. and this is still standing, being the most northern of the old stone houses on the street.

The next two names on the list, Abraham Vandemark and Benj. I. Freer, we can not place.

The next name, Lewis Bevier, puzzles us, as there was no person of the name at New Paltz. Possibly the Bevier homestead in this village had not yet been bought by Josiah Eltinge and belonged to Louis Bevier of Marbletown or Louis of Wawarsing.

Nathaniel LeFevre lived on the Plains in the house of his father Jean. His mother Carolintje and his son Matthew, who afterward occupied the place, are assessed for small amounts.

Noah Elting is the brother of Josiah. He lived on the estate where his father Roelif had lived in his old age and where Edmund Eltinge lived in our day.

Dominie Moriches Goetchius was the minister of the churches at New Paltz and Shawangunk from 1760 to 1771, living at Shawangunk, where he died in 1771.

Lewis DuBois is the Capt. Lewis J. DuBois of Revolutionary

times. His house, a frame building, is still standing, south of the Libertyville ford on the east side of the Wallkill and lately owned by his descendant, Henry L. DuBois.

Abram and Andries LeFevre are brothers and the pioneers at Kettleboro.

The assessor now turns east. The two Terwilligers, Joseph and Jonathan, lived we think on the Plattekill, east of Jenkintown.

Isaac and Joseph Freer owned the next farm on the north. This is the Freer patent and some part still owned in the family.

Petrus Van Wagenen is the ancestor of all the Van Wagenens in New Paltz. He lived in a stone house, lately standing but not occupied, about a mile north of Put Corners.

Abraham Donaldson probably lived at Elmore's Corners, as the Donaldson family located there at an early date.

David and Christian Auchmoody are sons of Jeems Auchmoody, the first of the name at New Paltz.

Most of the other names are for small amounts. Some of them we recognize as the ancestors of people in Highland and vicinity: Devoe, Mackey, Palmatier, Pressler, Wisemiller.

Phelick Ransom lived at Highland and was afterward a captain in the Revolutionary army.

Jacob DuBois lived near Tuthill and had in 1757 purchased a tract lying on both sides of the Wallkill including the island at Tuthill. His son Isaac kept his homestead and his son Jacob lived where Gardiner village now is. His old home was a short distance south of Kingston. He was probably the son of Isaac DuBois who was of Kingston and his wife Neiltje Rose, as they had a son Jacob, baptised in 1733. Isaac was the son of Jacob of Hurley, who was one of the seven sons of Louis the Patentee.

Joseph Coddington was the village schoolmaster in those days.

Daniel Deyo lived a short distance north of what is now Ireland Corners and is the ancestor of that branch of the Deyo family. Daniel's father Abm. who resided in this village, still owned the farm in 1765.

CHAPTER XI

The Contract of 1744

In this contract the owners of the patent, 24 in all, bind themselves each to the other for fifteen years to pay all assessments made by the twelve men for expenses in defending the claim of title of any owner. The document is in English and is here transcribed *verbatim et literatim.*

Articles of agreement Indented had made concluded and agreed upon This Twenty Third Day of may In the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George The Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. annoq, Domini 1744 *Between* The Persons Whose names are hereunder Written and Seals affixed and Who Executed The Same In Due form of Law. *Whereas* Edmund Andross Esq. Seigneur of Sansmaraz Lieut. and Governour Generall under his Royal Highness James Duke of York and Albany etc. of all his Territories In America. *By* his Letters Patent bearing Date The Twenty Ninth Day of September In the Year of our Lord 1677 Did Give Ratifye Confirm and Grant, Conformable To an Indian purchase From The Indian Propriators *unto* Lewis DuBois and Partners (That is to say) Christian Duyow Abraham Hasbroucq Andries Lefever, Jean Hasbroucq, Pierre Duyo, Laurens Beveir, Anthony Crespell, Abraham Dubois, Hugo

Frere, Isaac Dubois & Simon Lefever Their heirs and assigns *All That* Certain piece of Land Lyeing on The South Side of the Rondout Creek or Kill *Beginning* From the High Hills Called Moggonck and Now known by The name of The High Point on The mountains commonly called the Paltz point From Thence Stretching South East Near The Great River To a Certain Point or hook Called The Juffrous Hoocke Lyeing In The Long Reach named by the Indians Magatramis Being a Little Distance To the Northward from the Place where the Late Dwelling House of Denis Raelje Deceased stood where it is Fixed by Virtue of a warrant By Cadwallader Colden Esq. To him Directed as Surveyor General For the Province of New York, Then North up along The River to an Island In a Crooked Elbow, In The beginning of The Land Reach Called Little Esopus Island and by the Indians Raphoes Then West on the High Hills To a place Called Waratahaes and Tawarataque and known by The name of Northwest bounds being at the North End of The mountain and Severall marks There made, and soe along The Said High Hills South west To Moggonck or The High Point aforesaid *To Hold* unto The Said Lewis Dubois and Partners Their heirs and assigns Forever, *And Whereas* We The Subscribers who Have hereunto Set our hands and affixed our Seals being owners and Interested In The aforesaid Pattent or Tract of Land and In order To Keep and Prepare The Said Tract of Land unto us and our heirs and assigns Forever, From being Incroached upon by any Person or Persons Whatsoever we Shall Each of us and Every one of us, or our heirs Exs. admin. and assigns advance *And Disburs* So much money To make a Common Stock To Defend The before Recited Tract of Land, and Every one Shall but advance or Disburse So much money according to The Share proportion or Interest he or She hath in Said Tract

of Land and so according To a Greater and Lesser Quantity So In proportion *And Whereas* When Such money or moneys Shall be or must be Disbursed or advanced as often as It Shall Happen, To and for the Defence of before Recited Patent If it Should happen To be Disputed by any one of us or our heirs and Assigns Whether It is Requisite and necessary for any Such Sum or Sums of money To be Disbursed, It Shall (and It Is hereby agreed To and between The said Parties) That it must be Determined Then by the Twelve men or The Major Part of Them Who are annually Chosen by the Inhabitants of aforesaid Patent on the First Tuesday in April by Virtue of an Instrument In writing bearing Date The Twenty first Day of April annoq. Domini 1728 Reference being Thereunto had may more fully and at Large appear || *And* That the True Intent and meaning of the Present Articles be no ways Frustrated, it is hereby Further Covenanted, Concluded, Granted and agreed upon by and between The Said Parties *That Whereas* union is the Strength of all Copartnerships for their own Generall and Respective advantage and Safety they Doe oblidge themselves their heirs and assigns, to defend Joyntly the Whole tract above mentioned and to Stand In mutuall defence of Each other Lot or Lots farm and Farms against all Incroachment and Pretences of Right to the Same for Ever From any Person or Persons Whatsoever For Fifteen whole and Consecutive years From the Date of these Presents *And Now* For the True Performance of all and Singular the present articles and every one of them, The Parties to these presents Doe hereby bind Each one to each other and their heirs Execs. and adms. Respectively In the Penall Sum of Two Hundred Pounds Currant Lawfull money of the province of New York Payable by the nonperformers To the others || *In Witness* whereof the parties to these present articles have Respectively

Set their hands and affixed their Seals the Day and year above written.

his
Matthys x Van Keuren
mark
Hend. Sleight
his
(s.) Issac x Frere (s.)
mark
(s.) Jacob hasbrouck (s.)
(s.) Isaac Le Fevre (s.)
(s.) Aenrei dieo (s.)
his
(s.) Hugo x Frere Jun (s.)
mark
(s.) Jacob Frere (s.)
(s.) Jonas Frere (s.)
(s.) Louis bevier (s.)

(s.) Antho Slecht (s.)
(s.) Jan Slecht (s.)
(s.) Antoney Crespell (s.)
(s.) Johannes Crespell (s.)
Roeloff Eltinge (s.)
Yean le Fevre (s.)
Abraham doian (s.)
Daniel Dubois (s.)
Samuel Bevier (s.)
Josia Eltinge (s.)
daniel hasbroecq (s.)
johannis maty jun (s.)
his
John T Terpenning (s.)
mark
Solomons hasbrouq (s.)

Sealed and Delivered In presence of us

Abraham Van Der Merkan
A Hasbrouck 36

memorandum anthony Sleght Jan Sleght, anthony Crespell, Johannis Crespel, Mathias Van Keuren and Hendricus Sleght have signed Sealed and Deliverec this within Instrument In presence of us

Jacob Hasbrouck Junr.
A Hasbrouck.

Civil Government

In its civil government New Paltz at an early period included not only the entire southeastern portion of Ulster county as it is at present, but a considerable portion of Orange county likewise. From page 23 of Ruttenber's History of Orange county we quote: "Immediately north of Murderer's Creek there was no civil organization until the advent of the Palatines in 1709, when the precinct of the Highlands was erected and attached to New Paltz. The boundaries of the precinct are not stated but the order is understood to have applied more especially to the territory extending from New Paltz to Murderer's Creek, in which district the Palatines of Quassaick were then the principal settlers. At the same time or soon after the constitution of the precinct of the Highlands, and evidently by order of the court the precincts of Maghaghbranch and Shawangunk were constituted, the latter attached to New Paltz. As in the case of the precinct of the High lands no boundaries are given, but from deeds, tax rolls and other papers of record it is clear that the present towns of Montgomery, Crawford and Wallkill were embraced in the limits of the precinct. Under this limited organization the territory which these precincts covered remained until 1743, when by act of Dec. 17 three full precincts, having all the officers of towns and exercising all their duties were established by act of the Assembly."

Neighborhoods Annexed to New Paltz

The precinct of the Highlands was bounded on the west by the precincts of Wallkill, Shawangunk and the "neighborhoods annexed to New Paltz." These neighborhoods were the Louis DuBois patent, the Guilford patent, the Thomas

Garland patent at Kettleborough and Ireland Corners and the Hugo Freer patent of 1200 acres on a portion of which Zach. Freer lived. The territory of these "neighborhoods annexed to New Paltz" is thus described: "Guilford and several other patents, from the south bounds of New Paltz to the north bounds of Shawangunk precinct and from the foot of the high mountains eastward to the east line of the patent granted to Thomas Garland and by the south and east by the land granted to Hugh Freer and others and to the eastward by an east line from the said Hugh Freer's bounds to the bounds of the town of New Paltz."

Payments of Rent and Taxes

During all the Colonial period the payment of rent continued. The following in the Dutch language, among the papers in the Patentees' trunk, is a sample of the receipts given:

Received of the inhabitants of the New Paltz one year's quit rent being thirty-five bushels of good winter wheat delivered to me in Kingston 1710 November 18. J. hardenbergh.

It is stated that one year the Freers paid the entire quit rent due from the New Paltz people and in return were given a tract of 200 acres at Mud Hook.

Besides the quit rent, which was paid in wheat, taxes for special purposes were levied as shown by the following samples of tax warrant and receipt:

Tax Receipts

New York 26 May 1716.

Then Received of Mr. Daniel Duboy & Hugh Frera Jun. Collectors of New Paltz Ulster County the Sume of Eleven

Pounds Fifteen Shillings & 3d Tax & for ye Treasurers Salary Six Shill. Being on ye fifth & Sixth Payment wch. will be payable ye Last Day of this Instant May and ye Last Day of Novem. Next Ensuing on ye £10000 Tax I say Rec by me.

A. D. Peyster.

Recded in the book of Receipts,
No. A Folio 21.

Wm. Nottingham, Clk.

The tax warrant is directed to the assessors of New Paltz dated 1746, and is signed by Jan Eltinge, Jean (or Johannes) Hardenberg, Jr., Johannes De Witt, Abraham Hardenberg, Jacobus Bruyn, Charles Clinton and Cadwalder Colden, Jr., supervisors of the several towns manors and precincts:

"Pursuant of an act of General Assembly of the Province of New York, made in the present Nineteenth year of his majestic Reign, Entitled an act for raising a supply of the sum of thirteen thousand pounds by a tax on Estates Real and Personal for the more effectual fortifying this Colony, etc."

CHAPTER XII

A Short Historical Memorandum

The first attempt at writing anything of a historical nature concerning New Paltz that we have seen is contained in the following paper, written by grandfather Peter LeFever and dated 1830.

One leaf of the original seems to be torn off and the memorandum begins abruptly as follows:

"It appears they settled in what is now called the old village and it is said they all laboured together and cleared their lands at first and afterwards divided the cleared lands by parole, without deed.

On the 25th day of August, 1703, some of the original proprietors were then dead; the survivors met together and conveyed by their deed, bearing the above date, to each Patentee then living his proportion of the cleared land in their possession as the same had been divided by parole, and also his undivided twelfth part of the whole patent; and also conveyed to the legal representatives of the original patentees who were then dead, the full share of their ancestors.

Andries Lefever having died without lawful issue, Simon Lefever being dead, they conveyed to Andries Lefever, Isaac Lefever, John Lefever and Mary Lefever, the three sons and daughter of Simon Lefever, all the lots and parcels belonging to them from their father Simon Lefever and from their uncle Andries Lefever; and also one fifth part of their grandfather's land (Christeyan Deyou, usually called *Grandpere*) as the

same had been laid out and divided by parole and then in their possession; together with two twelfth parts and one fifth of a twelfth part of the whole patent of all the lands not yet laid out and divided.

Simon Lefever had been married to Elizabeth Deyou, daughter of the said Christeyan Deyou, called *Grandpere* in the French language, which means grand-father, who had devised to his son Peter and his four daughters each one fifth part of his land. His son Peter was also a patentee.

The widow of Simon Lefever afterwards married Moses Cantine, who was also a French refugee, by whom she had one son, viz. Peter Cantine, Esq., to whom the Patentees gave no share of the land of his mother, who thought he ought to have shared in his mother's land. (Peter Cantine was my mother's father.)

The Patentees afterwards entered into an article in writing to elect at their annual town meeting twelve men to represent the twelve Patentees—one from the descendants of each Patentee, who, to entitle them to that office must be a descendant of such Patentee he represented and a freeholder by heirship in such Patentee's share.

These "Twelve Men," so called, had their by-laws, kept a book and record of their proceedings, made divisions of the whole patent (except some land on the north side of the patent and some other small lots) and entered their proceedings in a book.

These "Twelve Men" were also empowered by another bond, or instrument in writing to defend the boundaries of the patent and to raise money for that purpose from the representatives of the Patentees, according to their several rights.

Shortly after the Revolutionary war it was discovered that the divisions made by the "Twelve Men" were not lawful, and

void. They then petitioned the Legislature of the State of New York to confirm such division (which was done by an act of the Legislature) and directed their book, wherein they had recorded their division, to be deposited in the office of the county of Ulster, where it now remains, and a certified copy of the act confirming said division is now in the possession of my son, Daniel.

The " Twelve Men" continued to be elected until about the year 1820. Their coffer, and copy of the book wherein the records of the division is entered, and patent, and sundry records and other patents was left in the care of Ezekiel Eltinge."

Matters Submitted to Voters

Rev. Ame Vennema has compiled from papers in the Patentees' trunk the following list of matters submitted to voters during the period of ten years from 1756 to 1766, showing how close was the union of church and State at New Paltz in those colonial days:

In 1756 3 "chimmily Vewers" were elected, and the "fine on ye chimmilis" fixed at 3d.

In 1757 Whether the money received for the collectorship should be applied "on the Highway" or "to the use of the church." The latter was preferred, the amount was 44s., 6d.

In 1758 Whether the money rec'd for the office of Collector should be applied "to the benefit of the church of the New Paltz," or "on the Highway," or "given to the clerk of the New Paltz church for the time being" or "half to the church and half to the clerk."

The result was in favor of the first proposition. Amount 46s.

In 1759 Whether the money received for the collectorship shall be given to the clerk of the church, to the poor, or used

for the purchase of a "pall." The result is thus recorded, "By Plurality of Voices it is carried, That the money given for the Collectorship shall be Applyed for buying a Pall for the Precinct of the New Paltz, And there is Bid for the Collectorship the sum of 57 shillings. And Tis Agreed that the Deacons of the New Paltz church shall be Managers for Procuring said Pall as aforesaid, who are to buy said Pall as soon as said money shall come in."

In 1760 Whether the money of the Collectorship should be applied in Part "to a Pall and the Remainder for a Silver Beaker" (chalice) or, in part to a "Pall and the Remainder to a Bare to Cary the Corps of the Dad to the Grave."

The result of the election was that it "be applyd to Bie a Pall and the over Plush to Bie a Silver Beaker to the use and Benefit of the New Paltz Preseinct; and there is Bid for the Collector Ship the Sum of 68s. by Jonathan Terwilliger, and paid."

1761 It was decided by vote that the money of the Collectorship be used to purchase "a Silver Cup for the use of the Reformed Dutch Church at the New Paltz"—

That Sheep may not have free Running but must be kept. The fine for pounding sheep to be not 4d but 3d.

1762 Noe Eltinge was elected for a "Commissioner to Lay out Highway."

Valentine Perkins for "pownder for ye River, and Josaphat Hasbrouck for pownder for ye Paltz."

1763 The money for the Collectorship was "voted to be Applyed to pay the Assessors for their Trouble for the Ensuing Year."

In 1764 It was submitted to the voters "Whether there shall be Five overseers of the Roads, or two."

Whether a Pound shall be made "adjoining the South East side of the Land of Abraham Bevier, at the Orchard."

The money of the Collectorship shall go to the Assessors.

1765 Whether Pound Masters shall be elected or "every man be his own Pounder."

It was decided by vote: "That the Poundage of Horses and Horned Cattle shall be 2s. a head."

That the fences be "4 foot 6 inches High, post and Rales Fence, to have 4 Rales."

1766 Of the 25s. rec'd. for the Collectorship it was voted that 3s. be paid to the Constables the residue to the Assessors.

CHAPTER XIII

The First Manufacturing Industry in Southern Ulster

The brook which now runs so quietly through the northern suburbs of our village is still called the Mill brook, but for many years no mill has marked its course to the Wallkill. However this brook was in by gone days the propelling power of no less than three mills located at different points and built at different times in the history of New Paltz. About a mile north east of the village are the remains of an old saw mill on this brook. The stone dam and a portion of the timbers are still to be seen. The situation is in a romantic glen and the place is well worth a visit. This mill was used in sawing logs as late as 1855.

Half a mile further down the brook, near the present residence of Mr. Wm. E. DuBois, are the remains of another dam. Here there was a grist mill erected at an early date which continued in use until about 1820. Here Isaac DuBois, grandfather of the late John W. DuBois, carried on the milling business shortly after the Revolutionary war, and here the late Nathaniel DuBois of Shivertown carried on the business about 1820. At about that date the mill ceased running and New Paltz people after that time took their grain to the mill at Libertyville or the mill just erected at Dashville.

Still further down this brook, almost directly north of the residence of John Wynkoop, on Mulberry street, may be found the grass grown remains of a much older mill dam. which has recently been rebuilt and a large pond formed and an ice house built. Here in the early days of the settlement the

Huguenot pioneers of New Paltz took their grain to be manufactured into flour. On this spot Daniel Hasbrouck, son of Abraham Hasbrouck, the Patentee, had a mill as early as 1730. In a document of that date, bearing the signature of Hugo Freer, Sen., son of Hugo the Patentee, reference is made to the lane on the north bounds of the old village, "leading to the mill of Daniel Hasbrouck." This property remained in the possession of Daniel Hasbrouck's descendants until quite a recent date. Tradition says that this mill was for the grinding of grain, but there may have been a saw mill connected with it. The brook does not give abundant water power, but probably it furnished all that was needed for the infant settlement. This ancient mill may have been erected quite a number of years previous to 1730, but we have no evidence on that point. First in the history of New Paltz, after the settlement of 1677, came the organization of the church in 1683 and the erection of the church building. Next in importance was the education of the children, and in 1689 and perhaps at an earlier date there was a schoolmaster at New Paltz. The next enterprise to claim attention would naturally be a mill, and we have documentary evidence, amply confirmed by the still remaining earthwork of the dam and by tradition among the descendants of Daniel Hasbrouck, that this was the spot to which in ancient times the New Paltz people brought their wheat to be manufactured into flour.

It was no doubt the first manufacturing industry established in Southern Ulster.

Soldiers in the Colonial Period

The report of State Historian Hugh Hastings comprising volume 1, of the Colonial series contains a complete list of all soldiers in the Colonial period, subsequent to 1700.

The first New Paltz name in point of date is that of Abraham Hasbrouck who received his commission as lieutenant of a company of foot for New Paltz and Kingston August 30, 1685. In 1689 he was appointed as "captain of foot at Ye Palz, Ulster county."

Under the date of 1700 in a foot company appear the names of the following officers: Abm. Hasbrouck, captain; Moses Quantin, lieut.; Lewis Bevier, ensign.

In the list of volunteers to march to the invasion of Canada in 1711 in Captain Wessel Tenbrook's company appear the names of Isaacq Hasbrouck and Jean Lefeber.

In 1715 in the list of the troop under the command of Capt. John Rutzen appear the following: Anthony Crispell, Lowis Dubois, Jun., corporal Louis DuBois, Solomon Hasbrouck, Daniel Hasbrouck, Daniel Dubooy, Philip DuBois, Jacob Hasbrouck.

At the same date in the same regiment in Capt. Vernooy's company (Wawarsing and Rochester) appear the following names: Lieut. David Dubois, Samuel Bevier, Abraham Bevier, Jan Bevier.

At the same date in the same regiment in Capt. Johannes Schepmoes' company for the town of Hurley appear the following: Lieut. Jacob Dubois, Jan Crispell.

At the same date in the same regiment in Capt. Nicholas Hoffman's company for Kingston we find the following: Roeloff Elting, William Elting, Peter Cantyn, Louis DuBois, Jun., Louis Matthyse DuBois, Jan Freer, Johannes Crispel.

In a Dutchess county company under date of 1715 appears the name of Peiter DuBoy.

The next year, 1716, in Capt. Hoffman's company a large number of New Paltz names appear as follows: Sergeant abream deyou, Lieut. Andries Lowerre, insign Lewis Lowies

Jun. aberam de boys, aberam ferer, yakop ferer, hendrick deyoo, elyas yu, kriteyon de you, Ysack leferer, piter daow, Hyge Abaram fere, Ysack fere, Symon ferer, Benjamin du boois, benjamin hasberck, yoel debois, Yan lefever.

The above can quite readily be recognized as the names of the sons of the Patentees by combining the Christian name with the family name in each case. But the spelling is unusually bad.

In 1717 in a list of militia officers for Ulster county the names of the officers for New Paltz and Shawangunk are as follows: Capt. Zach. Hoffman, Lieut. Andries Fever, ensign, Louis Bevier, Jun. The name of Jacob Dubois appears in a list of the Hurley company, in 1717.

In a list of eight companies of an Orange county regiment of foot militia in 1738 Nathaniel Dubois' name appears as captain of the fifth company.

In a list of officers and soldiers in Ulster County militia in 1738 under Capt. Johannes Ten Broeck appear the following New Paltz names: corporal Solomon Haesbrock, Jacob Haesbrock, Samuel Bovie, Jan Ffreere, Daniel Dubois, Daniel Haesbrock, Johannes DuBois.

The following of New Paltz ancestry appear in 1738 as foot soldiers of the corporation of Kingston: corporal Nathan Dubois, Jacobus Dubois, Jr., Solomon Freer, Johannes Dubois, Hiskiah Dubois, Gerrett Freer, Jacobus De Ioo, Isaac Dubois.

In the same date, 1738, Lewis Bevier's name appears in the Marbletown company of militia.

At the same date in the Rochester company appear the names of Lieut. Philip DuBois and Josaphat Dubois, Louis Bovier, Jr., Cornelius Bovier, Samuel Bovier, Jr., and Jacob Bovier.

At the same date (1738) in the list of militia of the foot company of New Paltz (which then stretched down into Orange county) under Capt. Zacharias Hoffman, are the fol-

lowing: Sergt. John Freer, corporals, Christian Deyo, Hendrick Deyo, Isaac Lefever; privates, Isaac freer, Jan Une, Jonas freer, James Agmodi, Simon Lefever, Josiah Elting, Abra. Dujo, Cornelius Dubois, Jonathan Dubois, Hendr Dubois, Moses Dujo, Isaac Haasbruck, Jacob Haasbrouck, Jun., Benja Haasbrouck, Jun., Abra. Bovier, Mathues Bovier, Jacobus Bovier, Isaac Bovier, Abra Lefever, Nathael Lefever, Benja Haasbrouck, Symon Dubois, Isaac Lefever, Junr., Peter Dejo, Huge Freer, Junr., Lewis Sa. Bovier.

In 1758 in the roll of Stephen Nottingham's company appear the following: Jacob S. Freer, Jacob Freer, Wilhelmus Crispel.

Coats of Arms in Huguenot Families at New Paltz

It is highly probable that all of the Huguenot settlers at New Paltz had coats of arms. The count de Vermont, who is a recognized authority on this subject, says that previous to 1789 not only the nobility in France but most families of the "bourgeois" had regularly registered coats of arms, recording some distinguished action on the part of the bearer or his ancestors.

Most descendants of the early settlers of New Paltz have taken little interest in the matter of coats of arms and we have not considered it in our province in writing a history of New Paltz from 1678 to 1820 to enter into the subject at any length, because during that period the matter of coats of arms is not alluded to in any records that we have seen or in any tradition that we have heard.

Of late years some interest has been shown in the subject.

Many years ago Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe found at Brussels a coat of arms of the Hasbrouck family, a copy of which he

brought with him to his home in Kingston. In the Memorial House at New Paltz, among the other relics is a coat of arms of the Bevier family. In the LeFevre family there are, we are told, three coats of arms, one of which belonged to the LeFevres of Paris and the others to certain families of the name in other parts of France. The name Deyo is thought by one authority to be the same as de Joux, which name was borne by a princely family, whose castle and home was in Franche Comté. This is of course mere surmise.

The coat of arms of the DuBois family, as certified by the count de Vermont, is thus described:

Argent, a lion rampant *sable,* armed and langued *gules.* Crest, between two tree stumps: *Vert,* the lion of the shield. Motto—*Tiens ta foy*—(Hold to thy faith).

On page 39 of the DuBois Reunion book, in the paper read at the Reunion, written by Dr. Henry A. DuBois of New Haven, Conn., appears a cut of what is denominated "Original DuBois Arms": *Or,* an eagle displayed *sable,* peaked and clawed *gules.*

Another coat of arms which has a curious history is that which has come down in the family of Abram DuBois, who moved from New Paltz to New Jersey and was the son of Abraham the Patentee and grandson of Louis the Patentee. This coat of arms was found pasted in an old book, published in 1707, which had come down from father to son in this branch of the DuBois family. A greyhound is a prominent figure in the coat of arms. The motto is "*Honestas est optima polita.*" The name "Duboys" appears on the coat of arms.

We note, lastly, the coat of arms on the old silver snuff box, which has come down in the family of Solomon DuBois, son of Louis DuBois the Patentee. This box is in itself a very

valuable relic. It bears on one side the names of different owners in the DuBois family and dates, the most ancient being 1707. On the other side is a coat of arms. Mr. Patterson DuBois in the DuBois Reunion book says "While the one side of the box may have meant 'nobility' to our ancestor the simple blazon of a name and date (1707) on the other side is our title to the truer nobility of the soul, which our Huguenot fathers have bequeathed us in the annals of an heroic devotion to their faith." Mr. William E. DuBois of New Paltz is now the owner of the box and has placed it with the other relics in the Memorial House.

There will probably always be difference of opinion among the descendants of Louis DuBois the Patentee as to which of the four coats of arts above noted is that of their ancestor. The predilections of the writer would naturally be in favor of that which has come down in the family of his grandmother and the other descendants of Louis' son Solomon.

We would say further in regard to coats of arms that Mr. B. Fernow who has given much study to the matter states as follows: There is but one coat of arms in the Bevier family. Among the DuBoises there are thirty-five families entitled to wear coat armor—resident in Flanders, French Flanders, Holland, Belgium, Brabant, Artois and Picardy; among the LeFevres there are three coats of arms and twenty-five families entitled to wear coat armor, located in Flanders, Normandy, Tourney, Isle de France, Maine, Champagne, Bretagne, Picardy, Lorraine, Paris, Hainault; in the Freer family are four coats of arms and in the Hasbrouck family five coats of arms. Mr. Fernow adds: Perhaps Deyo is the Flemish d'Oye (or Deyo) of Picardy or Artois or Cambray.

CHAPTER XIV

Tories in the Revolution

Among the papers of Gen. George Clinton, published by the State in book form, in 1899, appears an account of the proceedings of a general court martial, held at Fort Montgomery, April 30, 1777, and continued several days for the trial of a number of tories who had been captured while on their way to join the British army.

At this court martial Col. Lewis DuBois was president and 15 captains and 2 lieutenants were members, among the number Capts. Hasbrouck, Bevier and Hardenbergh.

It appears from the proceedings of the court martial that a certain Lieut. Jacobus Rose by the offer of a bounty and the assurance that King George would soon win, got together a body of 36 men in the neighborhood of Shokan and Shandaken.

They started to join the British army, traveling by night and taking with them their guns and provisions for 4 to 5 days. They crossed the Esopus and Rondout creeks and the Shawangunk mountains. They came into the precinct of New Paltz at what is now Mountain Rest and passed down the mountain to the ford at Cornelius DuBois' place, now Capt. W. H. D. Blake's. One Wouter Slouter was their guide to the ford.

While crossing the Shawangunk mountain they had been told that scouting parties were out to apprehend them. This was true, for about a dozen or fifteen of the neighbors in New Paltz had got together, placing sentries at the different roads where they crossed the Wallkill—at Peter Deyo's (Tuthill)

at Isaac Low's (Libertyville) and at Cornelius DuBois', where Capt. W. H. D. Blake now resides. At the last named place Tunis Van Vliet and Jacob Freer were stationed, sitting under an apple tree, guarding the road leading to the ford.

Rose and his party came upon them suddenly in the night and took them prisoners, then crossed the Wallkill in two canoes, repeated trips being necessary for the purpose. On the east side of the Wallkill the tories were challenged by Lieut. Terwilligar, who was at once fired upon by one of Rose's followers and wounded in the arm. Terwilligar escaped and so did Tunis Van Vliet, who had been taken prisoner on the west side of the stream. Both proceeded to Noah Elting's, and procured horses and a man in order that the news might be sent post haste to Newburgh and our army warned of the approach of the tory band. It is a proof of the strict discipline in our army that Tunis Van Vliet was afterwards arrested and sent to Fort Montgomery for not having more promptly raised the alarm and aroused the rest of the guard, only 150 yards away, this delay on his part, after his escape, giving the tories time to get their whole band across the Wallkill in safety.

Rose and his party traveled on, reaching Alex. Campbell's that night and staying there the next day. The next evening they went to the barn of Arthur McKinney and staid there the next day and night. Here, near Little Britain, they learned that it was impossible to get through our lines. Shortly afterwards they were attacked by fifty of our militia, who had been sent out to meet them. Several of the tories were killed, a large proportion were taken prisoners and a few escaped for the time being.

The court martial, after due consideration sentenced 16 of the tory band, including those who had given them aid and comfort on the route, to be hanged. Seven of the 16 were

recommended for mercy. Subsequently 14 others of the band received the same sentence, a few of the number being recommended for mercy. The charge against a portion of the number was "levying war against the United States of America" and with those who had helped them along the route "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the State of New York."

This sentence was subject to the approval of the Convention, which met at Kingston May 3d. Gen. Clinton, in a letter to the President of the Convention says, "The inhabitants are so much irritated by the conduct of the prisoners in marching armed in a body to join the enemy that I fear they will soon take the law in their own hands against them." He urges that a severe example should be made of those tories. With a few exceptions the Convention approved the action of the court martial and no doubt it was promptly carried into effect so far as Rose and one at least of his companions were concerned.

On May 5th Capt. John A. Hardenbergh, who was of Guilford, writes from New Paltz to Gen. Clinton that in pursuance of his orders he arrived at home on Saturday evening, got all the men together he could and scoured the mountain in search of those of Rose's party who had escaped. They found two men, hidden under a great rock, who confessed having belonged to his band. The next day he went to another mountain where he found the party of Capt. Broadhead who had also captured three of the band. All the prisoners were sent under guard to Fort Montgomery.

Old Frame Houses

Until the time of the Revolution there were few frame houses built in this part of the country and stone houses continued to be erected until about the beginning of the last cen-

tury. The oldest frame house in this vicinity we believe is that now owned by Henry L. DuBois, near Libertyville. This house in Revolutionary times was owned and occupied by Capt. Louis J. DuBois, son of Jonathan and grandson of Louis Jr. From Capt. Louis J. it passed to his son Louis and from him to his son John L. of whom it was purchased by the present owner, Henry L. DuBois, who is also one of the very large number of descendants of Capt. Louis J. DuBois. The old house has been re-sided and repainted since it was built but the great beams are as of old.

Perhaps the oldest frame house in this village is the one on Huguenot street, directly south of the church yard. This was occupied about 1800 by Lucas Van Wagenen. Another old frame house is the one on the farm now owned by Richard S. Deyo, about a mile north of this village, which was owned by Peter W. A. Freer. On this farm his father Elias and his grandfather Jonas lived, but the latter resided in the stone house on the east end of the farm.

A Famous Old Oak

The old oak tree at the residence of Mr. A. M. Lowe on the Paltz Plains is the largest and no doubt the oldest tree in this part of the county. Mr. Edmund Eltinge tells us that in the brow of the hill. Under these the sutlers' booths were pitched old days when regimental training was held on the Plains there were other old oaks a little farther to the west on the on training days. One of these old oaks was sawed down many years ago. Mr. Eltinge counted the rings in the tree and found there were 478, showing that the tree had attained that great age. The one still standing is probably full 500 years old.

THE FAMOUS OLD OAK ON THE PLAINS

How They Crossed the Wallkill

An ancient document, recently come to light, is of interest as showing how our great-grandfathers crossed the Wallkill, before any bridge had been built at this village. The names which are subscribed to the document we recognize as the great-grandfathers of the New Paltz people of the present day. The document is as follows:

We the Subscribers of these Presents, Do Promise to pay to Roelif J. Eltinge of the Precinct of the New Paltz in the County of Ulster and State of New York, the Respective Sums of money assigned and affixed to our respective names, For the use herein after mentioned, viz. to Build a Skow or flat to ferry across the Wall kill at the town of the New Paltz, where the oald Skow was kept Before, and to be made of good Yallow Pitchpine Wood, Except the Ribs, to be of good White-oak wood 4 by five to lay 9 inches apart, and the Length of Said Skow to be 28 feet, and the Breadth 11½ feet (out Side work) the Botom 3 inches thick, and the Sides 4 inches thick, and 15 inches Broad in the midel, and to rise 4 inches at each end from the main Botom and allso to Provide a good Rope to hall the Said Skow across by, and to fix everything belonging to Said Skow in good order and then to Set the Said Skow With the appurtenances up at publick vendue to the highest Bidder living in the town and the highest Bidder is to be the Ferry man for one year then Next ensuing, and to have the Care thereof and to keep it in order, and to take ferry-age money of all those that have no Right in Said Skow, and those that have not Paid for the Liberty of using it. Except those that are Comeing to, and going from Divine Service in the town of the New Paltz, and Every Subscriber is to have free Liberty to ferry any of his friends or Relation across

With Said Skow Provided he Does not take ferryage money for it, and the money arising by the Sail of the Said Skow or ferry and for the Sail of the Liberty of useing it, is to be applied annually to the Repair of Said Skow and Rope and if not Wanted for that purpose, to be returned to the Subscribers in Proportion to their Subscription, and the Said ferry man is to Provide a good Lock that Whensoever the kill Rises So high, that the said Skow cannot be used with the Rope he may Lock the Said Skow (in the night) and every Subscriber, and those that have Liberty to use it, Will be obliged to fetch the kee at his house and Return it there again, as soon as possible. In Witness Whereof each of us have hereunto Set our hand this 20th day of Jany 1791.

	£	s	d
Josiah Hasbrouck & Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr	2	0	0
Roelof Josias Eltinge	2	0	0
Andrias Lefever, Jun	1	10	0
George Wertz	2	0	0
Philip Doyo	1	0	0
Abraham Doyo	1	0	0
Simeon Low	0	10	0
Daniel Dubis Junr & Joseph Dubois ...	2	0	0
Jesais Hasbroucck ..	0	8	0
Received of Andries Lefever for			
Christophol Doyo ...	0	4	0
Mathusalem Dubois.	0	4	0
Joseph Hasbrouck ..	0	4	0
Samuel Bevier	0	3	2
Abraham Eltinge ...	0	4	0
Cornelius Dubois Junr	0	4	0
Isaac Dubois	0	4	0
Mathew Bevier	0	4	0
Christiaen Doyou ..	0	3	0
David Hasbrouck ...	0	4	0
1793			
Rec. of Ezekiel Eltinge for being a ferry man	0	14	0
Ezechol Eltinge	0	6	0
Richard mckinly ...	0	2	0
Isaac Bodeyn (mending chain)	0	3	0
Simon Rosa	0	3	0
Richard mckinly ...	0	18	6

	£	s	d
1795			
Ezechiel Eltinge chain and cash	0	11	7
Cash Joseph Hasbrouck	1	0	0
Cash from John Wilketd	0	2	0
1797			
Collected by Lucas Vanwagenen for ferry man	0	14	0
Total	19	10	3

—

Dr.

	£	s	d
1791			
Paid to Daniel Dubois.	0	11	8
" Wm. Coutant.	11	10	0
" myself for going to and crossing to bild the Skow	0	12	0
" Simon Rose	0	1	6
1794			
" for a Rope	6	17	7
" for mending chain	0	0	6
" Peter Lefever, Jack for taking the Scow up	0	3	0
Total	19	19	3
1800.			
Paid to Ez. Eltinge	1	3	9
" his bond in full for the rent of the Scow for the year 1797	0	17	0
Paid to Ezekiel Eltinge	1	3	0
" to Luke Van-Wagenen	1	1	0
Scow yet indebted	0	10	0
Paid to Ezekiel Eltinge	0	10	0

The Springtown Merchant of 1800

The following story dates back to about 1800, when Col. Josiah Hasbrouck kept a store in what is now the Memorial House and Ezekiel Elting and his brother-in-law Philip Elting kept a store in the stone house with a brick front, now the property of Jesse M. Elting, adjoining his residence. A negro living at Springtown, had a little store, his goods being kept

altogether in a large chest. He sold molasses by the pint and whatever other articles he had for sale in like proportion. In those days flax seed was one of the principal articles sold by farmers, and purchased by the village merchants. One day our Springtown merchant came to the village and having quite a high idea of his importance as a business man dropped in at Col. Hasbrouck's store, saying that as spring was approaching he thought he would come to New Paltz so that he and Col. Hasbrouck and the proprietors of the Elting store might "put their heads together" and dictate what price they would pay the farmers for their flax seed that spring. But Col. Hasbrouck did not take kindly to the idea of putting their heads together in this matter and the Springtown merchant left his store in a hurry. This story shows that although the slaves were not set free until long afterwards, a negro kept a store at Springtown, even if it was a small one; it shows, moreover, that the organization of a trust in those old days was attended with difficulties.

Washington Irving and Martin Van Buren

Hon. Andrew E. Elmore, of Fort Howard, Wis., relates the following anecdote concerning two of the Empire State's most prominent citizens of former days, showing that even in the early part of the last century the New Paltz records were known to be of interest:

In 1821, when Mr. Elmore was a lad about seven years of age and his father Job Elmore kept a store at what is now Highland, Washington Irving and Martin VanBuren, afterwards President of the United States, came one day in a carriage from Po'keepsie to examine the old records in New Paltz. The New Paltz turnpike was not yet constructed and the old road was not in first-class condition. One of the

horses lost a shoe and the carriage was stopped at a blacksmith shop across the street from his father's store to have a new shoe put on. The whip had also lost its cracker, and Mr. VanBuren came over to the store and got a skein of silk and tried to make a new cracker while the blacksmith was shoeing the horse. He did not succeed in making the cracker, but got the silk in a snarl. A bystander who knew him addressed him by name, and told him he had the silk in a tangle similar to that in which he would sometimes get the minds of people in arguing a case in court. Mr. VanBuren was surprised at being recognized and addressed by name, but procured another skein of silk of which the bystander made him a cracker for his whip.

Regimental Trainings

The greatest days of the year at New Paltz in the first half of the last century were the training days. The regimental district included the old town of New Paltz—that is, New Paltz as it was, before being dismembered, including all of Lloyd, about half of the present towns of Esopus and Gardiner, and one-third of Rosendale. Plattekill was also included in the regimental district. Regimental training at New Paltz ceased about 1848. Perry Deyo, of Highland, was the last Colonel. His predecessor was Josiah P. LeFevre of this town, and Solomon Elting, father of A. V. N. Elting, was his predecessor. The training ground for a long time was on the Paltz Plains. The regiment consisted of eight companies of infantry, one of light infantry, and one of artillery. The men had to bear their own expenses and provide their own flint lock muskets. There was one company from Kettleborough, one from Springtown, one from Highland, one from Nescatook (now Libertyville).

The last named company was the best. The Highland people did not usually turn out very well.

The Brigadier General and staff would inspect the regiment and were usually entertained at the residence of Dirck Wynkoop, grand-father of Edmund Eltinge. Mr. Wynkoop was famous for his hospitality and likewise for his fine horses. Under the old oak tree still standing at Mr. Low's, at the north end of the Plains, a temporary structure would be set up where refreshments and whiskey were sold.

After the Plains were fenced in, about 1840, training was held either at Abm. M. Hasbrouck's, north of the village, or on the other side of the Wallkill. When Perry Deyo was Colonel, just before the training days were finally discontinued, he ordered the destruction of a quantity of whiskey, which had been brought on the ground by a huckster. Mr. Deyo was sued by the huckster, but was sustained by the court, as he had no permission or legal right to sell.

Amusements in the Olden Times

The old folks probably had quite as much fun as their descendants of to-day. It is related that Isaac LeFever, the first settler of Bontecoe, went to Albany and ran a foot race, in which his friends shouted in French, "Courage, Isaac." He won the race. Major Isaac, his grandson, skated to Albany and back in a day; the skates he wore are now in the Memorial House. It is related that cock fighting was not an unknown sport in the old times. The widow of Daniel, son of Abram Hasbrouck, the patentee, lived in the house still standing directly opposite the brick church. She had a lot of boys, and "Wyntje's kitchen" is spoken of as a famous place for cock fighting. We are told that the old folks thought nothing of riding as far as Shawangunk to a husking. Horse racing on

the Paltz plains, which were not fenced in until about 1820, was a very common sport, especially at town meeting.

The young men doubtless derived much innocent amusement from the races, but there is an old story of a race on the plains which shows that there were some wicked young men in the good old days.

The story dates back to the time of good old Dominie Bogardus, who was pastor of the churches at New Paltz and New Hurley, in 1820. Charles DuBois, of Libertyville, was a prominent man in the church, and his son, Louis, was fond of horse racing, concerning which the dominie remonstrated with Charles. The latter sold his horse to another DuBois, likewise named Louis. Subsequently, by trading, the dominie himself became the owner of the very horse, which he rode on his visits among the congregation, but of course never indulged in racing. Young Louis did not submit in a very Christian frame of mind, but bided his time.

The race track for the young men, in those days, was over the Paltz plains, from Peter Elting's, now Edmund Eltinge's, to Andries Deyo's, now Josiah Sprague's place. Young Louis made his plans. The dominie was on his way to the village by the Kettelborough road, after preaching in the afternoon at New Hurley. The young man stationed a few companions, who were doubtless ready for the sport, at Andries Deyo's to wait for the fun. Then coming behind the dominie, likewise on horseback, he shouted at the dominie's horse, who, remembering old times, broke from the control of his driver and away both dashed. The dominie won the race, much against his will no doubt, and much to his chagrin, we may guess, as the young men, stationed at the outcome, swung their hats and shouted, "Hurrah for the dominie." The dominie could not check his horse till he reached the old oak tree, where Mr. Lowe now lives.

CHAPTER XV

The New Paltz Church

The name Huguenot was not applied in the old days to the church at New Paltz, either by the people themselves or by strangers. It was called the Walloon church; sometimes the French church. The people were called Walloons. Louis DuBois, the leader in the settlement was called Louis the Walloon.

The New Paltz church was peculiar in the respect that for a period of 70 years it owned no authority higher than its own membership, having no subjection to the classis of Amsterdam as had the Dutch churches. The church records, still in perfect preservation, are unique likewise in the fact that they are in three languages—in French for a period of about 50 years, then in Dutch for about 70 years and since 1800 in English.

As New Paltz was settled by people who had left their home on account of religious persecution it was to be expected that religion and the church should occupy a large place in their hearts when they made for themselves a new home in the wilderness. Several of the older settlers at New Paltz brought with them certificates of membership in the churches with which they had united, while sojourning in the Palatinate. Two at least of the Patentees and probably others had Bibles in the French language. When they reached New Paltz on their journey from Kingston and alighted from their wagons one of their number read a psalm. Among the log buildings erected at the outset was

one for a church and school house. In 1683, only five years after the settlement, a church was organized. In their purchase of the land of the Indians and their honest payment for it they displayed Christian principle, which had its just reward in the peace and friendship always existing between them and the savages. In the institution of the government of the Dusine or Twelve Men for the division of lands and settling of disputes concerning land titles they showed a feeling of Christian brotherhood, which prevented all lawsuits on that score. It was not the spirit of commercial gain, but the desire to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience that prompted the Huguenots to leave France. Religious motives led up to the settlement at New Paltz, religious principles controlled it and the exercise of religious duties and privileges formed an important part of the subsequent history of the place.

This condition did not terminate with the first generation. In 1720, though there was no Church Building Fund in those days, a substantial stone church was built. There was no complaint about long sermons, we fancy, among people, some of whom walked several miles barefoot to church in summer and in winter tried to keep themselves warm in church by little foot stoves. During the long intervals when no minister visited New Paltz the journey of 16 miles was made to Kingston, where a large proportion of the children in the early days were baptized.

In writing the history of the New Paltz church it is peculiarly fortunate that all the records are still in existence. The opinion that has been advanced that one book had been lost because but two entries of baptisms are found from 1700 to 1730 is doubtless incorrect, as will be shown hereafter.

The books containing the church records are four in number. The oldest is a small memorandum book of 17 pages, on coarse paper and somewhat yellow with age, but the writing is distinct. This book is altogether in French (with the exception of two entries interpolated at a later date in Dutch), and gives the record of baptisms and other matters while the church was under the charge of the two French pastors, Rev. Pierre Dailie and Rev. David Bonrepos, extending from 1683 to 1700.

The first entry is as follows in the handwriting of Louis DuBois:

"Le 22 de Janv. (Janvier), 1683, monsieur pierre daillie, minister de la parole de dieu, est arive (arrive) au nouveau palatinat. et presca (precha) deux fois le dimance (Dimanche) suivant, et proposa au ceef (chefs) des famille de coisir (choisir) a plus de vois (voix), par les peres de famille, un ancien et un diake (diacre), ce qu il firt (qu'ils firent), et coisir (choisirent) Louys du bois pour ancien et hughe frere pour diake, pour ayder le ministre a conduire les membres de leglise (l'eglise) quil sasemble (qui s'assemble) au nouveau palatinat; lequel furt confirme (lesquels furent con firmes) ensuite dans ladict carge (charge) dancien et diake. Le present liuur (livre) a est faict (a ete fait) pour mestre (metre) les choses quil apatien (qui appartiennent) a la dict eglise."

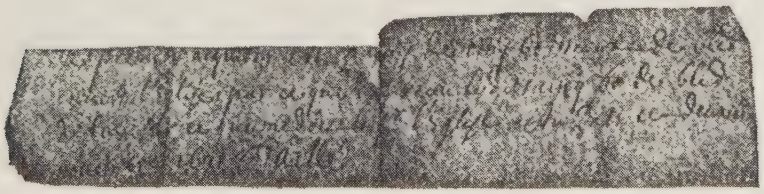
The translation is as follows:

"The 22d of January, 1683, Mr. Pierre Daillie, minister of the Word of God, arrived at New Paltz, and preached twice on the following Sunday, and proposed to the heads of the families that they should choose by a majority of votes, by the fathers of families, one elder and one deacon, which

they did, and chose Louis DuBois for elder and Hugh Freer for deacon, to assist the minister in guiding the members of the church that meets in New Paltz; who were subsequently confirmed in the said charge of elder and deacon. This minute has been made to put in order the matters which pertain to the said church."

The Two French Pastors

The two French pastors, Dailie and Bonrepos, usually visited New Paltz in the spring or early summer and again in October. The pastorate of the former extended over a period of ten years. His main field of labor was in New York, but he seems to have preached in various Huguenot communities. In 1691 and 1692 we find "Rev. Pierre Daillie of New York" officiating at the baptism of children at the Dutch church in Kingston. His last recorded service at New Paltz is in 1692. Before leaving France he had been Professor of theology in the Protestant seminary at Samur. In 1696 he received a call from the French church in Boston, where he died in 1715, aged about 66 years.



OLD PAPER WITH SIGNATURE OF REV. PIERRE DAILLE

During the period of ten years from 1683 to 1693 the name of no child of New Paltz parentage is found recorded on the church book at Kingston. All were baptized at New Paltz.

From 1696 until 1700 Rev. David Bonrepos visited New Paltz occasionally, baptizing children and receiving members at the table of the Lord. His special field of labor was on Staten Island. Book 1 ends with a marriage in 1702, which, although not so stated, was probably performed by Bonrepos and was his last service here. A long blank in the church records follows, extending until 1729, broken by the record in Dutch of the baptism of two children, not of New Paltz parentage, in 1718, and by the account of the building of the first stone church, which was finished in 1720. It has been supposed that a book containing a record of baptisms and other church services from 1702 to 1729 must have been lost. But an examination of the Kingston church records shows that during this time a large number of children of New Paltz parents were baptised there.

It is altogether likely that during this period of about 30 years no regular minister held services at New Paltz for the reason that the people here had no claims on the Dutch church and probably did not understand that language, while the few French ministers, who had come to this country were now dead or otherwise engaged and there were no French Protestant seminaries on either side of the Atlantic to train others in their stead. Be this as it may the fire still burned brightly on the altar as is shown by the entry on the church book when the first stone church was built, as follows:

"Beni sois Dieu, Quij Le nous a mys a cœur de Luy batir une maison pour y estre adores et servir, et que par sa grace nous Lavon finys en Lan Dix vii; et Dieu veillie que son evangile y soit anouce dean ce ciecle et dedan Lautre y usque au jour D Leternite. Amen."

The translation is as follows:

"Blessed be God, who has put it into our hearts to build a house where He may be adored and served, and that by his grace we have finished it in the year 17 [1717]; and God grant that his gospel may be preached here from one age to another till the day of eternity. Amen."

The First Stone Church

Next on the church book comes the names of those who assisted in building the first stone church as follows: Mary, widow of Abraham Hasbrouck, now dead; Luoy Bevier (deceased) and at present Samuel and Loui Bevier; Abraham DuBois, Huge Frere, Salomon Duboys, Louys Duboys, Abraham Doyo, Andres LeFevre, Joseph Hasbrouck, Jacob Hasbrouck, Mary Duboys, now dead, and at present Daniel and Philip Duboys, Jean LeFevre, Isaac LeFevre, Ely Un, Chrestiane Doyo, Hanry Doyo, Abraham Frere, Jacob Frere.

It will be noted that Abraham DuBois is the only one of the original Patentees, whose name appears in this list. All the rest were dead.

In 1720 an entry is made in the church book assigning and deeding certain pews to all who had assisted in building the church.

This church stood at the north end of the old graveyard. In 1895, in digging for the foundation for the addition to the residence of Mrs. S. A. LeFevre, the foundation of this old church was found and it was followed up for some distance. This building was the house of worship for the little community till 1773. Then a larger stone church was erected near the site of the present church edifice. The old church of 1717 was then taken down and the stone of which it was

THE FIRST STONE CHURCH AT NEW PALTZ

built drawn to a new site on what is now North Front St., where they were used in building the school house, which was the only public school building in the village until 1874. Then a new brick school house was built and the old stone building was purchased by Mr. John Drake, who remodeled it somewhat and made it his residence. We give a picture of this church as found in the collections of the Ulster County Historical Society. It was probably the exact size of the school building, that is about 33 feet square. It had a large window on each of its three sides and on the fourth a capacious door and portico. From the steeple a horn was sounded for religious meetings.

There can surely be no doubt that religious service of some kind was held at this church each Sabbath even though no minister was present to conduct it. The entry on the church book, at the time of building shows how desirous the people were of having the gospel preached.

There were some 16 or 18 families who assisted in building the church. The records of the Kingston church show that during the period from 1700 to 1730 an average of 5 or 6 children of New Paltz parentage were baptized there, each year. Had there been a minister visiting New Paltz, even two or three times a year, as in the days of the French pastors, very few would probably have been taken on the long journey to Kingston.

Rev. Johannes Van Driessen

Rev. Johannes Van Driessen took charge of the church at New Paltz in 1733, or possibly a year or two earlier. He received only £10 a year for his services. His first entries on the church book are in French. In one of these he calls the church here "our French church." Doubtless his ser-

vices were in that language. Probably but a small portion of his time was spent at New Paltz.

Mr. Van Driessen was educated in Belgium. The church book contains a copy in Latin of a certificate showing that he had been examined in 1727 by the Presbytery of New Haven in the halls of Yale college and had well sustained the examination. In 1736 he accepted a call to the church at Acquackanonk, N. J., and for the space of about 16 years thereafter New Paltz was without a regular pastor, though visited occasionally by ministers from other churches.

From 1700 until 1731 there is no record of officers of the church. At the latter date, when Mr. Van Driessen became pastor, Nicholas Rose and Andries LeFevre were elected elders and Samuel Bevier and Solomon Hasbrouck deacons. In 1733 Louis DuBois, Jr. was elected elder and Christian Deyo deacon. In 1734 Nicholas Rose was again chosen elder; Jacob Hasbrouck was chosen deacon. In 1736 Samuel Bevier was chosen elder and Daniel Hasbrouck deacon. Then there is no further record of church officers until 1750.

Rev. Johannes Van Driessen was not regularly ordained by the Dutch church and 20 years after he came to New Paltz the first regular minister, Rev. B. Vrooman, instituted an inquiry as to whether the members admitted by Van Driessen believed the doctrines of the Reformed church according to the Heidelbergh catechism. During Mr. Van Driessen's pastorate of about five years 19 joined the church and about 30 children were baptized. During the same period about half that number of children of New Paltz parents were baptized at Kingston.

In 1738 a highway, probably the first in this town, was laid out on the east side of the Wallkill for the purpose, as

stated in the record, of better enabling the people to get to church at New Paltz and Kingston.

At this time the Dutch language was coming into more general use in New Paltz and a side light is thrown on this fact by the will of Jean Tebenin, the old French schoolmaster in 1730 giving his property to the church with the special request that if the French language should cease to be used the Bible should be sold and the proceeds given to the poor.

After 1736 there is no record of baptisms until 1739 when three are recorded in French by Rev. J. J. Moulinars.

In 1740, in 1741 and again in 1742 Rev. Isaac Chalker officiated at six different times, baptizing 15 persons in all. Each time the record is in English, but it is not to be supposed that the service was performed in that language, which must have been an unknown tongue to nearly all of his hearers.

In 1741 the New Paltz church, and Shawangunk, Rochester, and Marbletown made a call upon Rev. J. Casparus Freyenmoet, who was then preaching at Minisink, but the call was not accepted and the consistory of the Minisink church sent a very indignant letter to the consistory of the Rochester church, reprimanding them for attempting to take away their minister.

From 1742 to '49 the record shows no baptisms and one marriage only, that of Andries Le Fever and Rachel DuBois, Oct. 1745, after three proclamations "in our French Church," at New Paltz. The visiting ministers from the close of Rev. Mr. Van Driessen's to the commencement of the next regular pastorate baptized infants, but except in the case above noted no marriage by a minister is recorded from 1737 to 1751. In 1742 and 1749 marriages are recorded on the church books as being performed by Zacharias Hoffman, Esq., and Cornelius DuBois, Esq. In the latter year the name of

Rev. J. Henry Goestschius appears as baptizing infants and in 1751 he performed six marriages. He was settled over the churches at Schraalenbergh and Hackensack, occasionally coming to New Paltz, receiving members in communion and baptizing infants. In 1750 we find the name of J. C. Freyenmoet, in 1751 that of Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen "pastor at Albany" and in 1752 that of Dominie Meynema as performing baptisms.

Rev. Barent Vrooman

Then at last in 1753 New Paltz has once more a settled minister, Rev. Barent Vrooman, of Schoharie, whose call had been sent to Amsterdam and returned with the endorsement of the Classis. He was the first regularly installed Dutch pastor at New Paltz. He also preached at Shawangunk. His stay was short and in 1754 he accepted a call from the church at Schenectady.

From this date we may consider the Dutch language and the Dutch church established in New Paltz, though in some of the homes the French tongue doubtless lingered a while longer.

In 1751, '52, '53 and '54 no less than 75 persons joined the church on confession of faith and 23 by certificate from other churches. Part of these were admitted by Rev. J. H. Goetschius and part by Rev. B. Vrooman.

The bounds of the New Paltz congregation at this time extended over a territory stretching about ten miles to the south and eight miles to the north, that is from New Hurley on the south to Swartekill on the north. John George Ronk of New Hurley, ancestor of the Ronk family, joined the church in 1750 and Johannes Hardenbergh, of Rosendale, in 1751 and were soon afterwards made officers in the

church. A few years afterwards Petrus Ostrander of Plattekill and Abraham Hardenbergh of Guilford were officers in the church.

In 1752 at a meeting of the consistory it was resolved to elect, beside the governing elders and deacons, two more elders and deacons and this resolution was at once carried into effect.

After Rev. B. Vrooman departed for Schenectady the New Paltz church was dependent on supplies for six years. During that period Rev. J. H. Goetschius, Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen, Rev. D. B. Meynema and Rev. Johannes Schuneman officiated at different times, baptizing quite a number of infants, although none joined the church on confession and but one marriage is recorded in all those years.

Baptizing the Children at Kingston

During the long intervals while New Paltz was without a minister some of the little children were baptized by visiting ministers, but a great portion were taken to Kingston and the solemn rite was there performed. In the 16 years from the end of Rev. Mr. Van Driessen's pastorate in 1736 to the commencement of that of Rev. B. Vrooman in 1752 there were about 85 children of New Paltz parents baptized at Kingston. During a portion of this 16 years, that is from 1742 to 1749, the record shows no baptisms at New Paltz and 59 of New Paltz parentage at Kingston, that is an average of over 7 each year. After 1752 there were few baptisms of New Paltz children at Kingston—only about a dozen in the next ten years. During this time visiting ministers came quite often to New Paltz and the church grew and prospered. It is worthy of note that the Kingston ministers never baptized children at New Paltz, though their church book shows that they

performed that service at Marbletown, Rochester, Shawangunk and Minisink.

The long ride from New Paltz to Kingston was taken probably on horseback. There were no spring wagons until long after that date. The route on the east side of the Wallkill led from one to another of the stone houses, crossing the stream by a scow, just this side of the present Bontecoe schoolhouse. We may suppose that a stop was frequently made at Rosendale, at the residence of Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, whose wife Marie DuBois, was the daughter of Louis DuBois, Jr., of Nescatock. A few miles further north at Bloomingdale we may suppose another stop would be made at the residence of Matthew LeFevre, who moved from our village about 1740 and located there. There may have been a little danger from wild beasts, but there was none from Indians. In passing through the clearings the gates must be opened, as it was not till long afterward that the farmers were required to build a fence on each side of the highway.

Connection Between Church and State

There was a close connection between church and state at New Paltz in those days as shown by certain records in papers that have come down in the Patentees' trunk, showing what matters were submitted to voters, as follows:

In 1757 whether the money received for the collectorship should be applied on the highway or to the use of the church; the latter was preferred. In 1758 the same question was again decided by vote with the same result. In 1759, it was put to vote whether the money received for the collectorship should be given to the clerk of the church, to the poor, or used for the purchase of a "pall." It was decided to use it for the last

named purpose. The next year it was again voted to apply the money received for the collectorship to the purchase of a pall and the overplus for the purchase of a silver cup or beaker for the use of the church. The next year it was again voted that the money received for the collectorship should be applied to the purchase of a silver cup for the church.

Rev. Johannes Mauritius Goetschius

In 1760 the churches at New Paltz and Shawangunk made a call on Rev. Johannes Mauritius Goetschius. He was a native of Switzerland, a younger brother of Rev. J. H. Goetschius, had studied medicine before coming to America, studied theology with his brother at Hackensack, N. J. and had preached two years at Schoharie. The call, which was accepted, stated that from Easter to October he should preach twice each Lord's Day, holding services alternately at Shawangunk and at New Paltz, preaching in the forenoon from some text in the Bible and in the afternoon from the Heidelbergh catechism. The rest of the year he was to preach one sermon each Sunday. He was to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper twice in the year at Shawangunk and twice a year at New Paltz and attend to the house visiting once a year. He should have a house, barn, 90 acres of land and a good spring at Shawangunk, where he had his home, and while at New Paltz should be provided with bed, board and quarters. He was to receive an annual salary of £80, one half to be paid by each of the churches. The call was approved by the Coetus in New York.

Rev. Mr. Goetschius continued to minister to the churches at New Paltz and Shawangunk until 1771, when he died at his home in Shawangunk in the 48th year of his age and was buried in the baptistry of the church. Mr. Goetschius prac-

ticed medicine as well as preached the gospel. In 1762, during the early part of his pastorate steps were taken looking toward the erection of a new church building at New Paltz, but the plan was not carried out, owing probably to the quarrel between the Coetus and Conferentia parties, which split the Dutch church at New Paltz, as well as elsewhere in America, into two factions and led to the erection of a church building about two miles from our village on the road to the county house by the Conferentia party.

The Conferentia Church

We have come now to a most exciting period in the history of the Dutch church at New Paltz, as well as elsewhere in America: that is the period of the struggle between the Coetus and Conferentia parties. This strife was due we may say, stating the case broadly, to the same causes that afterward provoked a revolt against the political control of Great Britain. In each of these cases the grievances were not great, but the American child, feeling its ability to walk alone, did not care to pay homage any longer to the mother church or to the mother country.

The Coetus party did not care to own allegiance to any foreign ecclesiastical power.

The Conferentia party held that the church in this country ought to remain subordinate to the classis of North Amsterdam and accused the Coetus party of "despicable ingratitude against their benefactors, who had so long labored for their well being and have exerted so many efforts in behalf of the churches of New York."

The battle raged fiercely among the Dutch churches in America. The consistory of the New Paltz church took sides with the Coetus and the great majority of the people ranged

themselves with that party. There was an element, however, respectable in numbers and especially so in means and influence, which sided with the Conferentia. This party was almost altogether of Dutch descent, had moved from Kingston to New Paltz at a considerable period after the first settlement, and few had formally united with the church here. This party comprised the Eltings, the Lows and the Van Wagenens; also Jacob DuBois, who had recently moved from near Kingston, and Hendricus DuBois. The last named was a member of the New Paltz church and may be considered the foremost man in the Conferentia movement. In 1765 he was suspended for provoking schism and secession in the church and refusing to answer after three citations. He was evidently not much frightened and two years afterwards a meeting was held at his house to organize a Conferentia church. Rev. Isaac Rysdyck of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill was the officiating minister.

The following persons, members of the Kingston church, joined the new church organization: Josiah Elting and his brother Noah, Petrus Van Wagenen, Jacob DuBois, Rebecca Van Wagenen, Dirk D. Wynkoop, Magdalena DuBois, Jacomyntje Elting, Sarah Low. On the same day the following joined the church: Petrus, Solomon and Isaac Low, Hendricus DuBois, Debora Van Vliet and Jannitje Houghtaling. The next year there were admitted to the church on confession Josiah Elting's four sons: Roelif J., Abraham, Solomon and Cornelius; also various female members of the families of those previously mentioned; also Jacobus Auchmoody.

The new church organization was weak in numbers, but strong in determination and had a house of worship almost completed before the church was organized. This church building was located a short distance this side of the present residence of Capt. W. H. D. Blake, about two miles south of

our village, on the west side of the Wallkill. This church building was called "Kerk of het Grootstuck" that is in English "Church of the Great Piece," that being the name of the tract of land on which the church was located and which belonged to Noah Eltinge. It was usually called the "owl" church, probably because the neighborhood abounded in owls. It was a frame building, 30 feet square, boarded without, plastered with clay within, shingle roofed, and containing 20 pews. It cost about £150. Josiah Elting and Hendricus DuBois were the most liberal contributors, each giving about £25. Noah Eltinge was elected elder and Petrus Van Wagenen deacon. Rev. G. D. Cock served for a time as stated supply for this church. Then in 1774 Rev. Rynier Van Nest was called to the pastorate of the church at Shawangunk and the Conferentia church at New Paltz. He received as salary £60 a year from Shawangunk and £20 a year from New Paltz.

The feud between the Coetus and Conferentia parties in the Dutch church in America did not prevail many years, but it was a long time before the two churches at New Paltz were united.

In 1771 a convention was held in New York, attended by delegates, ministers and elders from most of the churches, at which articles of union were drawn up. The Coetus church at New Paltz was represented by Johannes Hardenbergh. The Conferentia church had no delegate. The articles of union, adopted at this convention, left the church in this country practically independent of the mother church in Holland, though it was provided that if difficulties should arise concerning important points of doctrine or any member be deposed on account of heresy or misconduct there should be the right of appeal to the classis of Amsterdam. Johannes Hardenbergh,

delegate from the old church at New Paltz, signed this agreement and his action was promptly approved by his consistory. The Conferentia party at New Paltz took no action for a long time. Finally in 1783 the spirit of harmony had been restored to so great an extent that at last the "owl" church was abandoned as a house of worship and its members in full harmony joined with the worshipers in the church in this village and its records were preserved with those of the older church. The "owl" church building was taken down and a granary was built of its material by Roelif J. Elting, at his home in this village. During its existence the total number of baptisms registered in this church were 60. There were 2 marriages recorded and 35 persons in all had joined the church. Of this number 19 united with the church in this village May 25th, 1783.

The persons who came in from the Conferentia church were Dirk Wynkoop, Jr. and wife Sarah (daughter of Noah Eltinge) Abraham Elting, David Low, Henry DuBois and his wife Rebecca Van Wagenen and his mother Janiteje Houghtaling, Jacob DuBois and wife, Solomon Low and wife, Magdalena DuBois widow of Josiah Elting, Margaret Hue widow of William Patterson, Maria Low wife of Roelif J. Elting, Cornelius Elting, Jacobus Auchmoody, Ann DuBois, Petrus Van Wagenen and wife Sarah Low.

Having now concluded the history of the Conferentia church we go back twelve years and take up the history of the original New Paltz church.

In March 1771 the pastor, Rev. Mauritius Goetschius died. In October of the same year the Convention was held in New York, which apparently had no immediate effect at New Paltz, though it resulted in the restoration of harmony twelve years later.

The Second Stone Church

In the same year, 1771, though without a minister and without the assistance of the Conferentia party, action was taken toward building a new house of worship. The location of this new church was a few yards south of the site of the present brick church. The land was bought of Petronella LeFevre, widow of Simon. The new church building was of stone, much larger than the old church and remained as the house of worship until 1839. The following persons were chosen as the building committee: Abraham Deyo (grandfather of the late Judge Abm. A. Deyo of Modena) Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr. (great-grandfather of Jacob M. Hasbrouck) Simon DuBois (great-grandfather of the late John W. DuBois) Nathaniel LeFevre (great-grandfather of Hon. Jacob LeFevre) Garret Freer, Jr., Abraham LeFevre (great-grandfather of Josiah LeFevre) and Hugo Freer, ancestor of a number of the Bontecoe Freers. The initials of several of these men and the date may still be seen in a large stone under the horse block at the south end of the portico. This was no doubt the corner stone of the building. Abram Deyo was appointed overseer of the work. He was required to give a bond and he kept a strict account of everything. His account book, in the Dutch language, containing a full statement of these matters is in possession of his descendant Abm. Deyo Brodhead, who occupies his house.

A lime oven was erected and lime for making mortar burned on the ground. The masons' helpers were paid 4 shillings a day, a man with a team and wagon was paid 9 shillings a day for carting lime and 10 shillings a day for carting wood; 1 shilling a day was allowed for boarding each workman; authority was given to buy beer for the workmen, also a barrel of rum.

THE SECOND STONE CHURCH AT NEW PALTZ

This church was a substantial, well-proportioned building, with a hipped roof and a cupola from which a bell sounded for religious services. The total subscriptions amounted to only £546, but the sum realized from the sale of pews fully doubled that amount. The list of subscribers comprises 85 names, the Freers being far in advance, with 17 names. The heaviest subscribers were Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr. £55, Abram Deyo £45, Wyntje Hasbrouck £33, Col. Abm. Hasbrouck (Kingston) £30, Hugo Freer £25, Simon DuBois £27.

In the list of subscribers appear the names of 17 Freers contributing £162, 9 LeFevres contributing £130, 8 Hasbroucks contributing £168, 8 Deyos contributing £97, 6 DuBoises contributing £77, 4 Beviers contributing £57, 3 Hardenberghs contributing £32, 3 Terwilligers contributing £32, 5 Ostranders contributing £9, 2 Eans contributing £7, 2 Schoonmakers contributing £11, 2 Lows £15, 2 Vandemarks £17.

There are also on the list of contributors the names of Dr. Geo. Wurts, Petrus Smedes, John York, Teunis Van Vliet, Dennis Relyea, Johannes Walron, Lewis Brodhead and Joseph Coddington. The last named was the village schoolmaster and performed much clerical work connected with building of the church.

Among the names of purchasers of seats, beside those residing in this vicinity were Philip D. B. Bevier of Rochester, David Bevier of Marbletown, Col. Abm. Hasbrouck of Kingston, Isaac Hasbrouck, Jr. of Stone Ridge, Jacobus Bruyn of Bruynswick, Hendrik Smit of Rifton, Col. Johannes Hardenbergh of Rosendale and Dennis Relyea of New Hurley.

The total appraisement of the pews was £2280. The total sum realized at the sale was considerably more, amounting to £2684.

Although the work was commenced in 1771 it was not until 1774 that the pews were sold at public auction.

The old Shawangunk church, with which the New Paltz church had formerly been connected, being now a Conferentia church, the New Paltz church joined with the New Hurley church in 1775 in extending a call to Rev. Stephen Goetschius, which was accepted. He was the son of Rev. J. Henry Goetschius and nephew of his predecessor Rev. Mauritius Goetschius. He was 23 years of age when he came to New Paltz and remained here 21 years—a longer period of service than any of the successors. He was a graduate of Princeton and had studied theology with four eminent divines, including his father. His call stated that New Paltz should receive two-thirds of his services and provide him with house, barn, 60 acres of land, pay £56 10 s. as salary. New Hurley should pay £33 10 s. annually. About ten years afterwards his salary was increased to £114, New Paltz paying two thirds and New Hurley one third.

In the early part of his ministry he boarded with Capt. Lewis DuBois who resided about half way between New Paltz and New Hurley. His daughter Elizabeth he married. In his later years at New Paltz he built the Philip D. Elting stone house, still standing in the northern part of our village. He was the only minister who ever built a house at New Paltz. His pastorate covered the eventful period of the Revolutionary war and the reunion of the Conferentia party with the church. The period succeeding the Revolutionary war was not favorable to the growth of religion owing to the influence of French thought and French skepticism and we may suppose that New Paltz did not entirely escape the contagion. During the long period of his pastorate 102 in all were added to the church, including the 19 from the Conferentia church. Toward the

close of his ministry, which ended in 1796, he preached occasionally in English, which he had learned sufficiently for that purpose and which pleased the younger members of his congregation. He is described as a man of deep thought, abundant in labors and holding strongly to Calvinistic doctrines.

A loose slip of paper in the church book dated 1782, shows that Joseph Coddington had been reader and singer in the church and Simeon Low was his successor. The paper, which is a subscription list, commences as follows: "Whereas reading and singing during religious service are not only beautiful, but in accordance with the word of God and the canons of the church, therefore the consistory, after Mr. Coddington for different reasons had resigned, have unanimously elected Mr. Simeon Low and contracted with him for £3 annually."

Rev. John H. Meier

The next minister was Rev. John H. Meier. He was a graduate of Columbia College and had studied with Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston. Mr. Meier was called to the pastorate of the churches of New Paltz and New Hurley in 1799. His call stipulated that he was to preach three-fifths of the year at New Paltz and two-fifths of the year at New Hurley and that the services should be performed one half in Dutch and one half in English. As his salary he received £135, besides a house, barn and 60 acres of land at New Paltz. He was to call on each family in the congregation once in two years. From this time the church records are written in English. He remained only a little over three years, when he received a call from the church at Schenectady. During his pastorate 22 were received as members of the church, 154 were baptized and 88 marriages were performed.

Rev. Peter D. Freligh

The church was without a minister about four years and then a call was made by the two churches upon Rev. Peter D. Freligh, who accepted. He was a graduate of Columbia College, his father and uncle were ministers and he had previously had charge of a church in the northern part of the state. He preached alternately in English and Dutch. He was faithful in catechising the young and his sermons were sound and interesting. He remained until 1815, when he removed to Acquacanock, N. J. During his pastorate 82 persons joined the church and 177 marriages were solemnized.

Rev. William R. Bogardus

Rev. Wm. R. Bogardus was the next minister, his pastorate commencing in 1817. He was a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, and of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. He was a young man when he came to New Paltz. For eleven years he served the churches at New Paltz and New Hurley, riding back and forth on horseback. From 1828 to 1831 he was pastor of the New Paltz church alone. Besides his other qualifications as a preacher and pastor he had the gift of song in a remarkable degree and even in old age would lead in the singing. He is remembered by the old people as an eloquent preacher of the word of God and a faithful and conscientious pastor. His ministry was greatly blessed. During his pastorate 280 joined the church, 696 were baptized and 379 marriages performed. It was during his pastorate that the first great wave of temperance reform swept over the state and Mr. Bogardus was one of its pioneers in Ulster county. When a new barn was erected at the parsonage a pitcher of cold water, flanked with temperance tracts took the place of the

strong drink customary on such occasions. In 1831 he accepted a call from the church at Acquanonck, N. J., and in 1856 retired from the ministry.

The next minister was Rev. Douw Van Olinda. He was a graduate of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., and before coming to New Paltz had been minister at Canajoharie, N. Y. His first service at New Paltz was on the first Sunday in January, 1832, and he remained at New Paltz twelve years. The period of his pastorate was a time of active public enterprise in the town, marked by the building of the New Paltz Academy, the New Paltz turnpike and that portion of the present church building that now constitutes its eastern extension. In the building of the Academy he took a very active part and may we think be considered the prime mover. He was possessed of much executive ability. His sermons were preached without any notes. In 1839 the brick church was built to take the place of the old stone church which had been the house of worship for more than 60 years. The congregation was now too large for this old church building.

After due consideration it was decided that the new church edifice should be of brick. Its dimensions were as follows: length 66 feet, width 54 feet, height 26 feet. It was modeled after the church of New Hackensack in every respect except the steeple. The portico, with its pillars, and the vestibule, likewise the steeple and clock were constructed as they remain to the present day. A basement was made under the edifice in which prayer meetings and Sunday school have since been held. The stones of the old church went into the basement and foundation walls and so did the stones of the LeFevre house, which until that time had occupied what is now the northern part of the churchyard. The bell of the old church

went into the school house and a new one, costing $375, was presented to the consistory by the citizens of the place and this, with its mellow tones, still continues to summon the worshipers to the house of God.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, ERECTED IN 1839.

Rev. John C. Vandervoort succeeded Rev. Douw Van Olinda in 1845. He was an earnest preacher, but only remained until 1848 when he assumed the charge of the church at West Ghent, Columbia county.

Rev. Charles H. Stitt was the next minister. He was installed in 1848. New Paltz was his first charge after graduating from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., and he labored here for seventeen years with great success, no less than 300 members being added to the church.

CHAPTER XVI

Old County Records at Kingston

In the county clerk's office at Kingston is a box containing a number of ancient papers.

Among the most interesting and valuable of these old papers is the Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors from 1710 to 1731, inclusive, written in English, in a plain hand.

It appears from this document that in 1710 there were only five towns in the county: Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester and New Paltz. Before the close of this record in 1731 the number of towns in the county had greatly increased and included New Windsor and other places in what is now Orange county and also what is now Delaware county. The only business performed by the supervisors in those days, as appears from this record, was the auditing of bills against the county. Most of these bills were for bounties for killing wolves. Solomon DuBois of Poughwoughtenonk killed 12 wolves in one year and for a number of years was the champion wolf slayer in the county. Possibly a number of these wolves were caught in the trap now in the Memorial House, which caught the last wolf in this town and was at the time the property of Josiah DuBois, great-grandson of Solomon.

The county treasurer in 1710, as appears from this record, was Jean Cottin, who after serving the New Paltz people for many years as their schoolmaster, moved to Kingston, married the widow of Louis DuBois the Patentee, long carried on the mercantile business and when he died left his property to the

church. Monsieur Cottin was county treasurer for several years and on two or three occasions, when the county was in debt a little, he advanced the needed sum. He charged for his services one year £2.

Roelif Elting, the ancestor of the New Paltz Eltings, had not yet moved from Kingston and represented that town in the Board of Supervisors in 1711 and 1712.

Col. Henry Beekman, who with Capt. Garton represented the county in the colonial legislature in 1710, brought in to the supervisors "an account of wine expended the third and fourth days of October last when his Excellency the Governor was in Kingston to the value of at least £3." The supervisors did not allow this bill, thinking no doubt that if he was disposed to feast the Governor he should not ask the county to pay the bill.

The next year, in 1711, Col. Beekman is allowed a charge of £5 for a present to the Esopus Indians. In 1713 Major John Hardenbergh is allowed £1 16 shillings for a present to the Indians and Frederick Van Vliet is allowed £1 for five days spent in going to the Indians. In 1714 he is allowed a charge of 10 shillings for going to the Indians.

In 1714 Abraham DuBois, the last survivor of the Patentees, represented New Paltz in the Board of Supervisors. Evert Wynkoop represented Kingston, Matthew Ten Eyck represented Hurley and Capt. Thomas Garton, Marbletown. This year the Supervisors decided that they would pay Col. Henry Beekman for his expenses in coming and going, while he was serving as representative in the colonial legislature, but not for the time while there. Col. Beekman asked that if the charge were not paid by the king if it might be promised by the Supervisors, but they decided that it was not "cognizable" so far as they were concerned.

In this year, 1714, appears the first charge for laying out highways. The next year Joseph Hasbrouck of Guilford, Capt. Egbert Schoonmaker and Arion Gerison bring in a charge as commissioners for laying out highways. In the same year the Supervisors voted £100 for repairing court house and jail.

In 1716 Solomon DuBois of New Paltz killed no less than 12 wolves, for which he is allowed £7 4 shillings as bounty by the Supervisors. In previous years he had also headed the list as the foremost wolf killer in the county. In 1712 there was 21 killed in all, of which number 6 were slain by Solomon DuBois, 1 by his brother Abraham DuBois, 2 by Louis Bevier and 1 by Moses Cantain, who, about 1704, moved from New Paltz to Ponckhockie. In 1713 Solomon DuBois headed the list with 6 wolves killed and in 1714 he slew 5 and no other person more than 2. In 1717 he slaughtered 4 wolves, but this number was excelled by Jacobus Swartwout, who killed 6. Wolves appear to have been more numerous at New Paltz than elsewhere. The names of Daniel DuBois and Hugo Freer, Jr. appear among those killing wolves in 1717. The Dubois brothers, sons of Louis the Patentee, especially distinguished themselves as wolf hunters, the names of David DuBois of Rochester and Jacob of Hurley appearing on the list in 1717. In the latter case however the record says "killed by his negro."

The different towns in the county were represented in the Board of Supervisors in 1710 as follows: Kingston, Edward Whitaker; Hurley, Capt. Mattys Ten Eyck; Marbletown, Capt. Charles Brodhead; Rochester, Capt. Jochim Schoonmaker; New Paltz, Left. Solomon DuBois.

All the Supervisors with one exception are set down with their military titles.

The different charges against the county allowed by the Supervisors in 1710 are as follows:

Col. Beekman, services as representative	£27	0s	0d
Capt. Garton, services as representative	27	0	0
Jean Cottin, county treasurer.....	2	9	0
David DuBois, killing 2 wolves.....	1	4	0
Gerrit Decker, 1 "	0	12	0
Cornelius Litts, 2 "	1	4	0
Jacob Vernooy, 1 "	0	12	0
Solomon DuBois, 2 "	1	0	0
Philip DuBois, 1 "	0	12	0
Solomon DuBois, 2 "	1	4	0
Severyn Tenhout, 1 "	0	12	0
Jan Werts, 3 "	1	16	0
Louis Bevier, 2 "	1	0	0
Aaron Genton, 1 "	0	12	0
Jacob Barentse, for ringing the bell...	2	5	0
William Nottingham, services as clerk.	9	15	6
Mattys Slecht	0	13	6
Bernardus Swartwout, 1 years service as messenger and 1 load of wood....	4	6	0
Total	£95	2s	6d

In 1711 in addition to the usual charges Mattys Mattyson is allowed £5 for "making carriages for ye great guns."

In 1717 the towns were represented in the Board of Supervisors as follows: Kingston, Major Johannes Wynkoop; Hurley, Nicholas Roosa; Marbletown, Charles Brodhead; New Paltz, Joseph Hasbrouck; Rochester, Lieut. David DuBois.

In addition to the regular charges for wolf killing, etc.,

EvertWynkoop is allowed 12 shillings for half of vat beer for the Assessors and Tunis Tappan is allowed a charge for meat, drink and house room for the Assessors.

In the older books in the County Clerk's office are several records of matters of interest to New Paltz people as follows:

Could Not Build a Church by Tax

In 1716 an agreement was made by the New Paltz people to erect a new church edifice and this action was duly recorded in French in one of the old record books. Afterwards it was concluded that this agreement was not legal; so the church was built by voluntary contribution. The entry on the county record is marked "Cancelled," and four years later appears the following entry in English, signed by Abraham Deyo: I, Abraham Deyo, having caused a certain writing, made by the major part of the inhabitants of the town of New Paltz concerning the building of a common house for the worship of God and other uses for the town, to be recorded and by experience have found that the said writing is and may be a breach of ye peace of said town, concerning said town house and ye building thereof, I do hereby order and direct the said writing to be cancelled on record as if it had never been.

Wills of Early New Paltz People

The oldest books of record have a few wills of New Paltz people, jumbled in with deeds and other legal papers. Among these wills are the following: of Louis Bevier the Patentee, in Dutch, dated in 1722; of Abraham Deyo, son of Pierre the Patentee, in French, dated 1725; of Andre LeFevre, eldest son of Simon LeFevre the Patentee, in English, dated in 1738; of Cornelius DuBois of Poughwoughtenonk, dated 1780; of Dan-

iel LeFevre of Bontecoe, dated in 1784; of Jacob I. Hasbrouck of Marbletown, dated in 1818.

Other Valuable Papers

Other valuable ancient records concerning New Paltz people in the County Clerk's office are quit claims, given by the children of Louis DuBois the Patentee to each other for their shares in their father's estate in 1706; an acknowledgment, dated in 1714, from Louis Bevier of Marbletown and his wife, Elizabeth Hasbrouck, that they had received certain property from Jacob Hasbrouck, Andre LeFevre and Louis DuBois, executors of Jean Hasbrouck the Patentee; a deed, dated in 1704, from Moses Cantain of Kingston and Mary, his wife, to Mattys DuBois.

The most interesting of these old records in our estimation is a deed of gift, dated in 1705, from Anthony Crispell the Patentee to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Elias Uine (Ein), of four lots at New Paltz: the first located on the south side of the Paltz creek, between the Bontekous kill and a lot of the heirs of Simon LeFevre; second lot lying on the south side of Bontekou's kill, in an elbow called in Dutch ——— in heyning; the third lot lying on the north side of the Paltz creek, between a lot of Isaac DuBois and a lot of the heirs of Simon LeFevre, on the side of the farthest Bontekou; the fourth lot lying on the north side of the Paltz creek, opposite the house of Abraham Freer, in a half moon. This deed of gift further provides that after the death of Elias Uine and his wife, Elizabeth Crispell, the property shall go to their descendants forever and shall never be sold to strangers, but that it may be sold to descendants of the said Anthony Crispell.

The foregoing record is specially interesting to the writer because Bontekous kill, still known by that name, is the brook

in which, when a small boy he would stop to fish on his way home from school. The Eins still own and occupy the first mentioned of the four lots and the LeFevres still own and occupy the adjoining farm, on which Isaac, son of Simon the Patentee, located probably about 1718.

But the greatest value that attaches to this record is the fact that it shows that Abraham Freer, second son of Hugo the Patentee, as early as 1705 had moved from the village and built a house five miles north, near the northern bounds of the patent, directly across the Wallkill from the piece of lowland still called the Half Moon and owned by the Eins until about 1880. On this spot, about 200 yards south of the Bontecoe school-house and about half a mile south of Perrine's bridge, still stands an old stone house, which may be the identical house built by Abraham Freer.

CHAPTER XVII

Signers of the Articles of Association

The descendants of all persons who signed the Articles of Association are admitted to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies of the present day. The Articles of Association were adopted on the 29th day of April, 1775, ten days after the fight at Lexington, by the "Freemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City and County of New York," and copies of the document were transmitted to all parts of the province of New York for signers. The language of these Articles of Association was very bold and shows a spirit of determined opposition to British tyranny. In the various towns in Ulster county most of the people signed the document. The heading was as follows:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

"Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend a dissolution of the powers of government, we, the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants (of the City and County of New York), being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate under the ties of

religion, honor, and love to our country to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution, whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America on Constitutional Principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee, respecting the purpose aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property."

In New Paltz a meeting was held of which Nathaniel DuBois was chairman and Joseph Coddington was committee clerk. There were in all 218 signatures in this town to the Articles of Association.

The names of the men, descendants from early settlers at New Paltz, appear in the document as follows:

Abraham Deyo, Abraham Deyo, Jr., Simon Deyo, Simon Deyo, Jr., Christophel Deyo, Philip Deyo, Jonathan Deyo, Daniel Deyo, Henry Deyo, Jr., John B. Deyo, Johannes Deyo, Jr., Peter Deyo, Christeyan Deyo, Benjamin Deyo, Nathaniel DuBois, Louis T. DuBois, Jacob DuBois, Hendricus DuBois, Cornelius DuBois, Daniel DuBois, Isaac DuBois, Cornelius DuBois, Jr., Simon DuBois, Hendricus DuBois, Jr., Methuselem DuBois, Benjamin DuBois, Abraham DuBois, Andreus DuBois, Jr., Daniel DuBois, Jr., Andries LeFevre, Jr., Andries LeFevre, Jonathan LeFever, Isaac LeFever, Abraham LeFever, Daniel LeFevre, Matthew LeFevre, Solomon LeFevre, Nathaniel LeFevre, Petrus LeFevre, John LeFevre, Jr., John LeFevre, Roelif J. Elting, Abraham Elting, Cornelius Elting,

Solomon Elting, Petrus Bevier, Samuel Bevier, Solomon Bevier, Jacob Bevier, Zacharias Hasbrouck, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., Petrus Hasbrouck, Joseph Hasbrouck, Benjamin Hasbrouck, Jr., Josaphat Hasbrouck, Jesaias Hasbrouck, Jacobus Hasbrouck, David Hasbrouck, Garret Freer, Jr., Petrus Freer, Simon Freer, Daniel Freer, Jr., Hugo Freer, Jr., Isaac Freer, Benjamin Freer, Jacob T. Freer, Paulus Freer, Jonas Freer, Jonas Freer, Jr., Joseph Freer, Johannes Freer, Daniel Freer, Johannes Low, Solomon Low, Jehu Low, Johannis M. Low, Isaac Low, Simeon Low, David Low, John A. Hardenbergh, Elias Hardenbergh, Peleg Ransom, John McDaniel (McDonald), Wm. Hood, Abraham Ein, John Terwilliger, Joseph Terwilliger, George Wirtz, Derrick D. Wynkoop, James Done, Abraham Donaldson, James Auchmoutie, Thomas Tompkins, Jedediah Deur, Zophar Perkins, Oliver Grey, Leonard Lewis, John Stevens, Daniel Fowler, Daniel Woolsey, Alexander Lane, Abm. Vandermerken, Michael Devoe, Richard Tompkins, William Reeck, Johannis Walron, Petrus Van Wagenen, Ebenezer Perkins, Johannes Eckert, Nathaniel Potter, Daniel Diver, Samuel Johnson, Ralph Trowbridge, and others whose names we do not recognize but who were probably residents in the territory in Esopus and Lloyd, then a part of New Paltz.

People of New Paltz ancestry signed the document in other towns of the county as follows:

Kingston—Joshua DuBois, Jeremiah DuBois, Jacobus Dubois, Samuel DuBois, William DuBois, Hezekiah DuBois, Johannis N. DuBois, David DuBois, Hezekiah DuBois, Jr., Johannes J. DuBois, Johannes DuBois, Elias Hasbrouck, Abm. A. Hasbrouck, Solomon Hasbrouck, Col. A. Hasbrouck, A.

Hasbrouck, Jr., Samuel Freer, Jan Freer, Solomon Freer, John Freer, Jacob Freer, Gerrit Freer.

Hurley—Johannes DuBois, Jacob DuBois, Jr., Hugo Freer, Jacob Freer, Jr., Benj. H. Freer, Hugo J. Freer, Jonathan Freer, Jecimia Freer, Samuel LeFevre, Simon LeFevre, Jacob LeFevre, Coenradt LeFevre.

Marbletown—Coenradt DuBois, David Freer, Philip B. Freer, Jacob S. Freer, Severyn Hasbrouck, John Hasbrouck, Isaac Hasbrouck, Jr., Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr., Jacobus B. Hasbrouck, Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jacob I. Hasbrouck, Jacob Hasbrouck, Philip B. Bevier, David Bevier.

New Marlborough—Lewis DuBois, Henry Deyo, Senior.

Rochester, including Wawarsing—Jonas Hasbrouck, Johannes Bevier, Simon Bevier, Benjamin Bevier, Andrew Bevier, Abraham Bevier, Jacob Bevier, Coenradt Bevier, Solomon Bevier, Jesse Bevier, Josiah Bevier, Isaac Bevier.

CHAPTER XVIII

New Paltz in the Revolution

The volume published by the State in 1898 entitled "New York in the Revolution," contains the names of about 40,000 soldiers from this State. The list as published in the volume mentioned is unsatisfactory in not saying what towns the companies were from.

There were four Ulster Co. Regiments of militia.

The First Ulster county Regiment was sometimes called the Northern Regiment, and was drawn mainly from the northern part of the county. Johannes Snyder was colonel.

There are more New Paltz names in the Third Regiment, John Cantine of Stone Ridge, colonel, than in any other organization.

In the Fourth Ulster county regiment, appear also a large number of New Paltz names. Jonathan Hasbrouck of Newburgh, was colonel of this regiment, but owing to his ill health it was most of the time commanded by Lieut.-Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr., of Swartekill.

As to the names appearing under the head of "Land Bounty Rights," the following explanation is given: Toward the close of the war of the Revolution a bounty of "Land Rights" was offered to officers and men for two regiments to be raised for the defense of the state. A master or mistress who should deliver an able bodied slave to serve was entitled to one Right. By the act of 1778 each militia regiment was divided into classes of 15 men. When soldiers were needed to complete the regiments of the Line, otherwise known as Continentals, each class must within nine days furnish a man fully armed

and equipped. If a class furnished a man it was entitled to a money bounty; afterward a land bounty was added.

There is no evidence from the state documents to show that the men who signed the Land Bounty Rights ever saw active service and Comptroller Roberts has published their names for whatever they may be worth. He says additional proof is required to show that any of the names that appear in the Land Bounty Rights are of men who actually served in the army. We find a large portion of the names that appear under the heading of "Land Bounty Rights" also appear in the names of the militia as elsewhere published.

It is not possible to tell from these records, as published, whether the men whose names are given below resided in New Paltz or other parts of the county, but their ancestors were New Paltz Patentees, the Eltings excepted:

1ST ULSTER COUNTY REGIMENT

Lieut., Anthony Freer.

Abm. Crispell, Jacob Crispell, John T. Crispell, Peter T. Crispell, Peter J. Crispell, Benj. Crispell, John J. Crispell, Jacobus DuBois, James DuBois, Wm. DuBois, David DuBois, James DuBois, Jr., James DuBois, Jeremiah DuBois, Johannes DuBois, John DuBois, John I. DuBois, John J. DuBois, John T. DuBois, Matthew DuBois, Robert DuBois, Wm. DuBois, Hendrich Elting, John Elting, Peter Elting, Peter Elting, Jr., Wm. Elting, Garret Freer, Abm. Freer, Benj. Freer, Hugo Freer, Jeremiah Freer, Jeremias Freer, Johanis Freer, Jonathan Freer, Peter Freer, Samuel Freer, Jacobus Hasbrouck, Daniel Hasbrouck, Jacobus Hasbrouck, Jr., John Hasbrouck, Jonathan Hasbrouck, Solomon Hasbrouck, Conrad LeFevre, Jonathan LeFevre.

LAND BOUNTY RIGHTS

Capt., Simon LeFevre.

Abraham DuBois, Cornelius DuBois, Hezekiah DuBois, Jacob DuBois, Johannis DuBois, Jr., Peter DuBois, Samuel DuBois, James DuBois, Joshua DuBois, Jacob Freer, Petrus Freer, A. Hasbrouck, Jr., Abraham Hasbrouck, Elias Hasbrouck, John Hasbrouck, Jr.

2ND ULSTER COUNTY REGIMENT

Capt., Matthew DuBois.

LAND BOUNTY RIGHTS

Isaac DuBois.

3RD ULSTER COUNTY REGIMENT

Capt., John Hasbrouck.

Lieuts., Jacobus Hasbrouck, Cornelius DuBois, Daniel Freer, Joseph Hasbrouck, Josiah Hasbrouck. Ensign, Levi Deyo.

Abm. Bevier, Abm. Bevier, Jr., Benj. Bevier, Cornelius Bevier, Jacob Bevier, Conrad Bevier, Matthew Bevier, Nathaniel Bevier, Petrus Bevier, Abm. Crispel, Henry Deyo, John Deyo, Simon Deyo, Abm. B. Deyo, Levi Deyo, John Deyo, Abraham Deyo, Jr., Ezekiel Deyo, Daniel Deyo, Isaac Deyo, Andrew DuBois, Asaph DuBois, Conrad DuBois, Daniel DuBois, Daniel DuBois, Jr., Hendricus DuBois, Henry DuBois, Isaac DuBois, Jacob DuBois, John DuBois, Jacobus DuBois, Mathusalem DuBois, Nathaniel DuBois, Wessel DuBois, Abm. Elting, Isaac Freer, Thomas Freer, Jacob Freer, Jr., Jacob J. Freer,

Jacob S. Freer, John I. Freer, Paulus Freer, Peter Freer, Joseph Freer, Sol. Freer, Jr., John Hasbrouck, Jonas Hasbrouck, Solomon Hasbrouck, Benj. Hasbrouck, John Hasbrouck, Jr., Severyn Hasbrouck, Andries LeFevre, Noah LeFevre, Jonathan LeFevre, Solomon LeFevre, Matthew LeFevre, John LeFevre.

LAND BOUNTY RIGHTS

Andries Bevier, Benj. Bevier, Jr., David Bevier, Elias Bevier, Jacob Bevier, Jr., Johan. Bevier, Jr., Ph. D. Bevier, Samuel Bevier, Simon Bevier, Abm. Deyo, Henry Deyo, Jr., Levi Deyo, Luke Deyo, Simon Deyo, Abm. Deyo, Benj. Deyo, Christopher Deyo, Daniel Deyo, Hendricus Deyo, Johannis Deyo, Jr., Jonathan Deyo, Philip Deyo, Solomon Deyo, Andries DuBois, Cornelius DuBois, Garrit DuBois, Jonathan DuBois, Joseph DuBois, Louis J. DuBois, Samuel DuBois, Tobias DuBois, Abraham Ean, Rœlif Eltinge, Abm. Eltinge, Cornelius Eltinge, Ezekiel Eltinge, Hendricus Eltinge, Jr., Josiah Eltinge, Jr., Noah Eltinge, Thomas Eltinge, Benjamin Freer, Daniel Freer, Daniel Freer, Jr., Isaac Freer, Isaac Freer, Jr., Jeremiah Freer, Johannis Freer, Jonas Freer, Petrus Freer, Simon Freer, Solomon Freer, Jerry Freer, Jr., Nathaniel LeFevre, Abm. LeFevre, Andries LeFevre, Andris LeFevre, Jr., Daniel LeFevre, Isaac LeFevre, Jacob LeFevre, Johannes LeFevre, John LeFevre, Matthew LeFevre, Nathan LeFevre, Peter LeFevre, Jr., Petrus LeFevre, Philip LeFevre.

4TH ULSTER COUNTY REGIMENT

Cols., Jonathan Hasbrouck, Johannes Hardenbergh.
Quartermaster, Cornelius DuBois, Jr.
Capts., Louis J. DuBois, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr.
Lieuts., Andries Bevier, Joshua DuBois, Abm. Deyo, Jr.,

Anthony Freer, Petrus Hasbrouck, Matthew LeFevre, Simon LeFevre.

Ensigns, Mathuselem DuBois, Nathaniel DuBois, Daniel Bevier.

Abm. Bevier, Cornelius Bevier, Daniel Bevier, Jonas Bevier, Nathaniel Bevier, Andries DuBois, Hezekiah DuBois, Jonathan DuBois, Nathaniel DuBois, William DuBois, Andries DuBois, Jeremiah Freer, John Freer, Conrad LeFevre.

LAND BOUNTY RIGHTS

Johannis Bevier, Jonathan Bevier, Hendricus Deyo, Louis DuBois, Wilhelmus DuBois, Petrus Eltinge, Benjamin I. Freer, Benj. T. Freer, Elisa Freer, Joannis Freer, Martinis Freer, Cornelius Hasbrouck, Isaac Hasbrouck, Jonathan Hasbrouck.

In the Fourth Orange County Militia, Col. John Hathorn, Joseph Hasbrouck of Guilford was Lieut-Col. John, Solomon and Noah LeFevre, all of Kettleborough, served in this regiment.

In the Albany County Militia appear the names of Lieut.-Col. Cornelius DuBois and Capt. Benjamin DuBois of Catskill.

John Freer was colonel of the 4th Dutchess Co. Regiment.

Peter and Simon Freer served in the 5th Dutchess Co. Regiment.

Abm. Freer, Jr., and Thomas Freer served in the Dutchess Co. Minute men.

In the 5th Regiment of the Line or Continentals Louis DuBois was colonel, Philip DuBois Bevier and David DuBois were captains.

Berthold Fernow, custodian of the department of manuscripts at the state library at Albany published in 1888 as com-

plete a list as could then be obtained of New York Revolutionary officers and soldiers.

In the list we find the following names of people who were of New Paltz lineage:

Jonathan Hasbrouck, Col., 4th Regiment, Ulster county militia.

Abraham Hasbrouck, Lieut. Col., 1st or Northern Regiment, Ulster Co. militia, October 25, 1775; Col. same Regiment elected February 13; Commander February 20, 1775.

Elias Hasbrouck, Captain 3d Regiment New York Line, June 28, 1775; Captain of a company of Rangers in 1777.

Zachariah DuBois, Major Cornwall Regiment Orange County militia.

Simon LeFevre was reappointed 1st Lieutenant, 7th Company, 1st (or Northern) Ulster county Regiment, May 28, 1778, Captain same Company, vice Gerardus Hardenbergh, resigned October 23, 1779.

The following commissions at the dates given were issued to Lewis DuBois, of Marlborough.

Lewis DuBois, Captain, 3d Regiment N. Y. Line, Dutchess county Company, July 3, 1775; Captain, 4th Ulster county militia Regiment South District New Marlborough Precinct, Sept. 20, 1775; Major, N. Y. Line, Feb. 9, 1776; Colonel 5th Regiment, N. Y. Line, June 25, 1776, resigned Dec. 22, 1779, upon reduction of regiment.

Third Regiment, Ulster Co. Militia.

commissions issued oct. 25, 1775.

1st Company—Captain, Lewis J. DuBois; 1st Lieutenant, John A. Hardenbergh; 2nd Lieutenant, Matthew LeFevre; Ensign, Mathusalem DuBois.

2d Company—Captain, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jun.; 1st Lieutenant, Abram Deyou, Jun.; 2d Lieutenant, Petrus Hasbrouck; Ensign, Samuel Bevier.

Third Company, no names given.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED FEB. 21, 1778.

Jacob Hasbrouck, Jun., promoted Major, Vice Joseph Hasbrouck, Lieutenant Colonel, February 21, 1778.

1st Company—Captain, John Hardenbergh; 1st Lieutenant, Jon'n Terwilliger; 2d Lieutenant, Daniel Frere; Ensign, Levi Deyou.

2d Company—Captain, Abr'm Deyou; 1st Lieutenant, Petrus Hasbrouck; 2d Lieutenant, Samuel Bevier; Ensign, Joshuah Hasbrouck.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED FEB. 17, 1780.

Second Lieutenant, Josiah Hasbrouck vice Bevier, declined, Ensign, Petrus Bevier.

In Col. John Cantine's Regiment, 3d Ulster Co. militia, 2d New Paltz Company served Jonathan LeFevre, John LeFevre, John A. LeFevre, Matthew LeFevre, Philip LeFevre, all privates. Noah LeFevre was Sergeant in Brodhead's Co., Hathorn's Regiment, Orange Co. militia.

CHAPTER XIX

Guarding the Frontier from Tories and Indians

Col. John Cantine of the Third Ulster County Militia was ranking officer in 1778 in the Rondout Valley, which was then the frontier and exposed to attacks from the Indians, who would travel hundreds of miles to obtain scalps and plunder and spare neither age nor sex. Col. Cantine lived near Stone Ridge. His father, Peter Cantine, was a native of New Paltz; his brother Matthew was a member of the Council of Safety; his sister Catharine was the wife of Daniel LeFevre of Bontecoe. There were more New Paltz men in this regiment than in any other. The First and Second companies were officered altogether by New Paltz men.

Joseph Hasbrouck of Guilford was lieutenant colonel in this regiment; Jacob Hasbrouck, whose residence was in what is now the Memorial House in this village, was a captain in this regiment and afterwards a major; his son Josiah in 1780 received a commission as second lieutenant in this regiment. In this regiment also Abraham Deyo, who lived on Huguenot street, where Abm. Deyo Brodhead now lives, was captain of the Second company; Petrus Hasbrouck, who lived about three miles north of this village, was first lieutenant. In the First company Lewis J. DuBois, whose house is still standing on the east side of the Libertyville ford, was captain; John A. Hardenbergh of Guilford was first lieutenant; Matthew LeFevre of the Plains was second lieutenant; Mathusalem DuBois of Nescatack was ensign. Matthew LeFevre's brothers John and Jonathan were privates in the Second company and likewise their cousins, John A. and Philip LeFevre of Kettleboro.

Col. Cantine's Letters to Gen. Clinton

From letters to Gen. Clinton, which are now published, it is evident that his own regiment and the First Ulster Co. Regiment, sometimes called the Northern Regiment, which was commanded by Col. Johannes Snyder, were both stationed in the northwestern part of our county.

The time when these letters was written was about a year after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, after which there were no important battles in this state. But, as will be noted from the letters, the First and Third Ulster County regiments, commanded respectively by Cols. Snyder and Cantine, were required at these stations on the western frontiers of Ulster and Orange counties, Col. Cantine being in command, not only of his own regiment, but of all detachments of militia in actual service on the frontier, including, not only the two Ulster county regiments mentioned, but detachments from the regiments of Colonels Woodhull, Hathorn, Newkirk, Hasbrouck and Tusten. These were all Ulster and Orange county men. They were all needed to protect the frontiers from the attacks of tories and Indians. Their task was especially disagreeable, because it was not known at what moment a force of savages might swoop down on the scattered habitations.

In a letter to Gen. Clinton, written July 11th, 1778, Col. Cantine says:

"The men from Ulster County are posted, 40 at Mememacoting, 130 at Hunck, 80 at Great Shandaken, and at Little Shandaken the whole of Col. Snyder's regiment, which Returns I have Not as yet had. The Whole Will amount to about 400, a Number Quite Sufficient, I believe, to Defend posts at present where the proportions But Equal out the Different Regi-

ments. This moment I am informed by Col. Newkark that Several of the Orange County men are on their Way to Peenpeck and Minsinck. I have sent Detachment from the Different posts to the Delaware. With orders to act against those who are taken an active part against us as Enemys, Leaveing others Unmolested, excepting those In whose possession the goods robbed from the Inhabitants of the frontiers Should Be found.

Have also at the unanimous request of the inhabitants of Lurienkil, Naponagh, Warwasinck and the Southern part of Rochester, Changed my post from Lackawack to this place (Honck Falls), finding it much more Convenient for keeping out Scouts and patroling parties, as the Woods on Both Sides of Lackawack are Exceeding Rof that it is Impossible to keep out Scouts at any Distance there. By the Last Returns of Col. Newkark, of the Orange County at Peenpeck and Minisinck, there where about Ninety men(that is) Eleven from Col. Woodhull's, fifty-nine of Col. Heathorne's, twenty of Col. Tusten's."

Money Promised When He was Appointed at New Paltz

In a letter written at Rochester, Aug. 19, Col. Cantine says:

"I would Not have Changed my post from Lagawack to Hunk if It had Not Been at the Unanimous Request of the Inhabitants Concerned. Not But I judge that Lagawack would have answered the purpose as well as Hunk (Except) that of Keeping out Scouting parties mentioned in my Last and the additional Expense of getting up supplys for the Regiment.

The Little money I was able to advance was soon Expended in Supplying the Regiment and Col. Newkark makeing Application to me for money in favour of the men he had employed

to provide for the party at Peenpack and Minisinck till Such Time as it would be in the power of the Commissary to Supply them and that he could Buy much Cheaper for Cash; and as Your Excellency may Remember of Signifying at the time of my appointment, at ye New Paltz, to give me an order on the treasurer for that purpose, I haveing my promises, on the Exspectative of Being Supplyed In that manner and therefor would have been glad to have Received the order. But as it would take us out of the Common Course of Business I Shall Endeavor to Do without it.

Murder by Indians

In a letter, from Col. Newkirk, forwarded to Gen. Clinton by Col. Cantine, it is stated that about 20 Indians and one McDonald, a Tory, had come to the house of one Brooks, took the whole family, 11 in all, as prisoners, murdered and scalped one who was wounded and carried off the rest.

Escaped from Indian Captivity

Another letter from Cantine to Clinton relates the wonderful story of the capture and escape of George Andries and Jacob Osterhout, who were captured by the Indians under a Mohawk chief and were carried almost to Fort Niagara; then at night while the savages slept Andries made a desperate attempt for liberty, got an ax with which he killed the three Indians who composed the party together with two squaws, who escaped. Andries and Osterhout got back to Ulster county in 19 days, almost starved. With the letter to Clinton is enclosed the affidavits of Andries and Osterhout, giving a full account of their escape from Indian captivity.

Paying His Men

In regard to paying his men Col. Cantine writes:

Your Excellency will readily conceive that the making of monthly pay abstract for this Regim't will be attended with many Difficulties, when you consider that the monthly Detachment of the Different Regim'ts, of which this is composed, Do commence at Different Days. I, therefore would be glad to Draw a Sum of money in order to pay off the different companies as their time expires, making an abstract of the whole at the time when I shall be Discharged, and then account for the sum drawn.

Cowardly Behaviour of Orange County Militia

In a letter written from Marbletown to Gen. Clinton, Aug. 28, 1778, Col. Cantine says:

I also had Information of the Unsoldierly Behaviour of the troops at them posts, which Caused my Going their to inquire into the matter which, haveing Done, I found that also to Be true. Capt. Miller, of Col. Heathorn's Regiment, haveing evecuated his post, on the freevilous Report that two Indians haveing Been Seen By some of his Scouts, which had Been out a few miles into the woods. He went off in Such a Hurry as to leave his Bread in the oven and his Beef in the well. Notwithstanding he was in a fort which, with the men he had in it, might In my opinion have Been Defended against five hundred men. Lieut. Tryon, of Col. Ellison's Reg't, Hearing that the enemy was back of Jacob Dewitt's mill at the time Mr. Brooks' family was tacken, Run of, saying Every man for himself and God for us all, and went of with the greater part of his company, not Returning till the next day—if my informa-

tion is Right. The conduct of these 10 men appeared so scandalous that I could not avoid laying them under Errest and ordered them to Repear at the court martial at Goshen on the 25th instant.

200 Indians Reported—Man Shot

The guard from Shandaken haveing fetch Down the Inhabitants of Packatacan with some of their Effects, Returned on the Evening of the 26th Instant. Petter Hendrics, who left their, Came down Immediately after them with the following information that Harmania Dumon was going to his place at Pancatack and meet the guard Comeing from there about five miles from it. Dumon proceeded on to his house, Loaded his wagon with his effects, and on his Return about two miles from his house was shot through the Belly. Peter Hendrics further Says that there was two Hundred of the Enemy and few Cattle that Seame to have Been Left was all taken.

Time of Some of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck's Men Expired

As the time of Capt. Conklen—who Lays at that post—of Colo. Hasbrouck's Regim't, is Expired to Day and No Relief is yet Come to that place, I, with the advice of Coll Pawling, Called some of my own Regim't to fetch down Dumon as well as to Destroy ye provision on that place agreeable to yours on the 22d.

Gen. Clinton Replies

In a letter to Col. Cantine, written at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 6th, 1778, Gov. Clinton speaks of the recent burning of three houses and the killing and taking prisoners of men on the frontier and says:

This Mischief, if I understand the Geography of the Country and am not mistaken as to the particular Situation of the above

Persons' Habitations, might have been prevented had your Guard occupied the first Post at Lackawack.

Plunder by the Militia

Gen. Clinton says moreover in another letter:

I am much surprised to learn that the Parties of Militia which have been sent out to the settlements on the Delaware to remove the Cattle and Effects from thence and thereby prevent their serving as Supplies to the Enemy, have considered what they have brought off as Plunder and accordingly appropriated the same to their own use. Upon what principle or by what authority this is done you best know. This is contrary to every Idea of Justice and good Policy and will be productive of much Mischief is certain. I am bound, therefore, to call upon you to exercise your Authority as Commanding Officer of the Detachments of Militia in actual Service on the Frontier of Ulster and Orange Counties not only to prevent the like abuses in Future, but to have the past to be rectified as far as may be in your Power.

I am fully convinced that we are not to have Peace on our Frontier until the Straggling Indians and Tories who infest it are exterminated or drove back and their Settlements destroyed. If, therefore, you can destroy the settlement of Acquago it will in my opinion be a good Piece of Service.

Shortly afterwards in September Clinton writes to Col. Cantine that he has received a petition from inhabitants of Marbletown, asking that a guard be stationed on the frontier of that town to scout north and south and stating that he favored granting the petition provided he (Col. Cantine) approved it and could spare the men. He advises him to confer with Judge Pawling in reference to this matter, asks his

opinion as to the number of men needed to proceed against the Indian town of Ocquago and says that he approves of offering a reward of $100 for the capture of Middagh and Parks, through whose agency much mischief had been done.

A week afterwards Col. Cantine writes to Clinton that he had received information, supported by affidavits, that Brant the Indian leader, was on the war path, with a force, variously estimated at from 200 to 450, that he has visited German Flats and Unadilla and it was reported would strike a blow somewhere in this quarter. As his men are not acquainted with the woods he asks for authority to employ one or two spies to go as far as the Delaware and give timely notice of the coming of Brant's savage warriors; he thinks that 600 or 700 men would be needed to attack the Indian town of Ochquago. He adds: But as my Regt. now Stands it is not in my power to undertake an Expedition of that nature, as the Reliefs are Comeing and going every week in the month. I have consulted with Judge Pawling But he thinks it will not answer with militia, as they are called out in classes, as many are men you can not depend on unless the number be greater than I mentioned.

On the 21st of October Gen. Clinton writes to Col. Cantine that Gen. Washington has sent him information, corroborating that from other sources that the Senecas and other tribes of Indians are prepared to attack the settlements. He considers Minisink in the most imminent danger and says that Col. Cortlandt's regiment is on the way from Peekskill to Rochester and that his brother's whole brigade will probably be sent out for duty on the frontier; but as it will be some time before they arrive a greater proportion of militia should be called into the service.

On the 22nd of November Gen. Clinton writes to Cantine from Po'keepsie that he had received a letter from Col. Cort-

landt (who it is evident had then arrived with his regiment) that it would now be safe to allow the militia in actual service on the frontier in Ulster county to return home except about 70 to be stationed as follows: 2 officers and 25 men at Shandaken, 1 officer and 10 men at Yeugh's creppelbush, 1 officer and 10 men at Queens kill, 2 officers and 20 men at Mamakating. Gen. Clinton says: As I am extremely desirous of making their Duty as little burthensome as may be consistent with the safety of the frontier settlement, it is therefore my desire that you dismiss for the present all but the above number.

Next on the file is a letter dated Dec. 13, from Capt. Wm. Johnson, who was a Mohawk chief, and three other chiefs, threatening vengeance in case the people on the Delaware above Econack were molested.

April 21st, 1779, W. Malcolm writes to Gen. Clinton from Minisink that as his regiment has been incorporated with Spencer's all his officers except two or three have resigned and he shall do so too; moreover that the frontier is now unprotected; worst of all about 40 savages have attacked Lacawack and burned the place and houses within 13 miles of the River.

On the 25th of April Col. Cortlandt writes from Rochester to Gen. Clinton that he had received orders from Gen. Washington to march his regiment immediately to Minisink and he supposes he will go to Wyoming; his absence will leave the frontier unprotected.

Two days later, April 27th, 1779, A. DeWitt, John Brodhead and 64 other citizens, writing from Rochester, send a petition to Gen. Clinton stating that Col. Cortlandt (who had been protecting the frontier) had received marching orders from Gen. Washington and asking that a sufficient guard might be furnished to protect them from the savages.

On the 29th of April Clinton writes to Cortlandt wishing

him an agreeable march and stating that he had ordered a fourth part of Col. Cantine's and a fourth part of Col. Snyder's regiments to occupy the posts that he (Cortlandt) now holds, until he can relieve them by the levies intended for the defense of the frontier, not yet completed.

On the 4th of May Col. Cortlandt writes to Gen. Clinton that just as he was marching his regiment he received an account of the burning of several houses at the Fantine kill. He marched to intercept the enemy, whom he saw, but could not surround, as they were on a mountain when discovered. They had burned four houses and killed 6 persons and perhaps 3 or 4 more. They had not killed any of the soldiers, nor had the soldiers been able to kill any of the Indians, though they exchanged shots with them at a long distance. The Indian band was thought to number 30 or 40. As he (Cortlandt) was under the most pressing orders to march with all expedition he forwarded this letter by express. He said in closing that Col. Cantine had gone to Lackawack and that he thinks not over 50 of the men whom Gen. Clinton had ordered had as yet arrived, although more might come the next day.

In this attack the Indians murdered Mrs. Isaac Bevier and her sister Mrs. Michael Sax and others, some 8 in all. A number of neighbors fled across the mountain to Shawangunk.

The next day Gen. Clinton writes to Cortlandt that he had ordered out one fourth of Hardenbergh's regiment and one fourth of McCloughry's regiment to join Cantine and a like proportion of the three northern regiments of Orange county to such posts on the frontier of that county as the commanding officers shall deem best; the same day Clinton writes to Cantine that he has ordered one fourth of Hardenbergh's regiment and one fourth of McCloughry's regiment to march immediately and put themselves under his command.

Indian Villages Destroyed

In the summer of this year Gen. Clinton's advice that it was necessary in order to have peace on the frontier that the Indian settlements should be destroyed was fully carried out. Gen. James Clinton with five New York state regiments united with Gen. Sullivan and routed the Indians under their celebrated leader Brant, near Elmira, with little resistance; then burned their villages and destroyed all food supplies. In this expedition into the Indian country in what is now central New York Col. Lewis DuBois bore an important command.

Still Another Attack on Wawarsing

In 1781 another and the last attack was made on the Wawarsing settlements, a large force of Indians being fitted out at one of the northern forts under command of one Coldwell. Five or six houses at Wawarsing were burned by the savages. The inhabitants defended themselves with great bravery. A force of about 400 men, under Col. John Cantine, started the next day in pursuit, but gave up the chase without capturing any of the savages.

A full account of the Indian forays in Wawarsing was published in pamphlet form in 1846 by a member of the Bevier family.

Capt. Abm. Deyo's Men

Among the old papers preserved in the Deyo family at New Paltz, is a pay roll dated Sept. 19th, 1778, and signed by 23 men, acknowledging that they had "received of Capt. Abraham Doiau our respective wages and billeting money for one month's term of duty at the Frontiers. (parts of months of July and August, 1778)."

Among the 23 signatures are those of Isaac DuBois, whose home was the Old Fort on Huguenot street and Zachariah Hasbrouck, who lived in the old stone house, across the street from the Reformed church. The name of Abraham Ean of Bontecoë also appears among the signers.

These men were certainly with Col. Cantine. They were apparently called out for one month only and then allowed to return to their homes. From one of Cantine's leters to Clinton it is evident that the different companies from various regiments came in at different times.

CHAPTER XX

History of Farming at New Paltz

The history of farming in Ulster county practically begins at about the time of the settlement of New Paltz in 1678. Kingston was settled about a score of years earlier, but we have reason to believe that trading with the Indians for furs, was until about this time one main occupation of the people, though wheat was grown to quite an extent.

The Indians of the Atlantic States raised corn, beans and pumpkins and the savages who came on board the vessel of Hendrick Hudson as he sailed up the North River traded with the crew for corn and beans. Do any of my readers as they make or eat the soup of sweet corn usually called "ogreeches" ever consider the origin of the word? It is not English or Dutch or French. But undoubtedly both the name and the dish itself were from the Indians. We have not found any one outside of Ulster county who knows what ogreeches means.

In the grant of the patent of New Paltz by Gov. Edmund Andross we find that he required from the patentees the payment of an annual rental of "five bushels of wheat, payable at the Redoubt at Esopus to such officers as shall have power to receive it." Wheat, then, was the staple product of the early settlers. One of the first sales of land in this vicinity, of which we have any record was in 1699, when Antoine Crispell, one of the Paltz Patentees sold to Louis Bevier, another of the Patentees, his share (one twelfth part) of the land already divided in the immediate vicinity of this village. The price paid was 140 schepels of wheat. Wheat then was not only

the staple crop but, to some extent, the substitute for money in commercial transactions.

In another sale of land at New Paltz in 1693 we find the payment made partly in wheat and partly in flax seed.

The annual rental of five bushels of wheat for the tract of about 36,000 acres, included in the Paltz Patent, was, we are told, always paid promptly and it is related that the Freers for paying the rent, one year, without help from the other members of the little colony, received a tract of land at Mud Hook in the north-west bounds of the patent. Even this small matter of five bushels of wheat may have seemed no trifle to the handful of settlers during the first few years, when but a small clearing had been opened in the wilderness.

The progress of agriculture and the growth in population was very slow in the century that elapsed from the first settlement until the time of the Revolution. Here and there, along the streams, the sons and grandsons of the early settlers, at Kingston and New Paltz located and opened clearings.

About 1720 Jacob Freer, Hendrick Deyo and Isaac LeFevre, son of Simon LeFever the Patentee, located some 4 or 5 miles north of this village in the neighborhood still called Bontecoe. Abraham Freer, son of Hugo, located there previous to 1705. The land in that locality was famous, in those days, for the production of wheat.

The land at the first settlement was of course, all owned in common. There were divisions of land, in the Patent, at several different times.

There was little sale of land in those old colonial days and the price was almost nominal. When Matthew LeFever moved from this village and located at Bloomingdale, in the present town of Rosendale, about 1740, he paid $700 for 700 acres of land. The farm lately owned by Abm. V. N. Eltinge along

the turnpike, directly east of this village, was purchased by his great-grandfather, Roelif J. Elting, about the time of the Revolution, for $2.50 an acre, and tradition still preserves the fact that he thought he was compelled to pay an exorbitant price. In the early part of the present century, good upland in the towns of Marbletown and Rochester has been sold at less than 10 cents per acre. About 1830 good lowland in this county was worth $50 an acre. The farm of Lewis H. Woolsey consisting of 180 acres was purchased by his father about 1820 for $4000 —that is about $22 an acre. In the old days, shortly after the Revolution, there was little buying or selling of land or any thing else. The people manufactured their own clothing, out of flax and wool of their own raising, made shoes (few boots were worn) out of leather, tanned, to a great extent, by themselves, out of the hides of their own cattle. They raised their own grain. One of the chief employments of the young women was spinning. Agricultural implements were few in number as compared with the present day.

We must confess that as a general rule, the old people were not, apparently, inclined to over work themselves. Had they been bent in that direction the cellars of the old houses might have been dug deeper so that one would not have been obliged to stoop so much in entering them. To clear up a piece of forest to obtain a new field for planting, was quite an undertaking in the old days and an old story is still related that the owners of a clearing at the little falls in the Wallkill, about half a mile above our village, would bravely resolve, year after year, to clear up another patch of forest for planting but that finally they would give up the undertaking and again "plant the *Voltje*" (as the old field was called), which passed into a sort of proverb.

With the early settlers game and fish formed a considerable

part of the means of subsistence and the remains of some ½ a dozen ell-weirs are to be seen, in the Wallkill, between this village and Libertyville.

Slavery as it existed here and at the south in the old times doubtless prevented the whites from exerting themselves as they do at the present day. In 1755 there were 80 slaves, above the age of 14, owned in the precinct of New Paltz and Solomon DuBois and Abram Hardenbergh, who were the largest slave owners, each owned 7 slaves. The author's father-in-law, Dr. Jas. Oliver, relates that his grand-father had about 20 slaves and that they did not do any more work than a few persons would do at the present day. It is related, that when the slaves became free in 1827 and the farmers' sons had to do the hard work themselves, which the slaves had formerly done at New Paltz, some of them died, as was thought from overwork, to which they had not been brought up.

Let us picture a farm scene at New Paltz in the colonial days, just before the Revolution. The farmer with his sons, and one or two of his daughters has been in the field husking corn, for it is an October day and the sun is setting, as the farmer jogs along homeward with his load of husked corn, and yoke of oxen, which his negro slave is driving. On the way they have taken good notice whether the colts and young cattle were to be seen, for in those days the stock was branded and ran at large in the woods and particularly good care must be taken of the sheep for up to the time of the digging of the D. & H. Canal, in 1826, the wolves would come on their long, stealthy marches from the wilds of Sullivan and work havoc among the flocks in the valley of the Wallkill. But our farmer is unloading his corn, which is carried up the stairs to the loft of the dwelling, which in the olden times served as a granary, and night settles down on the quiet scene.

The Poor Soil of Kettleborough

The traditions all agree that when the first settlers, Abram and Andries LeFevre, first located at Kettleborough, about 1740, the gravelly soil of that locality was considered very poor. But a new era was brought about in Ulster county about the time of Revolution, when the ravages of the Hessian fly made wheat growing unprofitable and corn became the popular crop. The corn from the valley of the Wallkili was marketed at Capt. Swart's, on the Strand, now called Rondout.

Clover and Plaster the First Commercial Fertilizers

The introduction of clover and plaster formed a great event in the history of farming in this region. This must have been very soon after the Revolutionary war, and they were first introduced in Kettleborough. The story goes that the sons of Abm. LeFever one of the two pioneer brothers in that locality bought the plaster at the Strand (Rondout) at the extraordinary price of $30 a ton and the clover seed at Newburgh at the high rate of $20 a bushel. But the investment proved a good one. The result was marvelous. People came a distance of over 20 miles to see the clover. Andries LeFever, the pioneer of Kettleborough, then a very old man, had not approved the large expenditure by his nephews in their new fangled farming, but when he came and gazed on the clover, he said that "now the reproach would be taken away from Kettleborough" and so it was. From that day to this Kettleborough soil has been considered as good as any in the county.

Ancient Names of Clearings on the Wallkill

At the close of the Revolutionary war very little of the upland in this town was cleared. The place had been settled over

a century but the woodman's ax had found no sufficient incentive to destroy the forests except upon the lowland, along the Wallkill. One of the peculiarities of the old people was to give names to the small tracts of cleared land. These names were handed down from father to son and have only died out in the common speech of the people during the present generation. A very few can still tell the names of these tracts. The piece of lowland, just across the Wallkill from our village, on the left hand side from the present highway was called *Pashemoy*. This we believe included two fields, as the fences were of late. The piece of lowland just across the Wallkill on the right was called *Pashecanoe*. The lot on the left of the highway near Perry Deyo's was called *Tri Cor*. The tract on the other side of *Tri Cor* was called *A venyear*. Where the road forks to go to Butterville another tract of three or four fields was called *Rumpause*.

Up the stream, where the little falls still is, a cleared field on the east side was called the *Falls*. On the east side of the Wallkill, a short distance above the mouth of the Plattekill an old clearing is still called *Yonkers Hook*. On the west side of the creek the place where Mr. Blake now resides was called *Poughwaughononk*. A little farther up, the next clearing, near where Libertyville now is was called *Nescatock*. Still farther up the Wallkill the next settlement, where the Hasbroucks located at an early date, was called *Guilford,* which name it still bears. Going down the stream again, the lot where the Normal School building stood, was called by the old people *Kill Bogert*, or Creek Orchard. West of the Church in this village, a tract was called *Ver Maucoslandt*. A tract of about 30 acres on the west side of the Wallkill near what is now the Jonas F. Atkins place was called by the old people *Humpho,* a name still applied to the brook, near by. Still farther down the stream

four different tracts of good land in the bends of the Wallkill were called *Bontecoe, Klina Bontecoe, Grote Bontecoe* and *Bontecoe* in *Haning*. Still farther down, near Mud Hook, a tract was called *Sponza Zee,* or Spanish Sea. Again farther down the Wallkill, about one-fourth of a mile above Perrine's Bridge, a tract of about ten acres of very fertile lowland is called the *Half Moon* in a document dated 1705. This tract is still known as the Half Moon. It was owned by the Ean family from about 1705 until almost the present time.

Racing Horses

In the beginning of the last century fine horses were raised in this vicinity. These horses were, to a great extent, of Diomed, Durock and Messenger stock and were noted for their endurance as well as speed. An old gentleman, lately living in this village, at the age of 86, tells us that when he was a young man, he, with three others, raced their horses, all the way from this village to Perrine's Bridge and back by the Springtown road, a distance of over 12 miles. The Paltz Plains, which were in those days, unfenced and lying in common were the favorite racing grounds for young men, and many were the contests of speed, especially on election day.

Depression Among the Farmers

The war of 1812 was followed by a long period of great depression in farming. In an inventory taken about 1830 we find the highest price for a horse $80, the next highest $50 and a two year old colt $30. A yoke of oxen was valued at $40. The best cows at $15, other cows from $10 to $14. 28 sheep and lambs were inventoried at $35. Such were the prices in those days.

The Implements Used by Our Forefathers

The tools used by the farmers in the old times were blacksmith made, or made by the farmers themselves. The plows used by the old people had wooden mouldboards with steel shares. The harrows had wooden teeth. The introduction of the iron mouldboard plow marked quite an era in the history of farming, in Ulster county. But at first, this innovation was looked on with suspicion and the story is told that the farmers feared that the iron mouldboard plows would hurt their land. A Marbletown man tells a good story of the purchase of an iron mouldboard plow by a farmer and the interest with which its work was watched by a neighbor as it smoothly turned over the furrow of Marbletown lowland. The neighbor gazed and scratched his head, then exclaimed "Jakey, Jakey, do you think it will be good." Then continued, "Jakey, Jakey, don't you think it will hurt the wheat." Such was the distrust with which the iron mouldboard plow was greeted, and coming down to our own time, we may note that the introduction of the mowing machine, about 1855, was likewise viewed with apprehension, on the ground that it would injure the roots of the grass.

The New Paltz Turnpike

The New Paltz Turnpike was constructed, about 1830, and proved a great blessing to the farmers of the Wallkill Valley. Capt. Abram Elting was, at that time, and had been for some years previous, running a sloop from New Paltz Landing to New York. With the greatly improved facilities for getting produce to the landing as soon as the turnpike was built, the farmers, in all this region, became more prosperous. In those days flax seed was one of the chief articles, sent to New York

by the farmers in this section. But the culture of flax was gradually abandoned. Dairying came to the front and the shipment of butter, calves, poultry and pork to New York became the leading industries with the farmers.

The building of the D. & H. Canal in 1826 made a fine market for oats. The culture of wheat had been abandoned long before; rye had take its place, and rye bread was used altogether in farmers' families. It is within the memory of men now living when the first barrel of wheat flour was sold by a village merchant in this place.

CHAPTER XXI

New Paltz Village and Town in 1820

There were in the village in 1820 twenty dwellings, two stores, two hotels, two cake and beer shops, one blacksmith shop, one schoolhouse and one church.

Commencing on the northern limits of the village the house now owned and occupied by Abm. M. Hasbrouck, was owned by his grandfather Jacob J. Hasbrouck, who at about this time gave up this house and farm to his son Maurice and moved to Bontecoe, where he built a brick house and spent the remainder of his days on the farm now owned by his grandson Luther Hasbrouck. Coming on toward the village the stone house of Philip D. Elting was occupied by Roelif Elting, father of Ezekiel and Brodhead Elting, who lived and died at Port Ewen, and Daniel Elting, late of Ellenville. The parsonage was occupied by Dominie Bogardus. Where now is Huguenot Hall stood a house, part stone and part frame, occupied by Jeremy Low. Just north of the churchyard, as it is at present, was the blacksmith shop of Mr. Kilby, father of Jas. and Eb. Kilby. In the northernmost of the old stone houses on Huguenot street Mr. Selleck had a harness shop at about this time. Directly across the street in the north part of the present church yard stood an old stone house, owned and occupied by Andries DuBois. This was the original LeFevre house and was torn down when the brick church was built. The old stone church then occupied nearly the site of the present church, which was built in 1839. The stone house of Isaiah

Hasbrouck directly across the street from the church was owned and occupied by his grandmother "Mowche" Hasbrouck, who was a widow. The house next the churchyard on the south was occupied by Mrs. Lucas Van Wagenen, a widow, mother of Benj. Van Wagenen and great grandmother of Easton Van Wagenen. She sold cake and temperance drink. The Mary DuBois Barry place was owned and occupied by her father Daniel DuBois. The old stone house directly across the street was owned by Ezekiel Elting, and occupied by his son Jacob Elting, who afterwards moved to Clintondale. The house of Abm. D. Brodhead was owned by his great-grandfather Judge Abram A. Deyo, and occupied by Richard Hardenbergh, who leased the farm. His son Jacob, afterwards one of the most distinguished men in the state, was born in this house at about this time.

A few yards farther south, on the corner of the street, a shoemaker's shop and a harnessmaker's shop were located. There has been no building there for many years.

Across the street the building of Mrs. S. A. LeFevre, still sometimes called the "white store," was occupied for mercantile purposes by Cornelius Bruyn who afterwards went to Kingston and was for a long time the head of the Ulster County Bank. His brother DuBois Bruyn was with him in the store a portion of the time. Josiah DuBois, grandfather of William E. DuBois, lived directly across the street, in what is now the Memorial House. In this building he had formerly kept a store with his father-in-law, Col Josiah Hasbrouck. Col. Hasbrouck had removed to the Plattekill. Mr. DuBois had given up the mercantile business and was occupying the building simply as a dwelling. Shortly afterwards Mr. DuBois removed to Poughwoughtenonk and built the brick house, now occupied by Capt. W. H. D. Blake, where he resided until his death. Passing by

the old graveyard the stone house with a brick front now owned by Jesse M. Elting, was occupied as a residence by Ezekiel Elting, grandfather of Jesse Elting. The north room was used as a store. This building was erected in 1800.

Ezekiel Elting was probably the most extensive man of business in this place in 1820. He carried on the mercantile business in this building in partnership with his brother-in-law, Philip Elting, and in partnership with another brother-in-law, Peter LeFevre of Bontecoe he built the grist mill at Dashville in which his daughter, Mrs. Dinah Brodhead, carried on business for a long, long time afterwards. Geo. D. Freer of Libertyville has told us that, about 1825, when he was a small boy and lived with his father near Perrine's Bridge, he would drive the cows to pasture on a lot which his father owned a short distance north of the Simon LeFevre farm. Sometimes he would see Ezekiel Elting, then an old man, going with his team of gray horses from his residence at New Paltz to the mill at Dashville. He would take grain sometimes for the farmers to accommodate them and occasionally would deliver the flour, when on his return.

Across the street, lived a Mr. Jackson who employed two or three men in the business of making hats in a shop a little nearer the Wallkill. The Academy was not built until about 13 years afterwards. Just below the Academy grounds were the remains of the old bridge across the Wallkill, but at that time a scow was the only means of transportation across the stream. Not long afterwards the bridge was erected at its present location. Passing on to the locust grove, near the present bridge, Dr. Jacob Wurts lived in the house torn down about 1875. The next house farther south was that in which the Wurts family lately lived, which was occupied by tenants.

Going on still south there was no house until the Plains were

reached. There Nathaniel LeFevre lived in the stone house torn down about 1885 by A. V. N. Elting. The Plains were all unfenced, lying in commons.

Coming back to the village Main street was not yet laid out. People crossing the Wallkill came around by the "white store" and up North Front street. The hotel property, corner of North Front and Chestnut streets, was occupied then and for a long time before and afterwards as a hotel by Samuel Budd, who likewise carried on the wagon making business. About 1858 this old building was replaced by the present structure. Chestnut street was not laid out until many years afterwards, when Solomon Elting, father of A. V. N. Elting, bought the *"scaup way,"* sheep pasture, and laid out the present street, and also the street that divides the property of J. J. Hasbrouck and Abner DuBois.

The old stone building now occupied by John Drake as a residence, was a school building then, as it continued to be until a recent date. The school at that time was taught by Moses Dewitt, father of D. M. Dewitt of Kingston. About the same time Burr Dewitt, a brother of Moses, also presided as a pedagogue and taught the young idea how to shoot. Adjoining the school house on the east, "Cookey John" Freer lived in the house torn down about 1880. "Cookey John" sold cakes, cider, etc. On the other side of the street was a frame tenant house.

Passing up the street where Mrs. Oscar C. Hasbrouck now lives, Jacob Terwilliger, an uncle of Nelson, resided. He afterwards moved to Ohio. There was no other building in this part of the village except what is now the Steen hotel property. Here a hotel was kept by Angevine Latten. Mr. Latten or his wife owned the land in the vicinity of the Huguenot Bank. Where Elias Coe's tenant house now stands in the rear of the trolley depot were several tall hickory trees.

Springtown in 1820

In 1820 Springtown was about as much of a village as New Paltz, each numbering about 20 houses. In those days the main thoroughfare from north to south ran through Springtown and this gave it great advantage over New Paltz. The stage line, which before the day of railroads, was a very important interest, ran on the west side of the Wallkill and stopped at Springtown. Here lived Judge Jonathan DuBois, who was county judge in 1821 and probably the most prominent man in the town at the time. At Springtown there was a scow and directly across the Wallkill, perhaps 100 yards from the railroad bridge, was a tannery carried on by Wm. McDonald. From this a road ran eastward and intersected the Middletown road near the Ean residence. About 1820 Ulster county had an agricultural society, of which —— DeWitt, of Rochester, was President, and at least one fair was held at Springtown.

In those days many droves of cattle and sheep and some horses would come from the north and the region about Lake Champlain and would pass through Springtown on their way to the New York or Philadelphia market. There was no ferry at Kingston or Poughkeepsie large enough to take droves of cattle across the river. The Poughkeepsie ferryboat was so small that a farmer going to that place had to unhitch his horses from the wagon. When the wind was not favorable the ferryman had to depend on his oars for motive power. This was before the days of the horse boat.

But to return to Springtown. Of course the numerous droves of stock made considerable business for the people along the line, in feeding man and beast. Accordingly we find no less than six houses of entertainment or taverns, between New

Paltz and Rosendale, by the Springtown road, as follows: Frederick Stokes at what is now the Beaver place, Roelif Hasbrouck, Ezekiel Low and Abm. Traphagan, in Springtown; Abm. DuBois in the old stone house about two miles north of Springtown and Wm. Delamater at this end of the Rosendale Plains. From this to Rosendale there were no houses.

Houses North of Our Village in 1820

Going north from the present corporate bounds of our village the first place was that of Philip Elting, who owned the place now the residence of his grandson Sol. L. F. Elting. Philip Elting was a man of extensive means and beside farming carried on the mercantile business in this village in partnership with Ezekiel Elting, who was his double brother-in-law, each having married the other's sister. The next place on the present highway was that of Elias Freer, who left a numerous family of children, the last survivor of whom in this vicinity was Peter W. A. Freer. Elias' father Jonas lived on the eastern end of the same tract at Shivertown, in a stone house, occupied in our day by his grandson Stephen Freer. Next to the Elias Freer place came the farm of Joseph DuBois, afterward the Moses P. LeFevre farm. Next on the north came the brick house now owned by the Terpenings. This is by far the oldest brick house in the town. It was built in 1786 by Josiah Elting, brother of Philip, and in 1820 was occupied by Abm. J. Elting, son of Josiah. Near the house stood a saw mill, which was taken down about 1870. Going on to the north we come next to the Ean place, still owned in the family. The old stone house, still occupied as a residence, has on its corner stone the initials E. E. (Elias Ean) and R. H. B. (Roelif Hasbrouck) also the date of building, 1789. From

Elias Ean, senior, the farm descended to his son Elias and then to James Ean. A curious feature of this place was the large stone oven, 6 or 8 feet square, which stood on a rock, directly across the street from the house, and which was taken down some years ago. When the bread was ready for baking it had to be taken across the street to this oven.

From the Ean place a road ran westward to the McDonald tannery and the scow ferry at Springtown. Nearly half way on this road was the old stone house of Solomon Hasbrouck, son of Abraham the Patentee. From Solomon the place passed to his son John, then to John's son John and finally became the property of the Eltings, who owned the farm adjoining. Charles Elting, brother of Abram J., occupied this old stone house in 1820, but afterwards built a frame house where his grandson Watson has lived of late. The old stone house tumbled into ruins about 1860. Near by is an old barn and a large graveyard in which a large number of the Middletown people of those days were buried. A little farther north stands a stone house with slate roof, built not long before the Revolution for Petrus Hasbrouck and afterwards occupied by his son Samuel. This was in 1820 the home of Wm. W. Deyo, whom the writer best remembers as superintendent of the Middletown Sunday school, thirty years later. Returning to the present highway, 'Squire Philip Hasbrouck had a blacksmith shop about 1820, which continued in use until about 1855. The old Middletown school house, replaced by the present structure about 1855, was a small, unpainted frame building, a little north of the present location. The house just south of the school house was owned a short time previous to 1820 by Elias Bevier, whose wife was the daughter of Petrus LeFevre of Bontecoe. They moved west.

Northeast of the Middletown school house, on the farm of

his father-in-law John Waldron, lived Lawrence Hood, the ancestor of the Hood family. He died before his father-in-law, leaving two sons, John and Isaac. The farm passed from John Hood to his son Jesse, whose son lately owned it. Isaac owned the farm a short distance north.

Bontecoe in 1820

Bontecoe has not changed so much since 1820 as some other parts of the town. At that time there were a number of Freers located on the northern bounds of the Paltz patent on both sides of the Wallkill. A little farther south were several members of the Deyo family, descendants of Hendricus Deyo. The southernmost of these farms was that of William Deyo. Next came the LeFevre tract. Grandfather Peter LeFevre occupied the old stone house still standing, which had come to him from his father Daniel. Besides carrying on the farming business, grandfather was a justice of the peace and was usually called 'Squire. The office was of considerably more importance than at the present day. Besides trying many important cases he performed duties now restricted to lawyers, such as the drawing up of wills. There was no lawyer in New Paltz until about 1870.

The next old stone house, also still standing, was that of grandfather's cousin, Major Isaac LeFevre, who built the house and resided in it for some time, but removed to Esopus at about this date. He was a noted surveyor and about all the work in that line in this part of the country was done by him. Next to the LeFevre tract came the Ean farm, then owned by Peter Ean. Crossing Bontecoe kill, there was a school house on top of the hill at about this date.

THE OLD LIBERTYVILLE MILL AS IT IS TO-DAY

Libertyville in 1820

In 1820 and until a much later date Libertyville was known by its old Indian name, Nescatock. Here Chas. DuBois long carried on the milling business and was a prominent man. At that time there were about as many people in the Libertyville neighborhood as at present and nearly all were DuBoises—descendants of the two brothers, Solomon and Louis, Jr., the original settlers there.

The mill at Libertyville was probably the first running by water power, in this portion of Ulster county, except the one in the Mill brook north of our village. Still there was not much difference in the date of the erection of the Libertyville mill and the one at Tuthill. The Libertyville mill was built before 1790, by Nathaniel DuBois, who was a bachelor, and from him it passed to his nephew Charles. The mill-house was rebuilt in 1804. At first there was no dam across the stream, but after the draining of the Drowned Lands, in Orange county the water in the stream got so low, in summer, that a dam had to be built. Nearly all the Paltz farmers brought their grain to the Libertyville mill and would sometimes wait for it to be ground, sitting, in cold weather, by the blazing fire in the cellar kitchen, eating apples and drinking cider.

Ohioville in 1820

The New Paltz turnpike was not constructed until about a dozen years after this time. Going east from our village in 1820, the first house was that of Dr. Bogardus, where Jonathan Deyo lately lived. Directly across the street lived John Terwillegar. Simon Rose, grandfather of Daniel Rose of this village, occupied the stone house lately the home of Jacob Champlin. A little further on the farm house, in which

Levi Wright long resided, was occupied by Jacob Halstead and an old man named Van Aken, who wore knee breeches. Where Milton B. Hasbrouck now resides was a house and blacksmith shop where John DeGroodt carried on business. Just this side of Ohioville a hotel was kept by Henry Cronk. Ohioville in those old days was called H—l town, a name which stuck to the place until Moses Freer came back from Ohio and called it Ohioville.

Houses South of Our Village in 1820

Passing on to the south from the present corporate limits of our village we have noted the old LeFevre house, built by Jean, son of Simon the Patentee, torn down about 1880. The next house in 1820 was that of Andries Deyo, now the Sprague place. This house was built in Revolutionary times by Andries Deyo's father, Philip. Andries had a large family of sons and daughters, of whom Solomon Deyo of this village is the only survivor. Other children were Philip A., Theodore, Ezekiel, Alexander, Magdalene, wife of Edmund Eltinge and Sarah, first wife of Philip L. F. Elting.

Next to the Andries Deyo farm came the Edmund Eltinge farm of our day, which was owned in 1820 by Edmund's father, Peter Eltinge, who in 1826 built the present fine brick residence to take the place of the old stone house, which had burned down. The place came to Peter Eltinge from his father-in-law, Gen. Derick Wynkoop, who died about 1820.

Going on to the south there comes next the Cornelius DuBois, senior, tract of land, which requires some explanation. Cornelius DuBois, senior, of Poughwoughtenonk, son of Solomon, had left a landed estate of about 3,000 acres, lying on both sides of the Wallkill, and he had left a most singular will providing that his son, Cornelius, junior, should have the

entire real estate during his life time, but that after his death his other children or their heirs should have their proper share. Cornelius' estate included on the east of the Wallkill the tract now comprising the farms of Lewis H. Woolsey, Wm. F. DuBois, Solomon DuBois and C. L. Van Orden. Cornelius, senior, had a large family of daughters. When, after the death of Cornelius, junior, the division of the property was made, what is now the Woolsey farm fell to the share of the daughter Sarah, who had married Jacob Hasbrouck of Marbletown. The Hasbroucks sold the place to a man named Peltz, who sold it to Elijah Woolsey, about 1825, at the rate of about $22 an acre.

The farm now owned by Wm. F. DuBois was also a part of the Cornelius DuBois estate and passed in the division to the share of a daughter Catharine (in Dutch Tryntje), who had married Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck of Newburgh. It passed from her to her daughter Rachel, who married her cousin Daniel, son of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck of Kingston, and located at Wallkill, Orange county. Jonas DuBois, grandfather of the present owner, bought of Daniel Hasbrouck and wife of Orange county, in 1830, 102 acres, constituting most of the present farm. The place was all in woods with no buildings and the price paid was $2,000 for 102 acres.

What is now the Solomon DuBois farm, 160 acres, in the division of the Cornelius DuBois estate fell to the share of the daughter Jemima, who had married Andries Bevier of Wawarsing. Jacob G. DuBois purchased it of the Beviers about 1829, paying about $20 an acre. There was a house on the place occupied by Joachim Schoonmaker.

The next farm, now owned by C. L. Van Orden, has had a singular history from the fact that it has passed in each generation for a century from one family to another in the female

line and three of its owners were named Leah. In the division of the property of Cornelius DuBois, senior, this tract fell to the share of his daughter Leah, who had married Cornelius Wynkoop of Hurley. It passed to their daughter Leah, who married Dr. Dewitt of Rochester. Dr. Dewitt's daughter Jane married Henry Hornbeck, also of Rochester, and they came to live on the place. In the next generation it became the property of their daughter Leah, who married Alfred Deyo. About 1830 Henry Hornbeck built the house, which at the time was considered the finest residence between Goshen and New Paltz.

We have come now on the Kettelboro road to the LeFevre tract of 1,000 acres, originally a part of the Garland patent. The old stone house now owned and occupied by Nathaniel Deyo, was the residence in 1820 of Noah LeFevre, grandfather of Josiah LeFevre of this village. It came to Noah from his father Abraham, and it passed from Noah to his son Jonas.

What is now the Jansen Hasbrouck place was in 1820 occupied by John LeFevre, son of the pioneer Abraham. It passed from John to his son Matthew and then to Matthew's son John M., who is now living at Peekskill with his son Matthew J.

The next farm, now owned by J. Elting LeFevre of Highland, was owned in 1820 by his great-grandfather, 'Squire Johannes LeFevre, who built the present large frame house about 1816, intending it for his son, Andries J. The latter died in 1817 and 'Squire Johannes moved into the house himself, where he lived until his death, about 1840. The farm afterwards became the property of Andries J.'s son, Cornelius D., from whom it passed to the present owner.

The next farm was owned in 1820 by Jacobus LeFevre, a nephew of 'Squire Johannes. Jacobus built, about 1815, the frame house still standing. After Jacobus' death the farm was

sold to divide his estate and became the property of Garret LeFevre and subsequently of John H. Wurts.

Next comes the farm, now owned by Albert Decker, which was owned in 1820 by Lewis LeFevre, a brother of Jacobus above mentioned. The house burned down about 1838 and was replaced by the present residence.

We have come now to the Deyo tract of 500 acres, which like the LeFevre tract was a portion of the Jas. Garland patent. The Daniel Bevier farm of our day was owned in 1820 by Daniel A. Deyo, father of Thomas J. Deyo of Wallkill.

Next comes the old stone house of Daniel Deyo, who was the ancestor of the Deyo family in this neighborhood. This house was occupied in 1820 by Jonathan, father of Dr. Abm. Deyo.

We have now come to Ireland Corners and to the southern boundary of the town of New Paltz as it was before the town of Gardiner was created.

Butterville in 1820

The neighborhood, now known as Butterville, about two miles west of this village, was not settled until about 1812. The old Dutch name of the locality was *"Oleynuit"* (Butternut), and was doubtless bestowed on account of the number of butternut trees in that region. Afterwards, on account of the number of members of the Society of Friends who settled in that region, it was called "The Quaker Neighborhood." The name, Butterville was given to the locality by S. D. B. Stokes in selecting a name for the Sunday school which he and others had organized in that locality.

One of the first settlers in this region was Abram Steen, the father of our informant, Peter Steen. He was the son of Michael Steen, who emigrated from Holland and settled near

the Swartekill, in Esopus. Michael's sons were Jacob, Abram, Matthew and Thomas. Abram was the only one of these who located permanently in this vicinity. He married a Freer from Bontecoe and purchased the land on which he located at Butterville of Major Isaac LeFevre. At that time the country all the way over the mountains to the Philip Ayres place, near the Clove, was in woods.

At about the same time that Abm. Steen built his house a number of the Society of Friends located in the neighborhood. Mr. Peter Steen's recollections of these neighbors, as they were about 1820, were as follows:

Rowland DeGarmo, father of Wm. H. DeGarmo, late of Rondout, came from Dutchess county and located where Henry Vanderlyn afterwards lived. Here he long carried on the tanning business on quite an extensive scale. Merritt Moore, who afterwards moved to Poughkeepsie, lived on what was afterwards the S. D. B. Stokes place. Next came the houses of Isaac and David Sutton, who were brothers and also came from Dutchess county. Matthew DuBois lately lived on the place of Isaac and Mr. Holmes on the place of David Sutton. Isaac was the father of Isaac S. and Henry P.; David was the grandfather of Thomas Sutton of this village.

Gideon Mullenix came from Dutchess county, we believe. His house was the only one of stone. He resided where Timothy Benjamin lived of late. Wm. Minard came from Esopus. He lived on the clay hill, in a house torn down about 1845. Benj. Wood lived near Libertyville, on a place owned of late by Daniel I. Hasbrouck. Increase Green lived on the place lately occupied by Samuel A. DuBois. David Dickinson was another of the early settlers and lived in a log house.

Under Bontecoe Point lived Abel A. Ayers, where his father, Thomas, lived before him on a tract purchased of the Beviers

in 1808 and here Abel's son, Thomas, afterwards lived. Benj. Roberts, father of the late William B. of Clintondale, lived on the other side of the mountain, just above the Clove.

DeGarmo, the Sutton brothers, Moore, Mullenix, Minard, Wood, Dickinson, Green, Ayres and Roberts were all Friends.

James Pine came some time after the first settlement from Honk Hill. He was also a Friend.

There was no school house at Butterville until about 1830. Before that time, Mr. Steen tells us, his brothers went all the way to a private school on the other side of the mountain where Philip Ayres of late lived.

About 1825 the road was laid out across the mountain from Butterville to Wessel Brodhead's near Alligerville. The state road was laid out from Peter D. LeFever's through Canaan to be out of the reach of high water in the Wallkill. It went through Butterville to Libertyville.

Abm. Steen, the father of our informant, carried on the nursery business quite extensively about 1830. He raised his own stock of apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry trees. At first he supplied only the neighbors, but there were few nurseries at that time and as its fame spread he supplied trees to parties in Orange, Sullivan and Dutchess as well as in Ulster counties. Once a customer came all the way from the Shaker community, near Albany, and took a large load of trees. Peter Steen did a great portion of the grafting for his father. About 1860 the nursery business was discontinued.

The Friends' meeting house, at Butterville was built about 1820. Besides those in the neighborhood, a family named Ballou would come all the way from Greenfield in Wawarsing to attend the meetings. The land on which the meeting house was built was given for the purpose by Gideon Bird-

sall of Platekill Valley. Abel Ayres was the only person residing in the neighborhood who frequently spoke in meetings. Speakers would come from other places. The division between the Orthodox and Hicksite parties made considerable feeling in the meeting.

All the people in the neighborhood were Friends except Abram Steen, Jonas Freer, Martinas Freer and a few others.

Plutarch in 1820

In all the Plutarch neighborhood there were only two clearings in 1820. One of these was the home of Abm. J. Deyo, whose stone house, built in 1812, was quite certainly the last stone house built in New Paltz.

This section of our town was called by the old people Grawhow (in English Great Ridge), a name by which it is still sometimes called.

Industries in this Town in 1820

Northeast of our village at about that time Isaac DuBois, grandfather of Isaac DuBois of Ohioville, had a grist mill where Wm. E. DuBois now lives. This mill of Isaac DuBois did but a small business, there being insufficient water.

In the old times hats were not all made in large factories as at present, but in smaller quantities. A man named Jackson carried on the hatting business for a time, in a shop across the street from the old graveyard, and had three or four men working for him. After a while he failed. Samuel Hasbrouck's oldest brother carried on the hatting business at Highland. At one time a man named Kellogg carried on the hatting business, about a mile north of the village.

At Rifton there was a carding and fulling mill, about 1810, before the grist mill was built at Dashville. Farmers would

bring their wool there to have it carded and then their wives and daughters would weave and spin it. Some women would go from house to house as spinsters.

In those old days some farmers would tan their own sole leather, but the upper leather was manufactured at the tannery. About 1812 Wm. McDonald, a Scotchman, had a tannery and residence on the east side of the Wallkill, about 200 yards below the present railroad bridge at Springtown. A millstone still marks the site, but the buildings have disappeared and the land passed into the possession of Roelif Hasbrouck and subsequently of Charles Eltinge. McDonald's wife was a Krom, from Marbletown. After a while he sold the tannery and located just south of Perry Deyo's residence, on the road to Libertyville, where he built a house.

About 1815 Rowland DeGarmo, father of Wm. H. DeGarmo, came from Dutchess county and settled at Butterville, where he started a tannery and carried on an extensive business. In those days oak bark was used exclusively for tanning. He would send around his teams to the farmers at butchering time and gather up hides, which he would tan on shares.

In those days John Hait, father of Thad Hait, carried on the tanning business in Plattekill. There was a tannery at Centerville, and another which carried on a large business at the lower toll-gate on the Turnpike. Now there is not a tannery in Southern Ulster.

Teachers About 1820 and Earlier

We have found among the old papers information concerning only one schoolmaster during the Dutch-speaking period in New Paltz, that is from about 1750 to 1800. This was

Joseph Coddington, who was probably the ancestor of the Coddington family in Ulster county, though we have no information on that point. Joseph Coddington's name first appears on the church book in 1758, when he and his wife, Catharine Vandemark, had a child, Sarah, baptized. At different dates the baptism of other children are recorded. When the second stone church was built in 1771 Joseph Coddington performed a great amount of clerical work, every item of which is set down minutely in the church book and for which he charged £12 19s. In a document dated 1781 Jonathan LeFevre, grandfather of Hon. Jacob LeFevre, and his brother John leased for ten years to Joseph Coddington, schoolmaster, without any rent except payment of taxes, lots No. 15 and 199, being a portion of the 1,529 acres granted by letters patent to Noah Eltinge and Nathaniel LeFevre and being within the neighborhood annexed to New Paltz. Mr. Coddington was at that time becoming advanced in years and had probably concluded to give up his school, which must have been in the old stone building, now the John Drake residence, and end his days as a farmer. We have no further information concerning Joseph Coddington, nor have we any information concerning teachers at New Paltz in the period succeeding the Revolutionary War.

Alexander Doag

One of the most noted teachers in the Kettleborough neighborhood and elsewhere in southern Ulster in the early part of the last century was Alexander Doag. He was a Scotchman, educated at the University of Edinburgh and taught at Kettleborough for a considerable period, about 1815. Although a man of fine education he was a slave of the drink habit. Each morning, on arriving at the schoolhouse he would take a drink

from a bottle in his desk. In his latter years fortune frowned upon him and he ended his days in our county poorhouse.

Gilbert C. Rice

A man of different type from Alexander Doag, at least so far as his habits was concerned, was Gilbert Cuthbert Rice, a young Irishman, who taught in different schools in this vicinity at about the same time as Doag. Rice was only about sixteen years of age when he commenced teaching in the Bontecoe neighborhood. He was a youth of great energy and determination, and, although his severity in school would not be tolerated at the present day, yet after teaching at Bontecoe he taught at Kettleborough and, perhaps, elsewhere in this part of the country. He was a Catholic in religion, but that did not prevent him from attending Protestant church service.

Miss Ransome

One of the first lady teachers in this part of the country was Miss Ransome, who taught the Kettleborough school for a long period, about 1825. Afterwards she married Henry G. DuBois and removed to Ohio. She was a lady of great tact and was greatly liked by the children and parents. She taught the girls to work embroidery as well as to understand the mysteries of arithmetic, geography, etc. The mother of the editor of the *Independent* had a sampler, which she worked when a little girl at school under Miss Ransome's guidance, and which a granddaughter now cherishes among her treasures. Very well, too, do we remember mother's advice when we started out as a lad of sixteen to teach a country school, that we should imitate Miss Ransome's method of governing a school, by judicious praise, which was indeed in striking contrast with the severity of her predecessor, Mr. Rice.

SKY TOP

This cut shows the lower portion of Sky Top, the south west corner of the Paltz Patent, called by the Indians Moggonck and by the old people Paltz Point. This cut shows also the Great Crevice and Table Rock, called by the old people Sybrant's Point.

PART II

HISTORY OF THE OLD FAMILIES OF NEW PALTZ

CHAPTER XXII

The Family of Louis Bevier, the Patentee

By Louis Bevier of Marbletown

When in 1628 the last of the Huguenot strongholds was taken by Richelieu, the Minister of Louis XIII, and some of the disheartened leaders in the Huguenot ranks abjured their faith and reentered the Church of Rome, the outlook of Protestantism, seemed dark and gloomy indeed.

But the mass of the Huguenots still held fast the doctrine of the Reformation until the oppression and exactions of an unfriendly and unscrupulous government became unendurable. Then those in the northern provinces of France took refuge in the adjoining Protestant lands.

Thus it came to pass that the Walloons escaped from their oppressors to the Palatinate. This movement began as early as 1640 and continued until 1670, and even later, and it was during this period that many of those Huguenots, who afterwards settled at New Paltz, found a temporary home in the Palatinate.

They all seem to have applied themselves to those industrial pursuits to which they had been accustomed at home, and thus became a valuable element among the people with whom they were sojourning.

In the Palatinate at the following dates, were:

Louis DuBois and family, 1659, at Manheim.

Jean Hasbrock and family, 1672, at Manheim.

Christian Deyo and family, 1675, at Mutterstadt.

Abm. Hasbrouck (probably), 1675, (his wife born at Mutterstadt).

Louis Bevier and wife, 1675, at Frankenthal.

Simon and Andre LeFevre, (probably) at Manheim.

Anthony Crispell, (probably) 1660.

The names in the above list with those of Hugo Freer, Abraham and Isaac DuBois and Pierre Deyo make up the twelve "Patentees," and it is reasonably certain that all of them were in the Palatinate just before their departure for Wiltwyck. It is certain that all of them were in Wiltwyck when, under the leadership of Louis DuBois, they secured the Patent from Gov. Andros in 1677.

In 1678 these men with their families proceeded to occupy the land and to build shelters for their families upon it on the site of the village, which, by general consent, they now named New Paltz, in fond remembrance of their first place of rest in exile from their native land.

Now the task of clearing and improving the land was begun, while title was held in common, no general division being made until 1703. The fact that no serious misunderstanding arose during nearly a quarter of a century of such joint occupancy should redound to the credit of this amicable and peace-loving community.

These settlers soon organized a French church at New Paltz in 1683, with Louis DuBois as elder and Hugo Freer as deacon, and having Dr. Daille as minister until 1696.

After a time they enjoyed the pastoral care of the ministers of the Reformed Dutch church of Kingston.

Louis Bevier, one of the twelve patentees named above, was born at Lille about 1648. In early manhood he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and, with his

ardent temperament, he soon drew down upon himself so much opposition, and eventually persecution, that he could no longer remain in safety at home, so, with some Huguenot friends, he took refuge in the Palatinate, and settled near Frankenthal, in which vicinity he remained until 1675. In the meanwhile he connected himself with a Protestant church of that place, and in 1673 he married Marie Le Blanc, a member of a family of Huguenot refugees from his native place.

In 1675, being desirous to emigrate to New York in order to rejoin his friends and relatives who had preceded him, he obtained from the pastor of the church in Frankenthal a certificate stating that he and his wife were members in good and regular standing, and commending them to other churches of like faith.

Dated, Frankenthal, March 5, 1675.

H. Lucasse, Pastor.

William Gosse,
Andre Le Blanc,
Witnesses.

The descendants of almost all of these Paltz Huguenot families have similar certificates still in their possession.

After coming to New York Louis Bevier remained with relatives until 1677, when he united with the other patentees in purchasing from the Indians the land for which they afterward obtained the Patent.

From the spring of 1678, he with his fellow Patentees, remained here without any marked change for many years, and his children were born and reared in the faith of their parents, all of them being active in the maintenance of the

Protestant church, first in New Paltz and later in the several communities where they afterward settled.

In 1710, his wife being dead, Louis Bevier proceeded to London and procured his "Denization" papers qualifying him as an English citizen. He then went to France where, as tradition reports, he met with a rough reception, but, notwithstanding this, it is highly probable that his business was in part satisfactorily adjusted and that he recovered at least some of his property.

Coming home again to New Paltz he bought lands in Wawarsing upon which his sons Jean and Abraham settled, and he likewise bought the land at Marbletown upon which his son Louis settled in 1715.

Meanwhile his son Samuel occupied his lands at New Paltz, where he himself remained in his declining years, his other sons, Andries, being in some manner disabled, remained with him, and his only living daughter was married to Jacob Hasbrouck, and settled at New Paltz.

Realizing that his end was near, on May 2, 1720, he disposed of all his real and personal estate by will, dividing it equally among his six children, deferring only so far to the custom of the times as to give to Jean one pound extra for his birthright.

A short time after this he died and was buried at New Paltz; his will was admitted to probate July 4, 1720.

Louis Bevier's children were:

1. Maria, born July 9, 1674, died in infancy.
2. Jean, born Jan. 2, 1676, married Catharine Montanye.
3. Abraham, born Jan. 20, 1678, married Rachel Vernooy.
4. Samuel, born Jan. 21, 1680, married Magdalena Blanshan.
5. Andries, born July 12, 1682, single, died 1768.
6. Louis, born Nov. 6, 1684, married Elizabeth Hasbrouck.

7. Esther, born Nov. 16, 1686, married Jacob Hasbrouck.
8. Solomon, born July 12, 1689, died in infancy.

The names of the children, with the dates of their birth, are found in the original record as made in French apparently by Louis Bevier himself on a fly-leaf of an old folio Bible still in our possession.

Jean Bevier

Two of the daughters of Jean Bevier perished with their families in the attack on the settlement at Fantinekill, made by the Indians under Brandt in 1779. These were Elizabeth, who had married her cousin, Isaac Bevier, son of Samuel, and Johannah, the wife of Michael Sax. The surviving descendants of Jean Bevier afterwards removed to the west.

Some years ago, in digging down the foundation of the old Bevier house near Napanoch, the fragments of a boy's diary were found in a recess which formed part of the chimney. These records were written by Cornelius, a son of Captain Andries Bevier, nephew of the murdered women. The translation is given below as it was sent to me:

"Went to Warwarsing with a load of rye to mill for father. Stopped at the tavern, took a drink and got some tobacco. Some of Captain Cortland's soldiers were there and drinking hard; some got drunk and they had to take their guns away; two of them tackled Tewn Osterhoudt because he wouldn't treat, but they were so drunk he throwed both of them and choked one of them pretty badly.

"Went to the fort with some potatoes. Sam went with me. Heard that Indian tracks had been seen above Honk Falls. Coon Bevier said he could overturn any living Indian, and hoped they would try and catch him.

"All woke up by guns. Heard them shoot toward Fantinekill. After breakfast saw smoke that way, like a building. Heard there were Indians. Jesse's dog came down here, and after a while Captain Cortland's soldiers came up and father went with them, with all the men toward Fantinekill and left us all alone. We heard them shoot after they had been gone about an hour and we heard the Indians yell, and then we all started for the mountain. Sam and I took the silver mugs, the spoons and some money, and started for the mountain. More than twenty people came with us because we knew the path over, and they all carried their best things with them. We stopped by the spring and looked down, and saw the fire at Mike Sock's and heard them shoot at Jesse's. Black Bob came up to us on the path. He said he had run from the Fantinekill, and that the Indians had killed them all. We all started on foot as we could go, and went along the mountain to Maratanza Pond, and then hid all the silver and other things we could in the sand, and then Sam and I went over to the home of Mentz and rested. Mrs. Mentz gave us some milk. They were all scared. When we got to the pond, we went to the edge of the rocks and looked again. All the fire was out except John Bodley's house, which smoked yet; we thought we could hear some shooting, but not sure. We went over to Shawangunk and told the people. Sam and I were barefooted and outran most of the others until I hurt my foot in the burnt wood above Napanoch and it made me lame. In the night some of our folks came over; and said that the Indians had gone, and that some of the people were lost in the mountains.

"I went back over the mountain and rode part of the way on a horse, as my foot was lame. We went down to Fan-

tinekill and found the houses burned except Jesse Bevier's, which was partly burned, but the soldiers drove the Indians off.

"They had killed all Mike Sock's family before the soldiers came. It looked terrible around there."

Abraham Bevier

Some of the descendants of Abraham Bevier have remained in Wawarsing to the present day, represented in the fourth generation by Andries, who was a captain of militia and prominent in the business of the town; and by Conrad, who also served in the militia and was a member of the Legislature in 1777. In the fifth generation Dr. Benjamin R. Bevier was a widely-known physician of Napanoch and he is followed by his son, Dr. Benjamin Rush Bevier. Other descendants of Abraham removed to neighboring towns, and to various points in the west and south.

One of his grandsons went to New Paltz, another to Shawangunk, while still another removed to Oil Creek, Penn. In the fifth generation the family was still more widely scattered, five sons of Captain Andries Bevier removed to Owasco, N. Y., and his daughter Rachel married Henry J. Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, Ohio, and is the grandmother of Gen. Rœlif Brinkerhoff. One of the sons, Abraham J. Bevier, removed to Stark county, Ill., another to Fairfax, Va. Johannes, the son of Cornelius, went to western New York and his children later removed to Wisconsin and Illinois.

In the sixth generation we find Dr. Matthew Bevier of Owasco, Richard Brodhead Bevier of Gardiner, Abraham A. Bevier of Napanoch, Rev. Johannes Hornbeck Bevier, at

one time editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. John Hardenbergh Bevier of Bath, Ill., Dr. Wm. Bevier of Denning, Ulster county, N. Y., Benjamin Bevier of Wilcox, Penn., Simon Bevier of Auburn, N. Y., and A. L. R. Bevier of Stark county, Ill.

Samuel Bevier

Samuel Bevier, the son of Louis the immigrant, remained on the old homestead at New Paltz and his father made his home with him until his death in 1720.

Of his children Abraham, Jacob and Philip settled at New Paltz, Abraham being an Associate Judge of that town. Johannes moved to Shawangunk where he was a prominent citizen and a leading elder in the church. Isaac removed to Rochester and his widow and two sons were killed by the Indians. Five grandsons of Samuel Bevier removed to western New York, being followed in the next generation by many more of the family, so that there are very few of Samuel's line now living in Ulster county. This branch of the Bevier family is represented in the seventh generation by Orville D. Bevier of New York city and by Mrs. Henry A. Temple of St. John, N. B.

Louis Bevier

Louis Bevier, the second of the name, settled in Marbletown in 1715 on the land purchased for him by his father of Peter Van Leuvan. He married Elizabeth Hasbrouck, daughter of Jean Hasbrouck of New Paltz, and died in 1753. His only child, Louis, was born April 29, 1717. He was a noted surveyor and also served as Supervisor of his town. He married, in 1745, Esther, daughter of Philip DuBois of

HOUSE OF LOUIS BEVIER AT MARBLETOWN

Rochester, he died in 1772. Of this third Louis his cousin Abraham Hasbrouck writes:

"My cousin, Louis Bevier, departed this transitory life the 29th day of September, at two o'clock in the morning and in the year of our Lord 1772, aged 55 years, 4 months, 19 days, and rests in the Lord until his coming. He was a good husband, a tender father, a good master, a kind neighbor, a true friend to liberty, a pillar in the church at Marbletown and elsewhere, an honest gentleman. He was endowed with a good share of knowledge, he was a comely man of middle stature, strong of body. He died of an apoplectic fit in the night, very suddenly, before his wife and children could come to him to see his exit."

Louis Bevier, the third, had two sons that survived him, David and Philip. David, the grandfather of the writer, remained on the Marbletown homestead where I now reside; while Philip removed to Rochester. Philip served as a Member of the Assembly in 1777 and was a captain in the regular army during the Revolution. His only son, Dr. Louis D. B. Bevier, was a prominent physician, and died in 1851, leaving no heirs.

David Bevier, at the age of 29 years, was an adjutant in a regiment of militia under Col. Levi Pawling, later he was one of the Committee of Safety. He married, in 1778, Maria, daughter of Abraham Hasbrouck of Kingston, and in deference to her wishes the family ceased using the French language and adopted the Dutch.

David Bevier had two sons, the elder Louis and the younger Joseph. For the latter he purchased a farm at Catskill, but he afterwards sold this place and returned to the town of Olive, in Ulster county, where he resided till

his death in 1840. Joseph had but one son, David, whose sons, Joseph and Hasbrouck, are settled in Olive, while his youngest son, Charles, removed to Minnesota.

The elder son, Louis, father of the writer, remained at Marbletown where he married Maria Eltinge, daughter of Cornelius Eltinge of Hurley. He was a captain in the war of 1812 and died in 1826. His only son is the writer of the present sketch.

This line is further represented in the seventh generation by Louis Bevier, Jr., Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and in the eighth generation by Louis Bevier third, still a minor.

Genealogy of the Bevier Family

1. Louis Bevier, Married in 1673, Marie Le Blanc

2nd generation

Marie, born July 19, 1674, died in infancy.

Jean, born Jan. 29, 1676, married April 14, 1712, settled at Wawarsing, died 1745. Catharine Montanye.

Abraham, born Jan. 20, 1678, married Feb. 18, 1770, settled at Wawarsing, died 1774. Rachel Vernooy.

Samuel, born Jan. 21, 1680. Settled at New Paltz, died 1746. Magdalena Blanshan, daughter of Matthese Blanshan.

Andries, born July 12, 1682, unmarried, settled at New Paltz, died 1768.

Louis, born Nov. 6, 1684, married May 6, 1713, settled at Marbletown, died Feb. 10, 1753. Elizabeth Hasbrouck, daughter of Jean, born Feb. 25, 1685, died June 10, 1760.

Esther, born Nov. 16, 1686, married Nov. 7, 1714. Jacob Hasbrouck, son of Jean.

Solomon, born July 12, 1689, died young.

2. Jean Bevier, Married Catharine Montanye

3rd generation

Marie, born March 7, 1713, died in infancy.

Elenora, born May 23, 1714, settled at Minnisink. Benjamin Rolscher.

Elizabeth, born Feb. 10, 1717, married 1751, settled at Wawarsing, died 1779. Isaac Bevier, son of Samuel, born Dec. 25, 1714.

Johanna, born May 15, 1720, married April 23, 1753, settled at Wawarsing, died 1779. Michael Sax.

Esther, born Oct. 18, 1722, married May 4, 1748. Solomon Westbrook, settled at Minnisink.

Louis J., born Oct. 18, 1724, unmarried, settled at Wawarsing, died 1812.

Jesse, born May 11, 1729, married, settled at Warwarsing, died 1803. Elizabeth Hoffman.

Johannes, born June 18, 1727, died in infancy.

3. Jesse Bevier, Married Elizabeth Hoffman

4th generation

Blandina, born 1762, settled at Wawarsing. William Bodley; 3 children baptized—Wawarsing records.

David, born April 1, 1764, settled at Wawarsing. Sally Gier.

Catharine, born Aug. 1, 1765, settled at Kerhonkson. Benjamin Depuy, Jr.; 8 children baptized.

John, born Nov. 30, 1758, married Feb., 1792, settled at Jackson county, Indiana. Martha Green of Reddington.

Lea, born Sept. 16, 1771, married April 9, 1792. William W. DeWitt; 4 children baptized.

4. David Bevier, Married Sally Gier

5th generation

Mary White, born June 17, 1806.
Charles, born July 4, 1808.
Elizabeth Hoffman, born Sept. 20, 1810.

4. John Bevier, Married Martha Green

Caty, born Jan. 27, 1794.

Ann Elizabeth, born Nov. 5, 1795, married DeWitt Depuy, settled at Rochester.

Some of these two families moved to Jackson county, Indiana.

2. Abraham Bevier, Married Rachel Vernooy

3rd generation

Louis, born 1708, unmarried, died in 1750.

Anna, born May 7, 1710, died in infancy.

Cornelius, born Jan. 20, 1712, unmarried, died in 1770.

Samuel, born Aug. 28, 1715, married June 10, 1739, settled at Wawarsing, died 1774. Sarah LeFevre, daughter of Andries, born March 1, 1719.

Jacob, born Sept. 29, 1716, married Feb. 23, 1751, settled at Wawarsing, died 1800. Anna Vernooy.

Abraham, born Jan. 10, 1720, died aged 19 (see will).

Maria, born Jan. 21, 1722, married June 20, 1745. Benjamin DuBois, son of Daniel, settled at New Paltz.

Johannes, born April 26, 1724, married first Aug. 9, 1747, second Sept. 18, 1764, Wawarsing, died 1797. First, Rachel LeFevre, daughter of Andries, born June 23, 1728. Second, Elizabeth VanVliet, nee Gonzales.

Benjamin, born May 7, 1727, married Dec. 13, 1760, died 1803. Elizabeth Van Keuren, born July 29, 1726, daughter of Tjerck Matthysen and Maria Ten Eyck.

Daniel, unmarried, died 1786.

3. Samuel Bevier, Married Sarah LeFevre

4th generation

Andries, born April 14, 1742, married June 21, 1764, settled at Wawarsing, died 1800. Jacomyntje DuBois, born April 21, 1745, daughter of Cornelius DuBois.

Abraham, Jr., born Nov. 18, 1746, settled at Shawangunk. Maria DuBois, born April 20, 1746, daughter of Jonathan.

Maria, born Oct. 17, 1740, married April 23, 1762, Cornelius G. Vernooy, Rochester.

Rachel, born Oct. 17, 1740, married April 19, 1776, Johannes A. DeWitt, Rochester.

Maria and Rachel were twins.

Matthew, born 1744, married Dec. 2, 1769, Shawangunk. Jacomytje Bevier, born Sept. 28, 1744, daughter of Abram S.

Elizabeth, born Feb. 18, 1753, married. Arthur Morris, Rochester.

Cornelia, born Jan. 21, 1755, married, first Dec. 9, 1774. First, Matthew Newkirk, Hurley. Second, Peter Bevier, Chenango.

3. Jacob Bevier, Married Anna Vernooy

4th generation

Jenneke, born Jan. 16, 1752, died in infancy.

Abraham, born July 19, 1753, married, Wawarsing, died 1825. First, Margaret LeFevre, born Oct. 26, 1752, daughter

of Abraham LeFevre. Second, Nelly Vanderbilt. Third, Maria DuBois.

Sarah, born Aug. 28, 1755, married. Cornelius Bevier, son of Johannes.

Rachal, born Feb. 10, 1759, died young.

Elizabeth, born 1762, unmarried, died 1828.

Anna, born May 12, 1765, married. John J. DuBois, born Aug. 4, 1751, son of Johannes DuBois and Judith Wynkoop, Hurley.

Catherine, born July 28, 1768, married Nov. 8, 1796. Peter Jansen, born Nov. 16, 1755, Marbletown.

3. JOHANNES BEVIER, MARRIED, 1ST RACHEL LEFEVRE;' 2ND CORNELIA VERNOOY

4TH GENERATION

Maria, born 1750, married, Auburn, John L. Hardenberg. 2nd wife, Martha Brinkerhoff.

Sarah, born June 16, 1752, married, Mamakating. Manuel Gonsaulus.

Andries LeFevre, born March 20, 1754, died young.

Simon Bevier, born April 29, 1756, married Dec. 11, 1790, Wawarsing. Maria Bevier, daughter of Benjamin, born Oct. 16, 1768. Elizabeth Cantine.

Conrad, born May 7, 1758, Napanock. Elizabeth Roosa.

Cornelius, born 1760, Wawarsing, died 1790. Sarah Bevier, daughter of Jacobus, Cornelia Vernooy.

Cornelia, born 1762, Chenango, N. Y. Petrus Bevier, born April 8, 1753, son of Philip.

Jacob J., born June 1, 1766, married Aug. 6, 1786, Leurenkill. Margaret DeWitt.

Daniel, born Dec. 17, 1768, married Nov. 19, 1791, Oil Creek. Sarah Bevier, daughter of Abraham Bevier, Jr.

Abraham, born March 11, 1770, married Dec. 11, 1793, Leurenkill. Jennike Vernooy.

Benjamin, Married Elizabeth VanKeuren

4th generation

Benjamin, born 1762, married 1790, Wawarsing. Leah Roosa.

Maritje, born Oct. 16, 1768, married Feb. 1, 1790, Wawarsing, died 1792. Simon Bevier, born 1756, son of Johannes; 2nd wife, Eliza Cantine.

4. Andries Bevier, Married Jacomyntje DuBois

5th generation

Sarah, born Aug. 1, 1765, unmarried, settled in Owasco.

Samuel, born Oct. 25, 1766, married, settled in Cayuga county. Elizabeth Bevier, born 1768, daughter of Abm. Bevier.

Cornelius, born April 27, 1769, married, settled in Cayuga county. Susan Nottingham.

Wilhelmus, born May 10, 1771, married Jan. 11, 1801, settled at Wawarsing. Annatje Hoornbeck, born May 29, 1771.

Lewis, born Dec. 4, 1773, married Oct. 20, 1805, settled at Wawarsing, died 1838. Garretje VanKeuren.

Abraham A., born July 28, 1776, married Aug. 8, 1801, settled at Wawarsing. Ann Perrine.

Marjritje, May 30, 1779, unmarried, Owasco.

Jannet, born Aug. 30, 1781, died in infancy.

Josiah born Feb. 9, 1785, married, Owasco. 1st, Hannah

Brinkerhoff. 2nd, Leah Bevier, born March 23, 1787, daughter of Conrad Bevier.

Rachel, born March 1, 1791, married. Henry J. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio.

4. Abraham Bevier, Married Maria DuBois

Elizabeth, born Nov. 20, 1768, married. Abm. Bevier, born Oct. 25, 1766.

Sarah, born Sept. 9, 1770, married Nov. 19, 1791. Daniel Bevier.

Magdalena, married. Simon Muller.

Rachel, born May 7, 1774.

Jonathan, born May 27, 1776.

Nathaniel DuBois, born Sept. 13, 1777, Shawangunk.

4. Matthew Bevier, Married Jacomyntje Bevier

5th generation

Abraham, born Jan. 8, 1772.

Sarah, born July 9, 1775.

Samuel, born Nov. 7, 1777.

Margaret, born July 13, 1780.

Cornelius, born Nov. 19, 1784.

4. Abraham Bevier, Married, 1st Maria DuBois, 2nd Margaret LeFevre, 3rd Nelly Vanderbilt

5th generation

Andries, born Oct. 28, 1780, married Feb. 18, 1805, settled in Gardiner, died Jan., 1845. Mary Deyo, born Dec. 2, 1785, died April 19, 1858.

Maria, born Feb. 10, 1783, married July 18, 1802, settled at Wawarsing. Andries I. LeFevre, born Oct. 5, 1777.

Abigail, married. David McKinstry.

Lena, born Nov. 16, 1787, married. Simon Muller.

Cornelia, born May 6, 1790.

Marjrietje, born Aug. 11, 1791, unmarried.

Abagail, born Nov. 17, 1794, married. David McKinstry.

4. Conrad Bevier, Married Elizabeth Roosa

5th generation

Benjamin Rosa, born Sept. 10, 1782, married, settled in Napanoch, died in 1865. Catharine Ten Eyck, daughter of Richard Ten Eyck.

Matthew, born Oct. 2, 1785, married, settled in Bath, Ill. Cornelia Hardenburgh.

Lea, born March 23, 1787, 2nd wife of Josiah Bevier, son of Andries Bevier, Owasco.

Lucas, born April 2, 1792, unmarried.

Maria, born July 18, 1795, married. Simon Bevier, born March 5, 1788, son of Cornelius, Wawarsing.

Jane, born March 19, 1799, married. Moses C. Depuy, Rochester.

4. Cornelius Bevier, Married, 1st Sarah Bevier, 2nd Cornelia Vernooy

5th generation

Sarah, born April 20, 1777, married, Wawarsing. Jacob Hermance.

Johannes, born Oct. 15, 1784, married Aug. 14, 1808, Lackawack, died Feb. 22, 1842. Elizabeth Tearhout, July 31, 1792.

Conrad, born April 2, 1786, married, Lackawack. Sarah Vernooy.

Simon, born 1788, Wawarsing, died April 23, 1846. Maria Bevier, born July 18, 1795, daughter of Conrad.

4. Simon Bevier, Married, 1st Maria Bevier, 2nd Elizabeth Cantine

5th generation

Simon, born Oct. 3, 1792, died in infancy.

Samuel, born Oct. 3, 1796, married, Oil Creek. Maria Van Wagenen.

Magdalena, born April 9, 1798, unmarried, Buffalo.

Peter, born March 4, 1802, married Jan. 1, 1828, Drowned Lands. Elizabeth Terwilliger; no children.

Elijah, born Dec. 5, 1805, married, Owasco, Onondaga county. Elizabeth Bevier.

Rachel, born Aug. 1, 1808, married, Wawarsing. Peter Cantine; no children.

Maria, born March 7, 1811, married. Stephen Dewitt, Western New York.

Andrew, born Sept. 20, 1813, married, Western New York. Martha J. Shaver.

Margaret, born Feb. 14, 1816, married. Andries Dewitt, Ohio.

4. Jacob J. Bevier, Married Margaret Dewitt

5th generation

Johannes Dewitt, born Sept. 14, 1787, Leurenkill.

Cornelius, born Feb. 26, 1791.

Alexander, born Sept. 14, 1792.

Richard Brodhead, born July 10, 1796.

Daniel.

Matthew.

Nathaniel.

Simon.

Catharine.

Leah.

4. Daniel Bevier, Married Sarah Bevier

5TH GENERATION

Maria, born Feb. 24, 1793.

Johannes, born Nov. 13, 1794, Oil Creek.

4. Abraham J. Bevier, Married Jenneke Vernooy

5TH GENERATION

Jenneke, born Sept. 30, 1794, married. John A. Snyder, Ellenville.

Elizabeth, born April 20, 1796, married, Wawarsing; 1st, Moses Bevier, son of Benjamin; 2d, Charles Shultz.

Nathan, born Feb. 11, 1798, married, Lafayette, Stark county, Ill. Sarah Brannen.

Maria Vernooy, born May 28, 1800, married. Daniel Elmore.

Jacob Hoornbeck, born Oct. 29, 1802, died in infancy.

Jacob Hoornbeck, born Aug. 15, 1805, married, Fairfax county, Va., died Dec. 6, 1888. Sarah Devine.

Sarah Vernooy, born March 5, 1811, married. Silas Gillett, Illinois.

4. Benjamin Bevier, Married Leah Roosa

5TH GENERATION

Elizabeth, born Sept. 16, 1790, married. Luke Dewitt, Owasco.

Jannetje, born May 9, 1795. Jophat Hoornbeck, Rochester.

Levi, born July 22, 1797, died young.

Moses, born Oct. 18, 1799, married, Ellenville, died Nov. 22, 1828. Elizabeth Bevier, born April 20, 1796. (2d husband Chas. Schultz.)

Lewis, born Oct. 25, 1802, married, Wawarsing. Gertrude Smeedes; no children.

Maria, born Jan. 15, 1805.

Ann, born Oct. 25, 1807.

Tjerck, born ———, married ———, died 1830.

Sarah Dewitt, daughter of Reuben Dewitt.

2. Samuel Bevier, Married Magdalena Blanjean

3rd generation

Solomon, born May 13, 1711, died in infancy.

Matthew, born June 28, 1712, died 1746.

Abraham, born June, 1713, married Jan. 3, 1742. Settled at New Paltz, died 1796. Margaret Elting, born May 18, 1718, daughter of Rœlof Elting.

Isaac, born Dec. 25, 1714, married 1751, settled at Wawarsing. Elizabeth Bevier, born Feb. 10, 1727, daughter of Jean Bevier.

Jacobus, born April 29, 1716, married 1740, New Paltz. Antje Freer.

Margaret, born June 30, 1717, married June 17, 1737, Bloomingdale. Matthew LeFevre, born April 10, 1710, son of Andries.

Maria, born Oct. 5, 1718, married Abraham LeFevre, born March 25, 1716, son of Jan LeFevre.

Louis S., born Jan. 10, 1720, died young.

Esther, born Jan. 8, 1721, married. Cornelius L. Brink, Shawangunk.

Johannes, born Sept. 9, 1722, married Sept. 2, 1749, Shawangunk, died 1796. Magdalena LeFevre, born Oct. 11, 1724, daughter of Simon.

Philip, born Feb. 9, 1724, married July 10, 1748, Tryntje Low. 2nd husband Adriance Newkirk, of Hurley.

3. Abraham Bevier, Married Margaret Eltinge

4th generation

Sarah, born June 25, 1744, married Oct. 25, 1765. Petrus Hasbrouck, born Aug. 20, 1738, New Paltz.

Jacomyntje, born Sept. 28, 1746, married Dec. 2, 1769. Matthew Bevier, born 1744, son of Samuel, Shawangunk.

Solomon, born Dec. 4, 1748, married, died Nov. 10, 1810. Elenor Griffin, born Dec. 22, 1745, died Aug. 12, 1820.

Katrintje, born Oct. 19, 1750, married Jan. 24, 1762. Mathusalem DuBois, born May 23, 1742, son of Ephriam.

Rœlof Eltinge, born May 16, 1753, died young.

Maria, born March 18, 1755, married. Isaac Hasbrouck, born April 13, 1746, son of Daniel.

Abraham A., born Oct. 29, 1758, married, Chenango, died 1817. Maria Freer.

Magdalen, married Nov. 9, 1766. Mattheus Decker, Shawangunk.

Esther, died young.

3. Isaac Bevier, Married Elizabeth Bevier

4th generation

Katrintje, born April 28, 1752, married. Abraham Jansen, Leurenkill.

Solomon, born March 20, 1754.

Josiah, born Aug. 10, 1756.

The two above persons were killed by Indians in 1779.

Magdalena, born June 24, 1759, unmarried.

Eliza, born April 17, 1763, died young.

3. Johannes Bevier, Married Magdalena LeFevre

4th generation

Cornelia, born Aug. 30, 1750, died young.

Jonathan, born Jan. 28, 1752, unmarried.

Magdalena, born Nov. 25, 1753, married 1783. Jan Hoffman, Shawangunk.

Nathaniel, born April 17, 1756, married, Shawangunk. Catharine Dewitt, daughter of Dr. Andries Dewitt.

Jonas, born July 26, 1758, Shawangunk. Maria Dewitt.

Cornelia, born Jan. 25, 1761, married Nov. 7, 1786. Noah LeFevre, born Oct. 29, 1754, son of Abraham.

3. Philip Bevier, Married Tryntje Low

4th generation

Catharine, born April 9, 1749, unmarried, New Hurley.

Magdalena, born Jan. 13, 1751, married. Abraham DuBois, born Feb. 15, 1749, son of Benjamin.

Petrus, born April 28, 1753, married. Cornelia Bevier, born 1762, daughter of Johannes.

Sarah, born April 23, 1755.

Elias, born April 25, 1756.

Sara, born Jan. 22, 1758.

4. Solomon Bevier, Married Eleanor Griffin

5th generation

Abraham Solomon, born June 27, 1774.

Rœlof, born Jan. 21, 1776.

John, born May 8, 1777, married, 1st Hannah Smith on Jan. 22, 1804, 2nd Margaret Anable on March 22, 1826.

Margrietje, born Jan. 15, 1779.

Caty, born Aug. 17, 1780.

Charity, born Jan. 31, 1781.

Nelly, born Nov. 27, 1783.

Noah, born April 25, 1785.

Maria, born Oct. 20, 1787.

ABRAHAM A. BEVIER, MARRIED MARIA FREER

5TH GENERATION

Isaac, born Oct. 29, 1784.

Rœlof Eltinge, born Dec. 28, 1785.

Abraham, born April 13, 1787.

Thomas, born Nov. 29, 1788.

Thomas, born Dec. 29, 1790.

Zacharias, born March 6, 1796.

All the above were born in Broome county, N. Y.

3. JACOBUS BEVIER, MARRIED ANTJE FREER

4TH GENERATION

Samuel, born Nov. 9, 1740, married, settled in Chenango. Rachel Auchmoody.

Jacob, born 1742, died in infancy.

Antje, born June 3, 1745, married. Benjamin Hasbrouck, born Jan. 31, 1748, son of Daniel.

Jacob born Feb. 1, 1747, married New Paltz. Maria York.

Matthew, born June 24, 1748.

Magdalena, born Dec. 23, 1749, married Jonas Freer.

Simeon, born Jan. 28, 1752.

Elias, born March 28, 1753, married, New Paltz and Broome county, N. Y. Sarah LeFevre, born June 5, 1763, daughter of Peter LeFevre.

Sarah, born July 30, 1755, married Johannis Freer.

Maria, born Jan. 24, 1758, married, second wife. Benjamin Hasbrouck, born Jan. 31, 1748, son of Daniel.

Jannetje, born Jan. 31, 1761, married. John York, New Paltz.

4. Samuel Bevier, Married Rachel Auchmoody

5th generation

Maria, born Dec. 7, 1774.

Jacobus, born Sept. 8, 1776.

Antje, born Aug. 11, 1778.

Cornelius, born Feb. 6, 1780.

Josiah, born July 12, 1782.

Lydia, born Aug. 25, 1784.

Christian, born Sept. 1, 1786, married March 20, 1810. Magdalena Freer.

All the above were born in Chenango, Broome county.

Maria, born July 3, 1789.

Eliza, born Aug. 27, 1791.

3. Jacob Bevier, Married Maria York

5th generation

Maria, born July 2, 1775, died in infancy.

Maria, born Oct. 18, 1776, married. Ambrose Mitchel.

Jacobus, born June 30, 1778, married, New Paltz. Mary Yandel.

Isaac, born March 27, 1780, married Dec. 2, 1802, New Paltz, died Oct. 3, 1820. Mary York, died Aug. 8, 1859.

Catharine, born Jan. 23, 1782, married, Luther Sawtell.

Ezekiel, born July 23, 1784, married March 22, 1810, died April 22, 1869. Helen Van Bumble.

Jonathan, born Aug. 17, 1786, married March 17, 1811. Judith Low.

Jeremiah, born May 11, 1789, married April 30, 1812, Esopus. Wyntje Smith.

Henry, born Nov. 25, 1791.

4. Elias Bevier, Married Sarah LeFevre

5th generation

Petrus LeFevre, born 1786.

Elizabeth, born Jan. 18, 1788.

Antje, born Dec. 15, 1789.

Maria, born Sept. 27, 1791, married Dec. 29, 1814. Gerrit Newkirk.

Reuben, born Dec. 4, 1793.

Magdalena, born March 7, 1796.

Jennike, born July 4, 1798.

Lydia, born Jan. 25, 1801.

Johan Vernooy, born March 20, 1804.

Samuel, born July 13, 1806.

4. Nathaniel Bevier, Married Catrina Dewitt

5th generation

Sarah, born Oct. 21, ——.

Helen, born April 28, 1790, married March 30, 1812. Charles Elting, born March 30, 1792.

Jane Vernooy, born Feb. 24, 1792, married. Abraham Elting, born March 30, 1792.

Elizabeth Lynot, born Oct. 12, 1795, married May 28, 1814, died Nov. 25, 1835. Henry Deyo, born March 30, 1792.

4. Jonas Bevier, Married Maria Dewitt

5th generation

Magdalena, born Sept. 15, 1794.

Neeltje, born Sept. 15, 1796, married Feb. 3, 1818. Silas Winfield, Shawangunk.

Johannes Dewitt, born Feb. 28, 1798, died young.

Jonathan, born July 20, 1800, married Dec. 10, 1825, died ———, 1829. Hannah LeFevre.

Nathaniel, born Feb. 25, 1804.

Stephen, born April 19, 1806.

Lea Dewitt, born Feb. 16, 1808.

Jane Newkirk, born Dec. 5, 1810, married. Annanius Winfield.

4. Petrus Bevier, Married Cornelia Bevier

5th generation

Catrintje, born June 12, 1785.

Philippus, born Oct. 31, 1787.

Rachel, born Jan. 8, 1789.

Mattheus, born Nov. 29, 1790, Chenango, N. Y.

2. Louis Bevier, Married Elizabeth Hasbrouck

3rd generation

Louis, born April 29, 1717, married Oct. 24, 1745, Marbletown, died Sept. 29, 1772. Esther DuBois, born June 20, 1718, daughter of Philip DuBois, died Oct. 7, 1790.

3. Louis Bevier, Married Esther DuBois

4th generation

David, born Nov. 27, 1746, married Jan. 27, 1772, Marbletown, died June 17, 1822. Maria Hasbrouck, born July 7, 1751, daughter of Abraham Hasbrouck, died Nov. 29, 1816.

Elizabeth, born June 9, 1749, married March 4, 1773. Joseph Hasbrouck, born March 4, 1744, son of Abraham, Guilford, died Feb. 26, 1808.

Philip D. B., born Dec. 28, 1751, married Dec. 29, 1782, Rochester, died April 18, 1802. Ann Dewitt, born Oct. 20, 1762.

Louis, born Aug. 15, 1754, died in infancy.

Esther, born Dec. 23, 1755, died in infancy.

4. David Bevier, Married Maria Hasbrouck

5th generation

Louis, born Feb. 13, 1779, married Jan. 6, 1807, Marbletown, died Oct. 25, 1826. Maria Eltinge, born March 9, 1785, daughter of Cornelius Eltinge.

Abraham Bourbon, born March 30, 1781, died May 5, 1782.

Joseph, born Nov. 1, 1703, married, Olive, died 1840. Catharine Hasbrouck, daughter of Jacobus B. Hasbrouck.

Philip, born Dec. 11, 1785, died Oct. 25, 1791.

Catharine, born Sept. 29, 1789, married Jan. 18, 1815. Stephen Stilwell, New Paltz.

Esther, born Aug. 6, 1791, died Nov. 20, 1791.

4. Philip D. B. Bevier, Married Ann Dewitt

5th generation

Esther, born Jan. 8, 1785, married Jan. 30, 1810, died Aug. 30, 1871. Philip Hasbrouck, born Oct. 22, 1783, son of Joseph Hasbrouck, New Paltz.

Hilletje, born Feb. 14, 1788, died July 25, 1788.

Rachel, born Jan. 18, 1786, married April 30, 1809, died

Feb. 2, 1858. Thomas R. Hardenburgh, Woodburn, Sullivan county, died May 14, 1869.

Elizabeth, born Jan. 18, 1790, unmarried.

Maria Ann, born Feb. 2, 1791, married, Port Jarvis. Rev. Cornelius C. Eltinge, born May 12, 1793, son of Cornelius Eltinge.

Henrietta Cornelia, born Nov. 22, 1792. James Hasbrouck, son of Joseph Hasbrouck, New Paltz.

Louis DuBois, born June 3, 1794, married June, 1839, Rochester, died March 31, 1851. Charity Hoornbeck.

Hylah, born Aug. 3, 1795, New Paltz. Levi Hasbrouck, son of Josiah Hasbrouck, died March 7, 1861.

Sarah Amelia, born March 23, 1797, married; died Oct. 18, 1861. Cornelius Bruyn, born June 16, 1789, died April 23, 1873.

5. Louis Bevier, Married Maria Eltinge

6th generation

Maria, born Sept. 21, 1807, married, died Aug. 1, 1878. Rev. Cornelius L. Van Dyck, born Jan. 5, 1804, died Sept. 13, 1866.

Blandina, born Oct. 1, 1809, unmarried, died June 21, 1889.

Catharine, born Nov. 11, 1811, married, died March 29, 1868. Oliver G. DuBois, son of Derick DuBois.

Jane, born April 26, 1814, married, died March 29, 1883. Edgar Hasbrouck, born Feb. 25, 1814, son of I. S. Hasbrouck, died July 15, 1854.

Esther Gumaer, born July 6, 1817, died Oct. 15, 1877. G. W. Basten, son of Geo. Basten.

Magdalena DuBois, born Jan. 23, 1820, died Feb., 1897. Willet S. Northrop, died Aug., 1895.

Louis, born Aug. 21, 1822, married, Marbletown. Catharine Van Dyck, born March 29, 1824, daughter of Lawrence C. Van Dyck, died Jan. 24, 1885.

Elizabeth, born Dec. 10, 1824, married. Peter Van Dyck.

5. Joseph Bevier, Married Catharine Hasbrouck

6th generation

Mary Ann, married. Russell Holmes, Catskill and Olive.

David, born Aug. 10, 1818, married, Olive, died Sept. 11, 1866. Deborah Lockwood, born June 28, 1820, died April 2, 1887.

Catharine, unmarried, died 1840.

Eleanor, married, second wife, Russell Holmes.

CHAPTER XXIII

The Deyo Family at New Paltz

Two New Paltz patentees, Christian and Pierre, bore the name of Deyo and were father and son. They were among the last of the twelve to set foot on the soil of the New World, where Anthony Crispell, Louis DuBois and his sons and the two LeFevre brothers had already resided for some years. In 1675 Pierre Deyo was still in the Palatinate as is shown by his certificate of good standing and church membership from the noted pastor Amyot. This precious relic which has come straight down in the Deyo family is now in the possession of Mr. A. D. Brodhead. It is in the German tongue, is in a good state of preservation and a translation is as follows:

This is to certify that Peter Doio and Agatha Nickel both in honor living in Curr Pfaltz, Mutterstadt, circuit of Newstadt, have been united in marriage, the intent of such marriage having been announced three times from the pulpit, that they are members of the Reformed church and as far as we know the same are well behaved people. Mutterstadt, Curr Pfaltz, 21 Jan., 1675. Jacob Amyot, Pastor.

Louis DuBois was the man who discovered New Paltz and was the leader in the settlement, but Christian Deyo was called "Grandpere" or grandfather in the old documents and was, in fact, the grandfather of most of the children of the youthful settlement. Christian's son Pierre was a patentee, likewise his four sons-in-law, John and Abraham Hasbrouck, Simon LeFevre and Abraham DuBois. The youngest of the patentees,

Isaac DuBois, married Maria, daughter of Jean Hasbrouck and granddaughter of Christian Deyo. Christian Deyo had grandchildren born on the other side of the Atlantic and one of his granddaughters, Esther Hasbrouck, who was born in the Palatinate, married in 1692, Peter Gumaer, one of the earliest settlers of Minisink, so already at that early date New Paltz became the cradle of the surrounding country.

Before ending his days, Christian Deyo saw his family all settled around him at New Paltz, the three unmarried daughters who came with him to the new world having become the wives of Abraham Hasbrouck, Simon LeFevre and Abraham DuBois.

Christian Deyo was quite certainly an old man at the time of the settlement of New Paltz and lived only about ten years afterwards. His will, which is recorded in Book A, in the County Clerk's office at Kingston, is as follows:

In ye name of God, amen. Ye first day of February, Anno Dom., 1686-7 (the fractional form showing the date according to the Old and New Style), Christian Doyou, of ye New Paltz, in ye County of Ulster, being sick in body and of good and perfect memory, thanks be to Almighty God, and calling to remembrance the uncertain state of this transitory life and that all flesh must yield to death when it shall please God to call, I do make, constitute, ordain and declare this my last will and testament in manner following, revoking and annulling by these presents all and every testament in manner following:

I will, first, that all my just debts be paid within convenient time after my decease by my executors, as named. I give to my son Peter Doyou fifty rix doliars, that my son was indebted to me and then to share equally with all of the rest of my children of my estate and further I do give to my son's son,

Christian Doyou, forty pieces of eight and a small gun and then I do hereby give unto my five children all ye rest of my estate of lands, housings, chattels and movable goods, to them, their heirs, executors and assigns forever, as witness my hand and seal, in Kingston, ye day and year above written and I do desire that my corpse may be buried at ye New Paltz.

Ye markof
CHRISTIAN DOYAU.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
Nicator Depew,
William DuMont,
Jno. David,
Humphrey Davenol.

It will be noticed that the will does not mention any executor, and perhaps it was owing to this singular omission that the estate was settled by the heirs as appears by a writing in French of which the following literal translation was made by Frank Hasbrouck of Poughkeepsie.

The twenty-fourth October 1687 we the undersigned have agreed that which follows, that is, that to terminate the difference which we might have for the inheritance of our father me abraham assebroucg will receive thirty pieces of eight [dollars] from Mr. Bekman upon that which he owes to our father christian doyeau and me abraham dubois will receive also from said bekman twenty-eight pieces of eight and from my brother-in-law pierre doyeau fifty-five bushels of good winter wheat because of what comes to me of my part of the negro of our father from the said pierre doyau and me Jean assebroucg should receive from Abraham assebroucg ten bushels and from abraham dubois eleven bushels and we

Pierre doyau Jean assebroucg and Simon le fevre will receive from said bekman the surplus of said thirty pieces of eight and of said twenty pieces of eight which are due [word obliterated] the abraham assebrouc and habraham dubois the surplus say I which the said bekman owes to our father christian doyau we the under-named pierre doyau ian assebrouc and Simon le febvre will share it equally as also the twenty-five pieces of eight which vallerem dumont owes to our father christian doyau and that which is due for the rest by the other debtors of our said father except that the said abraham assebrouc and abraham dubois should be able to claim nothing in the said debts and it is agreed that if there are any complaints from any of those interested in the inheritance of our father because of what things have been done or what could be done each of us five heirs will pay our part of it and if the said repayments arise from the complaint of any one of us that one alone shall pay the said penalty.

pierre doyo
Marque de Simon lefebvre
Abraham hasbrouck Jean assebrouc
Abraham duboi

Pierre the Patentee

There is an old tradition that Pierre Deyo the Patentee, only son of Christian Deyo, died while on an expedition to find a route from New Paltz to the River, and that long afterwards a buckle of a truss that he had worn was found at the foot of a tree and that this was the only clue to his mysterious fate. This story is told by Josiah R. Elting in his genealogical record, but it is probable that the Pierre who died on the way to the

River was Pierre, son of the Patentee of the same name. This Pierre grew to man's estate but left no children, as Josiah R. Elting says concerning the Pierre who died looking for a route to the River.

Pierre the Patentee left four sons, Abraham, born at Hurley in 1676; Christian baptized at Brooklyn in 1681; Pierre, baptized at New Paltz in 1683 and Hendricus baptized at New Paltz in 1690; also two daughters, Mary and Margaret; the first born in 1679, married Jacob Clearwater, settled at Bontecoe and had a son, Abraham, christened at New Paltz in 1699.

The very oldest paper in the Theodore Deyo collection is a bond given by Pierre Deyo the Patentee, in 1681, and is in English as follows:

Kingestowne, 26th April, 1681.

I under written Peter dolliaw of ye New Palse doe owne to stand indebted unto mee Thomas Dellavoll ye sum of fifty two Sch. wheatte, wch I doe oblige my self to pay this next year now cominge on, whereunto I have sett my hand to be delivered at ye water syde. Pierre doyo.

On the back of this paper is indorsed,

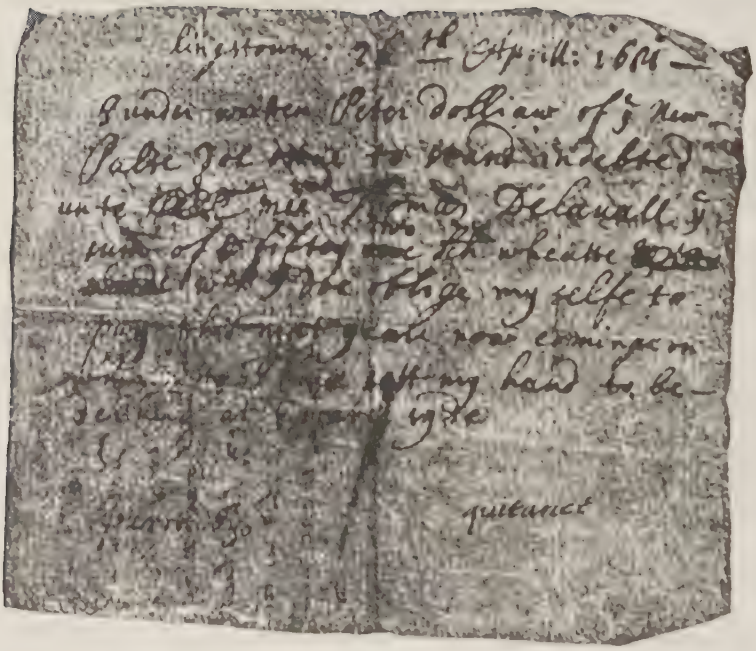
Kingstowne, 26th April 1681 Peter doliou of ye New Palse his obligation for 52 Sch. wheatte to be paid this winter coming on.

There is also the further indorsement.

Kingstowne 23d Jan. 168$\frac{1}{2}$.

Recd of ye sed Peter Doliaw ye contents of this bond, say recd by mee John Fontaine for my master.

Thomas Delavoll.



ANCIENT DOCUMENT WITH SIGNATURE OF PIERRE DEYO, THE PATENTEE

Christian, Son of Pierre the Patentee

Christian settled without doubt in the Springtown neighborhood, where his descendants have since lived and where his descendants James E. and Matthew Deyo now reside. In the will of his grandfather Christian is specially remembered by the bequest of a small gun. Christian was married at New Paltz in 1702 to Marytje DeGraff (in French LeConte). It is somewhat singular that the marriage is recorded on the church books both at New Paltz and Kingston. On the New Paltz church book the quaint record is as follows: "Christian Doyo and Mary LeConte were married in this town of Paltz (Pals, sometimes also called Le Palle)."

Christian's name appears in the list of taxpayers in 1712, in the list of soldiers in Capt. Hoffman's company in 1716, in the list of those who built the first stone church in 1720, in the list of freeholders in 1728 and in the list of slaveholders in 1755. His name appears as deacon in the church at New Paltz in 1733 and in 1765 as an elder.

Christian left only two sons of whom we have any record, Moses and Jacobus; also a daughter Mary, who in 1731 married Jeems Ackmoidi, a Scotchman and ancestor of the Auchmoody family.

Christian's son Jacobus moved to Kingston and we shall give his history hereafter. Moses who was born in 1706 married in 1728 Clarissa Stokhard and lived in a frame house, torn down about 1820 about a mile north of Springtown. Moses' name appears in the list of New Paltz soldiers in 1738. He and his wife Clarissa Stokhard joined the church at New Paltz in 1752. In the tax list of 1765 we find the names of Moses and his sons, Christian, Jr., and Johannis, Jr., all residing in the Springtown neighborhood. (On the same list we find the names of Johannis and Christopher Deyo, sons of Hendricus

and cousins of Moses, as residing in the same locality.) Christian, Jr., who was born in 1732, married Elidia Terwilliger in 1762. We have no account of his brother Johannis. The sons of Christian, Jr., and Elidia Terwilliger were Josiah, born in 1763; Jonathan (in Dutch Yoane), born in 1766; Moses, born in 1768, and Matthew, born in 1777. Jonathan and Matthew married and resided in the neighborhood. We have no account of Moses, and none of Josiah except that he married Catharine Blanshan and had a daughter Maria, who married Martinas Freer and moved with him to western New York. Romeo H. Freer, attorney general of the State of West Virginia, is their grandson.

Jonathan married Catharine Ean of Bontecoe, a sister of Peter Ean. From Jonathan the homestead descended to his son Christian, who occupied it during his life and was the last to bear the honored name of the eldest of the New Paltz Patentees.

From Christian the farm descended to his sons, James E. and Matthew, who now till the land that has been in the family so many generations.

Years ago the house burned and the family papers were lost. It is, therefore, not possible to give as full a history of the family as could otherwise be done.

Jacobus Deyo

We will now go back to Jacobus, son of Christian and brother of Moses, who left his home at Springtown and went to Kingston. In 1724 he married, at Kingston, Janitje Freer. Both are set down at that time as residing at New Paltz. They had several daughters and one son Jacobus, born in 1732; also a son Peter. Jacobus' name does not appear on the records at New Paltz, but in 1738 it is found in the list of foot soldiers

of Kingston, from which it is evident that he moved to that place. Afterwards he or his widow moved to Dutchess county and in the Poughkeepsie church records appears the following entry: "Janitje Freer, widow of Jacobus DeJoo, born at New Paltz, married April 22, 1754, to Richard Gryn, born at Oswego." The son Jacobus was 22 years old when his mother married again. Jacobus the younger is thought to have resided at Nine Partners, Dutchess county. His son William, who was born about 1775, lived at Ghent, Columbia county and so did William's son Richard. Jacobus has a number of descendants at Saratoga Springs, Binghamton and elsewhere; among others, Hon. Israel T. Deyo, of Binghamton; Prof. M. L. Deyo, of Albany, and Mr. E. J. Taylor, of Saratoga Springs.

Abraham Deyo, Son of Pierre the Patentee

Abraham, the eldest son of Pierre the Patentee, was born at Hurley, October 16, 1676, as shown by a slip from an old family record in French, in an old Dutch Bible in the possession of Mr. Abm. Deyo of this village. Abraham married Elsie Clearwater in 1702 and occupied the homestead in this village. He died in 1725, leaving one son, Abraham (2) and two daughters, Marytje and Wyntje. Marytje married Isaac Freer and Wyntje married Daniel Hasbrouck. Abraham (2) being the only son, kept the homestead in this village. It is uncertain whether it was he or his father who built the stone house which is still standing and which has come down from one Abraham to another almost to the present time, though remodeled a generation ago and altogether transformed in 1894 by its present owner and occupant, Mr. Abm. Deyo Brodhead.

The name of Abraham Deyo (2) appears in an agreement with twenty-seven other owners of land, authorizing the Duzine to fix title to lands. In another paper in the Patentees' trunk

THE OLD DEYO HOUSE IN THIS VILLAGE

appears the statement that at the time of signing the agreement Abraham was under age but acknowledged the signature as his voluntary act. Abraham married Elizabeth DuBois, daughter of Isaac, the Patentee. In a tax list of 1765 we find his name as one of the largest property owners in the precinct. He left a family of five sons—Abraham, Daniel, Simeon, Jonathan and Philip; also one daughter, Mary, who married Nathaniel LeFevre of Kettleborough. Four of Abraham's sons married LeFevres. All five of the brothers have descendants living in Ulster county. It is related by the old people that Abraham was a weakly man and that his wife, Elizabeth, who is called in Dutch Batche, was a woman of masculine strength and spirit and for this reason was called "Captain Batche."

It is stated that on one occasion one of their slaves, having been guilty of impudence, she struck him a blow which broke his arm, and there being no doctor in the place she sent him to Kingston to have his arm set. Another instance of Captain Batche's spirit and physical endurance is the fact that she stood in the mow and pitched hay the day before her son Daniel was born. From 1751 to 1766 Abraham represented the family name of Pierre Deyo in the deliberations of the Duzine. It appears that Abraham owned a tract of land on the south side of the Paltz patent all the way from the top of the mountain to the Hudson river. The houses of three of his sons, Philip, Jonathan and Simeon, were built on this tract, Jonathan taking land on the west side of the Wallkill, Philip living on the Paltz Plains and Simeon locating a short distance south of Highland. Jonathan's son Daniel afterwards located on this tract likewise, his house being located on South street in the present town of Lloyd.

We have said that Abraham (2) left a family of five sons. These were Abraham (afterwards called Capt.), who kept the

homestead in this village; Daniel, who located at Ireland Corners and is the ancestor of the Gardiner and Shawangunk Deyos; Simeon, who located at Highland where he has descendants living; Jonathan, who lived on the place now owned by Miss Smedes on the other side of the Wallkill about a mile south of the village; and Philip, who lived in the house now owned and occupied by Josiah Sprague on the Paltz Plains.

Capt. Abraham Deyo

Capt. Abraham Deyo kept the homestead in this village. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth LeFevre, who left one son, Simon, who died when he was about forty years of age, leaving no children. Capt. Abraham married as his second wife Maria LeFevre, widow of Isaac LeFevre of Bontecoe. She had several children by her previous marriage and continued to reside with them at Bontecoe in the old stone house on the banks of the Wallkill. As the fruit of the marriage with Captain Abraham Deyo she bore one son, and died not long afterwards. The infant (who afterwards became Judge Abm. A. Deyo, of Modena) was carried on a pillow, after the death of his mother, to the residence of his mother's brother, Johannes LeFevre, at Kettleborough. Of Capt. Abraham's record in the Revolutionary war we find that he was commissioned first lieutenant in the second New Paltz company, Third Ulster County regiment, October 25, 1775, and commissioned captain of the second company February 21, 1778.

Soldiers in Capt. Abm. Deyo's Company

An original document giving the names of a portion of Capt. Abraham Deyo's company in the Third Regiment of Ulster County Militia in the Revolutionary war follows:

We whose names are hereunto written do hereby acknowl-

edge to have received of Captain Abraham Doiau our respective wages and billeting money for one month's term of duty at the Frontiers (part of months of July and August, 1778), we say received respectively in full by us this 19th day of September, 1778.

Isaac DuBois.
Ezekiel Deyoo.
Zacharias Hasbrouck.
John Terwilliger, Jr.
Josiah Terwilliger, Jr.
Henry Pontinear.
Aurt Terwilliger.
Wm. Sergeant.
Nathaniel Wallters.
his
Benjamin Sluyter.
mark
his
Frederick Hyms
mark
Johannes Spratt.
Abraham Ean.
his
Martynes Griffin.
mark
Jonathan VanWagenen.
Robert Hass.
his
John York.
mark
Benjamin Freer.
Peter Bevier.
Jacob Krom.
John Nees.
Wm. Dewitt, Jr.
Jacobus Dewitt.

Capt. Abm. Deyo's great-great-grandson, Abm. D. Brodhead, has in his possession his sword, epaulets and pistols, which have always remained in the family. Capt. Abraham's tombstone, which stands in the old graveyard in this village, bears this inscription: "Capt. Abraham Deyo, who departed this life Sept. 12th, 1808, aged 69 years, 6 months and 15 days." There is only one other tombstone in the graveyard bearing a military title in its inscription.

When the stone church which preceded the present brick edifice was built in 1771, Capt. Abm. Deyo had charge of the work, and the papers relating to its building, which are in the Dutch language, are in the possession of Mr. Abm. D. Brod-

head. For a long time after the death of Capt. Deyo the old homestead in this village was occupied by Richard Hardenbergh, father of Senator Jacob Hardenbergh, who was born in this house. Judge Deyo occupied the old house for a time and afterwards lived at Modena. He married Margaret, daughter of his cousin, Abraham Deyo of Ireland Corners, and left two sons, John B. and Abm. A., Jr. Judge Deyo was a prominent citizen, a man of extensive means and Supervisor of the town of Plattekill for a long period. His son, Sheriff Abm. A. Deyo, moved into the old stone house in this village when he married and continued to reside there until he was elected sheriff and went to Kingston. Sheriff Abraham had one son, who was also called Abraham and was the sixth of that name in a direct line. He died at the age of about fourteen, in Kingston, while his father was sheriff, a few months after the family moved from this village in 1858.

Daniel Deyo

Daniel, the second son of Abm. (2), married Margaret LeFevre; after her death he married Catharine Dewitt, of Wawarsing, who left no children. He located at Ireland Corners, where his father purchased for him, in 1763, a tract of 500 acres, being a part of the Garland Patent. The deed for this tract is in possession of Andrew L. F. Deyo.

According to the tradition in the Deyo family, this land at the time of the purchase was occupied by J. G. Ronk, who had built a house and set out an orchard on the place. Not having a good title, he gave up the property and moved to the New Hurley neighborhood to a tract which he had purchased a dozen years before and where he afterwards resided. During the Revolutionary war Daniel did some service as a teamster, going on one occasion with a load of arms to the patriot army which was stationed near Philadelphia.

HOUSE OF DANIEL DEYO NEAR IRELAND CORNERS.

Daniel Deyo's sister, who had married Nathaniel LeFevre, occupied the adjoining farm on the north, known in modern times as the "Sing" LeFevre place. Daniel left a family of three sons, Abm., Nathaniel and Jonathan; also two daughters, Elizabeth, who married Moses DeWitt and moved to Chemung county, and Mary, who married Simon DuBois of Wallkill. Daniel divided his land among his three sons, each taking about an equal part. Abraham, the oldest son, married Ann Brodhead, sister of Congressman John C. Brodhead. Abraham lived in a frame house still standing on what is now known as the Daniel Bevier place. He left one son, Daniel A., and two daughters, one of whom married Judge Abraham Deyo of Modena, and the other married Andrew Bevier and left a family of four sons—Daniel, Richard, A. Deyo and Dr. DuBois. Daniel A. Deyo lived for a time on his father's homestead and then sold it to Daniel Bevier and moved to Chicago, where he purchased the paw paw grove, near the city. This he afterwards sold and returning to the east purchased a farm near Balmville, three miles north of Newburgh. This property at Balmville increased greatly in value with the growth of Newburgh, as it commanded a fine view of the river. Part of it was sold after his death for a large sum. Daniel A. Deyo was three times married. His first wife, Elizabeth Elting, left but one son, Abm. D., of Tuthill; his second wife, Nelly LeFevre, left two sons, Johannes and Brodhead, and one daughter, Cornelia; his third wife, Arabella Hallock, left a son, Thomas J. of Wallkill, and two daughters.

Jonathan Deyo, son of Daniel, the first settler at Ireland Corners, married Mary, daughter of John Charles Hardenbergh of Rosendale. He occupied all his days the old stone house of his father, which is still standing. He left a family of five sons, John H., Dr. Nathaniel, Barzillai and Dr. Abra-

ham, and two daughters, Jane H. and Mary. The latter married Oscar Noyes. The son, Nathaniel, located at Newburgh, where he practiced medicine and there his son John is still engaged in the same profession. Another son, Robert E., is a prominent lawyer in New York City, his office being at 111 Broadway.

Nathaniel, the third son of Daniel Deyo, owned and occupied the house now the residence of his grandson, Andrew L. F. By his first wife, Leah DeWitt, he had three sons, Daniel, Jonathan N. and John. By his second wife, Catharine Hardenburgh, of Marbletown, he had one daughter, who married Thomas K. Jessup of Newburgh. The elder son, Daniel, became a doctor, but died a young man and left one son, Alfred. Jonathan N. kept his father's homestead, which he occupied all his days. John located in Shawangunk.

Simeon Deyo

Simeon, the third son of Abraham (2), was baptized February 13, 1743. He married Antje Low and located about a mile south of the present village of Highland, opposite the old burying ground and just south of the mill pond. Here about 1780 he built a stone house as his residence and had a farm of about 250 acres. Simeon left a family of three sons, Jacob, Abraham and Joseph. The first named, who was born in 1775, married Ruth Smith and lived about half a mile south of the present village of Highland in a house now occupied by Mrs. Lake. This house when built was considered the finest in that section of country. Jacob was at one time colonel of militia and was usually called colonel. His children were Anna, Nathan, Mary Ann, Sarah, Simeon, Eleanor, Anning S., Hiram C. and Oliver Hazard Perry. The last named became a minister, living for many years at Asbury Park, N. J. From him

we have our information concerning this branch of the family. Simeon's son Abraham became a doctor and married Catharine DuBois. He died not long after marriage, leaving one daughter, Electa, who married Philip Elting of Highland. Simeon's son Joseph married Julia Kelsey. They left a large family of sons and daughters as follows: Reuben, Simeon, Abraham, Monroe, Delilah, Eleanor and Rowena. All of these married.

Jonathan Deyo

Jonathan Deyo, fourth son of Abraham (2) married Mary, daughter of Daniel LeFevre of Bontecoe. Jonathan lived a short time on the Paltz Plains. But the lands of his father being divided by lot, Jonathan's share fell on the west side of the Wallkill, and he took the farm now owned by Miss Smedes. His house was of frame and must have been one of the first of that material built at New Paltz. This house was torn down in 1850. Jonathan left a family of three sons, Abraham J., Daniel L. and Peter, and three daughters, Elizabeth, who married Henry DuBois; Catharine, who married Wilhelmus DuBois, and Cornelia, who married Josiah Hasbrouck of Marbletown. Jonathan's son, Abraham J., married Maria Deyo and moved to what is now the Cold Spring Corners neighborhood. He lived for a while in a log house, and about 1812 built the stone house in which he afterwards resided and which was probably the last stone house built in this town.

The country about Cold Spring Corners or Grahow, as it was formerly called, was almost an unbroken wilderness then, but there were no Indians and few wild animals, though at a later date Mr. Andries Deyo informs us he has seen deer pasturing on the winter grain. The stone for the house came from the Bear Vly and the mortar used in laying up the wall came from a field near by. The Pang Yang settlement was

only about a mile to the east, but it was not until a later period, when others moved in, that the Pang Yang people acquired a reputation for thieving. At that time the residents there were poor but honest people living in thatched log houses.

Daniel L., the second son of Jonathan Deyo, married Jane LeFevre. They lived on South street, which was then called Quaker street in the present town of Lloyd, where their sons, Jonathan and John L. afterwards lived.

Peter, the youngest son of Jonathan Deyo, married Cornelia Elting. Peter kept his father's homestead, now the Miss Smedes' place. He afterwards bought of Isaiah Hasbrouck, father of Daniel I. Hasbrouck, the farm adjoining on the north, where his son Ira afterwards lived and his grandson Perry afterwards resided. Peter Deyo's sons were Ira, Jonathan, Josiah and Abraham. A daughter, Mary, married Josiah Smedes. The son, Josiah, emigrated to Illinois.

Philip Deyo, the youngest of the five brothers, sons of Abraham (2), married Gertrude LeFevre of Kettleborough and lived on the Paltz Plains where is now the Josiah Sprague farm. The house, part frame and part stone, and still standing, was built in the time of the Revolutionary war and it is related that nails were so exceedingly difficult to obtain that a visit was made to Kingston after that place was burned by the British and from the ruins nails were obtained for the new house. Philip Deyo was a man of great intelligence and we have this saying of Josiah DuBois, "Philip Deyo knew enough to be President of the United States." Philip had a family of seven daughters and only one son, Andries, who was the youngest of the family. He married Catharine Elting and kept the homestead. Six of the daughters married as follows: Elizabeth married Simon LeFevre, Maria married Abraham J. Deyo, Elsie married Andries Bruyn, Catharine married An-

THE HOUSE OF HENDRICUS DEYO AT BONTECOE

dries Elting, Sarah married Solomon LeFevre, Cornelia married Jacob G. DuBois.

The Family of Hendricus Deyo, Son of Pierre, the Patentee

Hendricus Deyo, youngest son of Pierre, the Patentee, was baptized at Kingston, October 12, 1690. He married at Kingston, December 31, 1715, Margaret Von Bummel, who was baptized at Kingston in 1693. They located at Bontecoe, about four miles north of this village. The house, probably built by Hendricus, but perhaps by his son Benjamin, is still standing on the east bank of the Wallkill and is, we think, the most antique and interesting in appearance of all the old houses of that period. The homestead was bounded by the Freers on the north, and by the LeFevres on the south, and came down in the Deyo family almost to the present day, the last owner of the Deyo name being Ezekiel I. Deyo, son of Abm. W. Deyo.

In the old graveyard in this village stands an ancient tombstone which is quite certainly that of Margaret Van Bummel, wife of Hendricus Deyo, son of Pierre, the Patentee. The inscription on this tombstone has proved quite as puzzling as the hieroglyphics of Egypt, but the key, when found, unlocks the mysterious inscription quite as satisfactory as does Champollion's key the ancient hieroglyphics.

The inscription is as follows:

Anno
1747
de 21 FI
is M V B M
E D H O S
H D I

TOMBSTONE OF MARGARET VAN BUMMEL, WIFE OF HENDRICUS DEYO

It must be remembered that the New Paltz people in 1747 used the Dutch language. The first three lines are the date, the fourth line the initials of the person buried. The letters of the fifth line are the initials of the Dutch words *"In Den Heeren Ontslapen"*—"In the Lord Asleep." The final line gives the initials of the husband's name, Hendricus DeIoo. We have seen the name Deyo written DeIoo. This explanation of the inscription is corroborated by the following extract from Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois' history of the DuBois family at Catskill, as found on page 62, as follows: "Cornelius (DuBois') record of his own wife's death is peculiarly devout: it is thus in Dutch, *"Ano 1778, Mert 27, is myne vrow in Den Heeren Ontslapen."* We would read it in English, "March 27, 1778, Now is my wife sleeping in the Lord."

In the above record, as given by Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois, it will be noted that the same order is observed as on the tombstone: first the date, then the statement as to who is here buried, then the pious epitaph.

Learned persons have puzzled over this inscription. Much credit for its satisfactory solution is due to Mrs. Ralph LeFevre.

Hendricus Deyo (1) left a large family of children as follows: Debora, Peter, Jr., Isaac, Benjamin, Johannes, Christoffel, Hagetea, Hendricus, Sara and David. Debora married Peter Ostrander and settled with him near New Hurley. Peter, Jr., born in 1718, married Elizabeth Helm in 1745 and settled near Tuthill, where we find him a large taxpayer in 1765. Isaac, born in 1723, married Agatha Freer. We know nothing further concerning him except that a son, David, was baptized in 1765. Christoffel, born in 1728, married Debora Van Vliet and located at Springtown. Their son David, baptized in 1758, married Rachel Ean. Rev. Paul T. Deyo is their grandson. Johannes, born in 1726, married Sarah Van

Wagenen in 1756 and located at Springtown. Hendricus (2), born in 1731, married Elizabeth Beem at Kingston October 13, 1753.

We have no connected genealogy of the family of Hendricus (1) except of the three sons: Peter, Jr., Benjamin (who kept the homestead at Bontecoe) and Hendricus (2). Peter had at least two sons, Lucas and Levi.

Lucas lived in Kettleboro. His wife was a Van Kleeck of Poughkeepsie. They had a large family of boys as follows: Ezekiel, Peter, Evert, Francis and Tjerick.

Levi Deyo lived in the same neighborhood as his father Peter, Jr. His wife was Margaret Pawling. He was an ensign in the Third Ulster county regiment in the Revolutionary war. His son, Jacob H., resided at Tuthill. Other sons were Peter, who moved to Geneva, Nathan who moved to Ithaca, Charles M. who lived at Searsville, Orange county, Ezekiel who moved to Ithaca and afterwards to Bellano and James R.

Hendricus (2) lived in the present town of Marlborough. His name appears as one of the signers of the Articles of Association in that town in 1775. His children were Hendricus baptized 1754, married Phebe Woolsey; Rebecca baptized 1758, married Isaac DuBois; Maria baptized 1760, married Andries DuBois; Hannah baptized 1762, married Noah Elting; Joseph baptized 1765.

A tombstone in the old Presbyterian graveyard at Highland bears the inscription: "Henry Deyo died Dec. 12, 1805, Æ 74." This is the oldest grave marked by a tombstone having a legible inscription and this graveyard is the oldest in the town of Lloyd.

Hendricus (3) (in English Henry) located in the present town of Lloyd. He married Phebe Woolsey and long carried

on the milling business at the Shadagee. His residence, however, was not at the Shadagee, but about two miles south of the present village of Highland in a stone house still standing on the west side of the road leading from Highland to Modena, a short distance south of the old Presbyterian graveyard. Henry (3) left a family of six sons and two daughters, all of whom married and left families. The sons were Joseph H., Henry, John W., Thomas, Elijah and Harvey. The daughters were named Clorine and Elizabeth. The former married Elidia Watkins.

Hendricus' sons, Joseph and Henry, occupied farms, on what is now the Highland and Modena turnpike. Joseph married Jane Deyo, daughter of Wm. Deyo of Bontecoe. Joseph's property passed to his son, Wm. H. Deyo, who rebuilt and greatly enlarged the house. The place is now occupied by Geo. C. Brown, who married Wm. H. Deyo's daughter. Jos. Deyo's other sons were Noah and George, who settled in Illinois, and Ennis, who settled near Clintondale.

Henry Deyo's farm adjoined that of his brother Joseph on the north. Henry married Elizabeth L. Bevier. They had a large family of ten children, as follows: Caroline, Luther, Phebe, Alvah, Elmira, Delia Ann, Emily, Julia, Theora, Elizabeth. All of them married. Caroline married Dewitt Ransom and after his death Alden J. Pratt; Luther married Frances E. Pratt; Phebe married Abm. Deyo; Alvah married Lydia Chambers; Elmira married Philip D. LeFevre; Julia married Philip LeRoy; Delia Ann married Andrew LeFevre; Emily married Josiah Elting; Elizabeth married Abm. E. Hasbrouck.

Hendricus' son, John W., married Annie Beesmer. He owned what has been of late years George W. Pratt's mill and here he carried on the milling business for a long, long time.

His children were Phebe Ann, Henry, Woolsey, Emeretta and Livingston. Phebe Ann married ——— Goodrich; Emeretta married Barton Weed; Livingston married ——— Saxton.

Thomas, son of Hendricus, married ——— Elting, daughter of John Elting. He was never engaged in farming. For a time he attended to his father's mill at Shadagee. At one time he was engaged in the brick manufacturing business and likewise had a store at Pell's dock in partnership, we believe, with his brother-in-law, Daniel Woolsey. By his first wife Thomas Deyo had one son, Maurice W., from whom we have a great portion of the information contained in this sketch. By his second wife, Deborah Brown, Thomas Deyo had several children, as follows: Samuel, Margaret, Mary Ann, George and Heckaliah.

Elijah, son of Hendricus (3), was born at Highland in 1798 and died in 1831. He lived, we believe, in the town of Plattekill. Elijah married Patty Thomas. Their children were Henry, who lived at Clintondale; Theron, who also lived at Clintondale and afterwards at Highland, and Philip T., who has lived for nearly thirty years at Binghamton and from whom we have this information concerning his family.

Harvey, the last son of Hendricus, married Ellen Tooker and had three children, Charles, Anna and Maria.

Going back now to the homestead at Bontecoe, Benjamin, son of Hendricus (1), kept the homestead. He left four sons, William, Abram, Benjamin and John (called Hons in Dutch).

William lived in what has been of late years the Oscar Tschirkey place. He married Sarah, daughter of Reolif J. Elting of this village, and left a large family of sons and daughters, as follows: William W., Abm. W., Cornelius, Ezekiel, Roelif, Maria, Jane, Sarah, Bridget, Catharine and Rebecca. All of these married.

Benjamin lived near Springtown. He was the father of DeWitt Deyo of Springtown, and Tjerck and David of Middletown. Abram lived on what is now the Evert Schoonmaker place. He married his cousin, a Freer, and had but one child, who left no children. John lived part of the time on the Abm. W. Deyo place; part of the time on the Evert Schoonmaker place and also in the stone house east of the Bontecoe schoolhouse. His wife was Catrina Kritsinger. His sons were Stephen, Benjamin I., John, Levi, Moses and Christian of Rochester.

CHAPTER XXIV

The DuBois Family at New Paltz

Louis DuBois, the leader of the Huguenot settlers at New Paltz, was born at Wicres, near Lille, in the province of Artois (in French Flanders), October 27, 1626. The farm of his father Cretien is still pointed out.

Louis moved to Manheim, on the Rhine, the capital of the Palatinate or Paltz, a little principality, now incorporated in Baden, and there he married Catharine Blanshan, the daughter of Matthew Blanshan, a burgher residing there.

To Louis DuBois and his wife there were born a numerous family of children, as follows: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Sarah, David, Solomon, Louis, Matthew. Other children died before reaching mature years. Of these children Abraham and Isaac were born at Manheim and the rest in Ulster county. Manheim was at that time a refuge for the Protestants from the neighboring parts of France, and Baird in his "Huguenot Emigration," says that the LeFevres, Hasbroucks, Crispells, etc., were associated with Louis DuBois at Manheim. The exact date of the emigration to America and the name of the ship are not known, but the time was certainly between 1658 and 1661. At the latter date he was residing at Hurley, and his third son, Jacob, was presented for baptism at the church at Kingston, as still shown by the church register, that being one of the earliest entries. In 1663, June 10, Hurley and part of Kingston were burned by the Indians, and the wife of Louis DuBois, with three children, were among those carried away captive. Three months afterwards an expedition under Cap-

tain Crieger recovered the captives, surprising the Indians at their fort, near the Hogabergh, in Shawangunk. According to the tradition the discovery of the lowlands along the Wallkill during this expedition led to the settlement at New Paltz in 1678.

Louis DuBois was the first elder of the church here, and the first entry in the church register commencing in 1683, still in existence, is in his hand writing. In 1686 Louis DuBois returned from New Paltz to Kingston, where he bought a house and resided ten years, until his death in 1696. This house stood at the north-west corner of John street and Clinton avenue, near the late residence of F. L. Westbrook.

About two years before Louis DuBois moved from Kingston to New Paltz his brother Jacques came to America. He died soon after, in 1676. His descendants located in Dutchess county.

Not long before his death Louis deeded to his youngest son, Matthew, a certain tract of land in Kingston. The original document is in the possession of Mr. Julius Schoonmaker and is as follows:

To all Christian people To whom this Shall or May Come Lowies dubois of Kingston in ye County of ulster and Catharina his wife Sendeth greeting.

Whereas the said Lowies duboys and Catharine his Wife for Divers good Causes and Considerations them thereunto moving but more & Especially for and Inconsideration of a Certaine Sunime or quantity of One thousand and five hundred Schuypples of Wheat to them in hand payd before the Ensealing and Delivery of these presents by Matthew duboys Jongest Sunn of them the said Lowies duboys & Catharina his Wife have Bargained, Sold, alienated enfeofed, assigned and Sett-

over, and by these presents doe Bargain, Sell, alienate Enfeofe assign and Settover unto the Said Matthew Duboys the Right halfe of ye Certaine tract or parcell of Land Situate, Lying & being uppon hooly peece betwixt the Land of Hyman & Jan Roos and the Land of Lammert huylandss and now in the possession of Jacob duboys. Likewise a house, barne & lot of ground in ye towne of Kingstowne betwixt the housing & ground of Coll. Henricus Beekman & Saloman Duboys. Likewise a small piece of pasture Land to ye east side of the towne of Kingstowne afous'd betwizt ye ground of sd Henricus Beekman and Wessel Ten Broeck; To have and to hold the said tract or Parcel of Land, house and lot of ground and pasture Land unto the Said Matthew Duboys his heirs and assigns and to the Only proper use benefit and behoofs of him the Said Matthew Duboys his heirs and assigns for ever, and the Said Matthew Duboys to Enter in peaceable possession of ye Said Land When hee shall Come to ye age of one & twenty years, and the house, pasture Land, &c., O—after the Decease of them the Said Lowies Duboys and Catharina his Wife have hereunto Sett their hands and Affixed their seals.

In Kingstowne this 22d day of February, 1695-6.

Lowies du boys, (seal)
Catharina duboys. (seal)

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

Jan Burhans,
Marttys Slecht,
W. D. Myer.

In the presence of Me

Jacob Rutsen.

The last will of Louis DuBois, as recorded in the Surrogate's office of the County of New York, is in Dutch, dated March 26, 1694, and was proved July 13, 1697. A previous will is as follows, made at the time of his removal from New Paltz to Kingston:

In the name of God, Amen, the one and thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini, 1686, I, Louis Du bois, of the New Paltz in the County of Ulster, being both sound in body and of good and perfect memory, thanks be to the Almighty, and calling to remembrance the uncertain Estate of this transitory life, and that all flesh must yield unto death whom it shall please God to call; doe make, constitute, ordain and declare this my last will and testament, in manner following: Revoking and annuling, by these presents, all and every testament and testaments, will and wills, hertofore by me made and declared either by word or writing, and this to be my last will and testament. Imprims: I will that all my just debts shall be paid within a convenient time after my decease, and what there shall be found afterwards belonging to my Estate, shall be equally dealt among my children! but my two oldest sons desiring to have each of them a part of the land of the New Paltz, more than the other sons by reason their names are upon the Patent, but they will be content to deale equally with my other children, whether in land, houses, or any other sort of goods whatsoever belonging to my said Estate, as well as the lands of the Paltz that I have bought for me and after my death and their mother's decease, shall be dealt equally amongst them, (to wit,) Three parts lying and being situated in the New Paltz, but if they (to wit) my two eldest sons will each of them have a part of the land lying in the New Paltz, they may have it after myn and their mother's death, with condition they shall pay for the said land with all the interest of the same, unto the

other of my children, and shall not inherit any of the other land, houses, or any other sort of goods belonging to my said Estate, but them that have house lots and have built thereon, shall keep the same upon condition that the other of my children shall have so much land instead thereof, in such convenient places as may be found most expedient for them in any place belonging to my said Estate. Myn wife, their mother, shall have the ordering of the Estate, that is to say, to have the profits and perquisites of the same, so long as she remaineth the widow, but in case she cometh to remarry, that she shall have the one right half of the whole Estate, either lands, houses, or any other goods or chattels, whatsoever belong to my said Estate, and the other half shall be amongst the children aforesaid, equally dealt, except my two eldest sons, which, if they will have the Lotts above mentioned, must pay for the same with the interest of the said land, and shall have no other part in my said Estate, that is my last will and testament and no other, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written. LOUYS DU BOIS.

Signed and sealed in presence of

Arent Tennisson,
Dirck Schepmoes.

Entered upon record 19th May, 1686.

Examined per John Ward,
D'p't Cl'k.

Louis was not only a very extensive land owner but a money lender likewise, and the writer has in his possession several receipts in his handwriting and with his signature for loans repaid to Louis in his later years.

RECEIPTS WITH SIGNATURE OF LOUIS DU BOIS, THE PATENTEE

Some time after her husband's death, and when she was about 63 years of age, Louis' widow married Jean Cottin, a very worthy Huguenot, who kept a store at Kingston and had been previously the schoolmaster at New Paltz.

In the year 1703 we find recorded in the church book at Kingston the following interesting entry in the list of baptisms, under date of September 5th:

"Rachel ——— after profession of her faith she received the sacrament of holy baptism, aged 17 years. Besides the points required of her in the formula of baptism she also promised the congregation to serve her mistress Catharine Cottyn faithfully and diligently until the death of her mistress and after that to serve her master Jan Cottyn and after that she shall be at liberty and free."

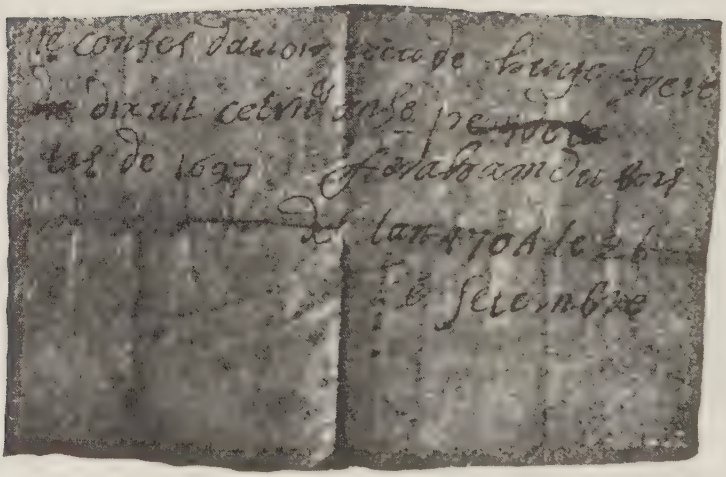
The old Dutch dominie, who recorded all this in the church book, performed a valuable deed for history and for the descendants of Louis DuBois, the Patentee. Usually the church record contained simply the name of the child baptised, the parents, and sponsors; but here we have the evidence that the woman who, in her early married years, saved her life by singing a psalm, while the savages were preparing to burn her at the stake, now in her old age manumitted her negro woman. This is perhaps the very first recorded instance in this country of the freeing of a slave.

Louis DuBois, the Patentee, had been dead seven years; after his death his widow had married that good old French merchant of Kingston, Jean Cottin, who when he died left much property to the church. The families of her seven sons, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, Solomon, Louis, Jr., and Matthew, were living at New Paltz, Rochester, Hurley and Kingston, but it was to none of these that her negro girl should go

as a slave. Mrs. Cottin was an old woman. It was not to be supposed in the course of nature that she or her husband could live many years. In all probability by the time the negro girl reached the age of 25 she became a free woman by the act of her mistress.

We have said that Louis' sons were Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, Solomon, Louis and Matthew.

Of these sons Matthew settled in Kingston, where his descendants still reside. David located in the town of Rochester, where he left a line of descendants. Jacob settled on a farm of his father in old Hurley, where he left a large family, and his second son, Louis, settled in Monmouth county, N. J., and was the father of Rev. Benj. DuBois of Revolutionary fame. Patterson DuBois of Philadelphia is of Jacob's line. The other four sons, Abraham, Isaac, Solomon and Louis, Jr., remained at New Paltz. Although Isaac was only about 18 years of age and his brother Abm. hardly 21, they were both associated with their father as members of the 12 patentees of New Paltz in 1677.



DOCUMENT WITH SIGNATURE OF ABRAHAM DU BOIS, THE PATENTEE

CHAPTER XXV

Abraham DuBois, the Patentee

Abraham DuBois married Margaret Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo, the Patentee. They left a family of children, the eldest of whom, also named Abraham, was baptised in 1685. He settled in the County of Somerset, N. J. There was but one other son, Joel, who died in 1734 and left no family. One daughter of Abm. DuBois, the Patentee, married Roelif Elting, the first of the name at New Paltz; another daughter, Katharine, born in 1693, married Wm. Donalson and located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Another daughter, Leah, married Philip Ferrie and moved with him to Lancaster county, Pa., where her father had obtained a patent for 1,000 acres of land. Another daughter, Rachel, married her cousin, Isaac, son of Solomon DuBois, and likewise moved to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Abm. DuBois was the last survivor of the 12 patentees of New Paltz, a fact that is stated on his tombstone, which is still standing in the old graveyard in this village. He died in 1731.

Among the old records at Albany is an abstract of the will of Abm. DuBois, survivor of the New Paltz Patentees. The will, which was probated in 1731, mentions the wife Margaret, the sons Abraham and Joel, the daughters Sara (wife of Roelif Eltinge) Leah (wife of Philip Ferree) Rachel and Catharine. The will disposes of land on the Raritan in New Jersey, on the south side of the Paltz River (Walkill) at New Paltz, at Canistoga and house and lot at New Paltz; also personal property.

The executors are the son Abraham and the son-in-law Roelif Eltinge. Daniel DuBois is one of the witnesses.

Edmund Eltinge had in his possession two ancient documents relating to Abram DuBois and his children. One of them is an inventory containing a "true and perfect description of all ye goods, rights and credits of Joel Dubois, late of the county of Ulster in ye province of New York, deceased, taken by Abraham DuBois of ye county of Summerset, in the province of New Jersey, husbandman, the only brother and administrator of the said Joel DuBois, deceased, this twenty-first day of June in the eight year of his magisty's reign, anno dom, 1734."

The other paper in Mr. Edmund Eltinge's possession was a release from the heirs of Abraham DuBois, the Patentee, to Roelif Elting and wife, dated A. D. 1732 and signed by

Wm. Donaldson,
Katharina Donaldson,
Rachel Douboys,
Abraham Duboys,
Lea ferrie,
Joel Duboies,
Philip ferrie.

Captain R. C. DuBois, of Washington, D. C., in 1890 visited New Paltz to gather material for a history of the family of Louis DuBois, and in particular the descendants of his son Abram, the last survivor of the New Paltz Patentees, on his return stopping in Somerset county, N. J., where Abram, son of the New Paltz Patentee of the same name, removed and located.

Capt. DuBois says:

I found the old stone house of Abm. DuBois, son of the New Paltz Patentee, still standing and occupied, looking as if

it might withstand the heavy hand of centuries yet to come. It stands within the shadow of the mountain from the heights of which Washington watched the movements of Lord Howe and the British in the attempts of the latter to reach Philadelphia. I found also that two of the grandsons of Abram the Second were in the service and on the right side.

Another grandson made the first dies for the mint at Philadelphia. Thus one of the descendants of Louis and Abram DuBois helped to lay the foundation for the U. S. Mint, which was not established until about nine years later.

TOMBSTONE OF ABRAHAM DU BOIS, THE PATENTEE

CHAPTER XXVI

The Family of Isaac DuBois, One of the New Paltz Patentees

Isaac DuBois, the second son of Louis, was the youngest of the New Paltz patentees. He was born at Manheim about 1659. He was about two years old when his parents came to Kingston, and about eighteen years old when they came to New Paltz. In 1683 he married, at Kingston, Mary, daughter of Jean Hasbrouck, the Patentee. Seven years afterwards he died "at his home in Paltz," as is briefly stated in the church book, leaving two sons, Daniel, born April 28, 1684, and Philip, born in 1690; another son, Benjamin, having died young. Daniel's baptism is the first one recorded on the old French church book at New Paltz. Of the son Philip we have no further account except that he married Esther, daughter of Peter Gumaer of Minnisinck, settled at Rochester and left no son. One daughter, Esther, married Louis Bevier of Marbletown. Daniel married, June 8, 1713, Mary, daughter of Simon LeFevre, the Patentee.

The following release from Mary, widow of the Patentee, to her son Daniel is found among the old papers in the family:

Know all men by these presents that I Mary Dubois of the new Paltz in County of Ulster widdow and Relict of Isaac Dubois late of the same place deceased for divers good Causes me thereunto moving but more and Especially for a Competent sume of good and Lawful money to me in hand paid by my son Daniel Dubois of the new paltz aforesaid have given granted Released devised and forever quit claimed and do

hereby Release and forever quit claim unto the sd Daniel Dubois his heirs and assigns forever all my right title claim interest and demand whatsoever which I now have or might could or ought to have of out in or to all and singular the real estate of lands and buildings situate and being within the bounds and limits of the township of new paltz which did belong unto my said deceased husband in his lifetime to have to hold the same unto the said Daniel Dubois his heirs and assigns forever to the sole and only proper use benefit and behoof of him the said Daniel Dubois his heirs and assigns forever In witness whereof the said Mary Dubois hath hereunto putt her hand and seale in the new paltz this fourteenth day of February, annoy Dom. 1718-9.

Mary Dubois,
her M mark.

Sealed and delivered In the presence of us,
Solomon dubois,
Louis bevier le jun,
W. Nottingham.

Daniel, Son of Isaac

In 1705 Daniel built the old stone house or fort which is still standing, with its iron figures, showing the date of erection, and the port holes in the eastern walls for safety against Indian attacks, and the window high up on the western wall. We find Daniel's name in the list of freeholders in 1728; also in the release from the proprietors of the Paltz Patent to Solomon DuBois, in 1729. Daniel died in 1755. His tombstone in the old graveyard in this village bears simply the date and the initials D. D. B.

THE OLD DU BOIS HOUSE OR FORT IN THIS VILLAGE

Among the old family papers is found a will of Daniel, in French, dated in 1729. The writing is very plain and legible. Another will, in English, is dated 1747 and is as follows:

In the Name of God amen the twelve day of September in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred & forty seven I Daniel Dubois of the new palyes in the County of Ulster and province of New York being sick of body but sound memory and understanding Praised be God for it Calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die and being Desirous to Settle things in order Do Revoke all former wills and Testaments by me in any ways and manner before this time made named willed Devised and bequeathed Ratified and Confirm this and no other to be my last will and Testament That is to say Principaly and first of all I Give and bequeath my Immortal Soul into the hands of almighty God my Creator that Gave it hoping by the meritorious Death and passion of Jesus Christ my sole Saviour and only Redeemer to Receive pardon and full Remission for all my Sins and my body to the Earth from whence it Came to be buried in Christian Like & Decent manner at the Discretion of my Executors herein named & nominated nothing Doubting but I shall Receive the same again at the General Day of Resurrection by the almighty power of God, and as touching such worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with in this world I give Devise and Dispose of the same in the following manner and form Imprimis I do order and appoint that my Just and Honest Debts be by my Executors within Convenient time paid and satisfied Item it is my will and order that my two sons Benjamin and Isaac Dubois Shall have as good an outfit as my Son Simon has had Item I give and Bequeath unto Maritie my dearly beloved wife all my whole Estate real and personal during her natural Lifetime and after

her decease to be divided among my children as Shall be hereafter ordered and mentioned in this my last will and Testament Item I give and bequeath unto my eldest Son Benjamin Dubois his heirs and assigns for Ever first out of my stock of horses one horse the choice of all my horses in Consideration as being my eldest son on which account he shall not have or pretend to have any thing more by any ways or pretences whatsoever Item I give and bequeath unto my Three Sons all the rest of my stock of horses to be Equally divided amongst them share and share alike Item I give and bequeath unto my four children all my Remainder and Remainders of all my Estate Real and personal to be equally divided amongst them share and share alike Each and equal fourth part of all my Estate that is to say to my Son Benjamin Dubois his heirs and assigns for Ever one fourth part of my Estate to my son Simon Dubois his heirs and assigns for Ever one fourth part of my Estate to my son Isack Dubois his heirs and assigns for Ever one fourth part of my estate to my daughter Elizabeth wife of Abraham doyoe to her heirs and assigns for Ever one fourth part of my estate Item it is my will and order that if any of my children shall come to die without having any Lawful children then that share or fourth part shall be divided into Three equal Shares amongst the rest of my children to them their heirs and assigns for Ever and in case any of the Brothers or Sisters being dead and Leaving children behind them their children shall have their fathers or mothers share shall be divided amongst the Children share and share alike Item I do order constitute and appoint my wife Marietie and my four children as follows—Benjamin Dubois Simon Debois Isack Dubois and my daughter Elizabeth doyoe above named to be my Executors of this my last will and Testament and that every part and parcel hereof may be performed and fulfilled

TOMBSTONE OF DANIEL DU BOIS IN OLD GRAVE YARD IN THIS VILLAGE

In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by the Said Daniel DuBois to be his last will and testament In the presence of

Samuel Bevier
daniel hasbrouck Daniel Dubois [s]
Charles Brodhead
Josia Eltinge.

Simon DuBois

Daniel left three sons, Simon, Isaac and Benjamin, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Abraham Deyo (2) and lived with him in this village. We know nothing further concerning Isaac. Simon married Catharine LeFevre and kept the homestead of his father. Benjamin married Maria Bevier and lived either at Springtown or in the stone house still standing on the farm adjoining the Peter D. LeFevre place on the south. In the list of slaveholders, in 1755, Simon DuBois is mentioned as the owner of three male and three female slaves and Benjamin the owner of three slaves. In the tax list of 1765 we find Simon assessed for £42 and Benjamin for £29. We find Simon's name as one of the Duzine in 1772. The old homestead in this village has remained in the possession of Simon's family until the present day. We have in our possession an ancient paper, being the official record of the town election at New Paltz, in 1749, which was held at the house of Simon DuBois, and contains his signature. It is endorsed "Paltz election 1749, filed May 2d." It is in English and a transcript is as follows:

At the annual election of the freeholders and Inhabitants of the township of the New Paltz on the first Tuesday of April

Annoq: Dom: 1749 the following persons were duely chosen and elected by a plurality of Voices of said towns freeholders to serve the said town in the soovrall offices which they were chosen is as followeth V't:

Constable—Jacobus Bovier.
Supervisor—Abraham Hardonborgh.
Assessors { Evort terwellego. / Josias Eltinge
Collector—Noah Eltinge.
Surveyors of Highway—Petrus Low.
Overseers of the Poor { Abraham Rosa. / Abraham Lesfover.
Fence Viewers { Josias Eltinge. / Isaac Freer. / Hendrikus Dubois.

The Election was Koop By me the under Written Simon Dubois as Constable Pme. Simon Dubois.

There are a number of other papers of Simon Dubois that have come down in the family until the present day and have been stored in the old trunk for perhaps 150 years. Simon Dubois' sons were Joseph, Daniel (called Velche), who kept the homestead in this village; Isaac and Andries, the two latter being twins. Simon also had one daughter, Cornelia, who married Josaphat Hasbrouck, and another daughter, Mary, who married Jacobus Rose.

Daniel married Catharine Bessimer. They had no children. The old homestead in his day is described as an old-fashioned one-story house with a basement, the entrance to which was directly off the street. An old gentleman informs us that when he was a boy there was no fire in the church on Sundays

and it was customary for people to have foot-stoves to keep warm while attending Divine service. At the DuBois house a good fire of hickory wood was kept burning on Sunday morning that people might have good coals to put in the foot-stoves.

Isaac, son of Simon and brother of Daniel, married Rebecca Deyo. They lived for a time at what has been of late years the Wm. E. DuBois place, where they had a grist mill. They then moved to Chenango county, but not liking the country there moved back to Ulster county. It is related that Mrs. DuBois in going to Chenango, aided by pushing on the wagon at different places, and in returning was so desirous of getting back to Ulster county that she lent her aid in the same manner. After coming back from Chenango Isaac built what is now the Nathan Townsend house at Centerville, where he lived a long time and ended his days. This house was built of stone, but has been since sided over.

In the Revolutionary War Isaac served as a private in Capt. Abraham Deyo's company in the Third Ulster County Regiment. Isaac DuBois left four sons: Joseph, who lived on South street in the town of Lloyd and afterwards moved to Michigan; Simon, who kept his father's homestead, now the Nathan Townsend place at Centerville; Daniel who took the place of his uncle Daniel in this village; and Henry I., who lived at Ohioville. Simon, at Centerville, was twice married. By his first wife he had one son, Abraham, who sold the house to Nathan Townsend and bought a farm in the Grahow neighborhood. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Poyer, Simon had two daughters.

Daniel DuBois always lived in the homestead of his fathers in this village which had come to him from his uncle Daniel. He married Magdalene Hasbrouck. Daniel's children were John W., Daniel, Melissa, who married Benjamin Relyea, and

Mary, whose heirs now own and occupy the old homestead. Daniel rebuilt the old stone house, but the walls of the lower portion of the house have been left unchanged and the port holes in the eastern and northern walls remain to the present day.

Andries DuBois

Isaac's twin brother, Andries, located at Highland where he had a mill, now the Philip Schantz mill. His wife was Mary Deyo, sister of his brother Isaac's wife. Andries was a stone mason and with his own hands built the stone house in which he lived and which is still standing. Andries left but one son, Joseph, who died in the army in the war of 1812, leaving one daughter, who married Daniel Tooker of Marlborough. Andries had four daughters: Phebe, married Job G. Elmore; Ellen, married Reuben Deyo; Elizabeth, married Samuel Duncan; Rachel, married Arthur Doren and kept the mill, and Catharine, married Dr. Deyo and after his death Isaac Craft.

Hon. Andrew E. Elmore, of Fort Howard, Wis., was born in the old stone house of his grandfather, Andries DuBois, and was named for him. From Mr. Elmore we have our information concerning this branch of the family. At the age of eighty-one Mr. Elmore visited the National capital, and on his return stopped at Highland to visit his old home. He likewise drove to New Paltz to see friends and to take another look at the old DuBois house, the house of his mother's ancestor's and in the attic of which, before it was rebuilt, he had slept when a child.

Joseph DuBois

Joseph, the youngest son of Simon and brother of Daniel, Isaac and Andries, married Mary Hardenburgh and lived

about two miles north of this village on what has been known of late years as the Moses P. LeFevre place. Joseph had one son, Hardenburgh, and one daughter who married Daniel Bevier of Ireland Corners. Hardenburgh kept store for a time, about 1830, in what is now the Huguenot bank building.

Benjamin DuBois

We will now go back to Benjamin, grandson of Isaac the Patentee and son of Daniel. Benjamin left his brother Simon in possession of the homestead in this village and located on the other side of the Wallkill in the Springtown neighborhood. His wife was Maria Bevier. Benjamin's children were Daniel, who married Catharine LeFevre; Anna, who married Peter Freer; Abraham, who married ——— Bevier, and Samuel, who married Jane LeFevre. All located in the town of New Paltz as it then existed, and in the Springtown neighborhood their descendants lived,—some of them till the present time. Benjamin's oldest son, Daniel, married Catharine LeFevre and lived in the old stone house adjoining the Peter D. LeFevre place on the south, and here his only son, Abraham, lived after him. A little story that dates back about 100 years illustrates the customs of those times. Daniel's cousin Isaac, son of Simon, had come to visit him. Each had a horse of which he was proud and each claimed that his own horse was the better of the two. So to settle the question the two cousins, both of whom were then old men, decided to have a test on the ice on the Wallkill at once. The horses were hitched up forthwith, but the question as to which had the better horse was never settled as one horse fell into an air hole and was drowned.

Abraham, who was Daniel's only son, married Anna LeFevre of Bloomingdale. He died in middle age. His sons were Daniel A., Simon L., Benjamin and Samuel. Abraham

had a daughter who married Maurice Hasbrouck, another married Alexander Elting and another married Mathusalem Wurts. The two last named moved to the vicinity of Auburn in western New York. The fourth daughter, Margaret, remained unmarried and was the last survivor of the family.

Samuel DuBois, son of Benjamin, married Jane LeFevre, as we have said. He lived in a stone house at Springtown, on a hill west of Tjerick Deyo's late residence and owned several hundred acres of land. There is an old graveyard near by. The sons of Samuel were John S., Abraham and Peter. John S. is the father of Samuel J.

HOUSE OF BENJAMIN DUBOIS, GRANDSON OF ISAAC, THE PATENTEE, ABOUT ONE MILE NORTH OF SPRINGTOWN, AFTERWARDS OCCUPIED BY HIS SON DANIEL AND GRANDSON ABRAHAM.

CHAPTER XXVII

Solomon DuBois, Son of Louis the Patentee

Solomon DuBois was born in 1670, while his parents resided in Hurley. He married, about 1692, Tryntje Gerritson, who was the daughter of Gerrit Cornelissen. Solomon built his house near where Capt. W. H. D. Blake now resides. He died in 1759 at the great age of 89 years. We do not know where he is buried. Solomon was a man of much influence, was an officer in the New Paltz church, occupied civil trusts, and accumulated much landed property not only at New Paltz, but in Greene county and at Perkiomen, Chester county, now Lancaster county, Pa. Louis DuBois, the Patentee, received June 2, 1688, from Gov. Dongan, a patent for a large tract of land, on which his sons Solomon and Louis Jr. located, lying on both sides of the Wallkill. Solomon's house, built on this tract, was quite probably the first house built outside of the village. From a tax list laid by the provincial government, which included a tax on chimneys, it appeared that Solomon's house had two chimneys.

Outside of our village there is no place in Southern Ulster of more interest to the antiquarian than this farm occupied by Capt. W. H. D. Blake. This neighborhood was called by our grandfathers by the Indian name of Poughwoughtenonk. Here, on the patent granted to Louis DuBois, his sons, Solomon and Louis, Jr., lived. Here stood the Conferentie church just before the Revolution. Across the Wallkill, at the mouth of the Plattekill, was the last Indian village in this vicinity. The homestead of Louis DuBois, Jr., who resided a short distance south, was broken up and passed out of the family long, long

ago. The site of the house even can not be determined. But the homestead of his brother Solomon descended from generation to generation of DuBoises till about 1880.

Josiah DuBois is still well remembered. He lived to be 87 years of age and in his olden days loved to tell of the days of our forefathers. The writer has still a very distinct recollection of a visit to Uncle Josiah's home in his early childhood and of the stories he told of the old times and old people. Even to the present day a considerable portion of the stories of the olden times are related on the authority of Josiah DuBois.

The homestead at Poughwoughtenonk has passed out of the possession of the DuBois family, but it has a worthy owner in Capt. W. H. D. Blake, who seems to possess all the love of the ancient traditions of Josiah DuBois, who in 1822 built the brick house in which Capt. Blake now resides.

Near the bank of the Wallkill a short distance up the stream is the cellar of the house of Solomon DuBois. The knocker on the door always bore the initials S. D. B. From Solomon this house passed to his son, Cornelius, Sr., who left a rather singular will, providing that his only son, Cornelius, Jr., should have all his real estate during his life time, but after his death his six sisters or their heirs should have their share. The landed estate amounted to about 3,000 acres, lying on both sides of the Wallkill. One of the daughters of the first Cornelius, named Sarah, had married Jacob Hasbrouck of Marbletown. Under the arrangement for the division of the Poughwoughtenonk estate her son, Dr. Cornelius Hasbrouck, the father of Mrs. Peter Barnhart, deceased, of New Paltz, became the owner of this old house, which was torn down in his time.

Solomon left a family of four sons and four daughters. The sons were Isaac, who settled at Perkiomen, Pa., Benjamin,

who settled at Catskill, and Cornelius and Hendricus, who settled on their father's estate in Ulster county. Solomon's daughters married as follows: Jacomyntje married her cousin Barent, son of Jacob; Sarah married Simon Van Wagenen, Kingston; Helena married Josiah Elting of New Paltz, and Catharine married Peter Low of New Paltz.

The name of Solomon DuBois appears with the title of lieutenant in the documentary history of New York, Vol. III, page 972, and he is credited with active military service. He was one of the trustees of the corporation of Kingston in 1695-6 and he probably lived there for several years before locating at Poughwoughtenonk.

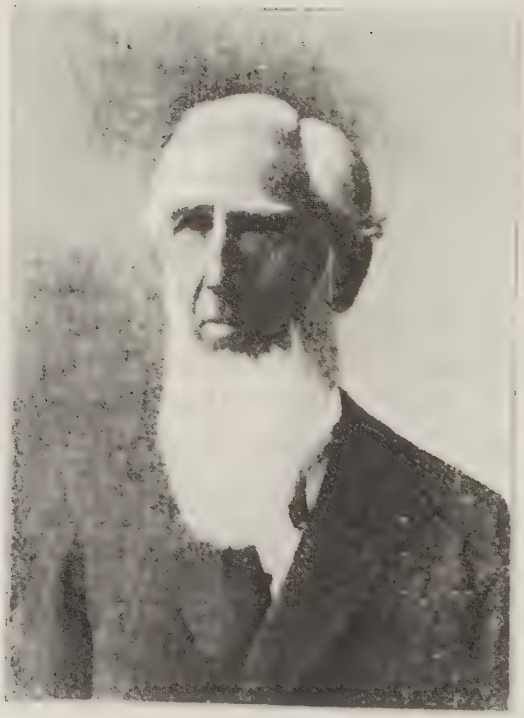
Solomon's son Isaac, who settled at Perkiomen, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, married his cousin Rachel, daughter of Abraham, the Patentee. They left no sons, but had a family of four daughters, Catharine, Margaret, Rebecca and Elizabeth. One of the descendants of Isaac DuBois is Mr. Samuel E. Gross of Chicago, who has shown himself one of the warmest friends of the New Paltz Huguenot Memorial Society.

Solomon's son Benjamin married, in 1721, Catharine Suylant and settled at Catskill in what was then a portion of Albany county about 1727.

They had a large family of children, several of whom were born before their location at Catskill. The sons were Petrus, Benjamin, Solomon, Huybartus, Cornelius and Isaac.

The DuBois family flourished at Catskill. But we shall not in this portion of the book trace the fortunes of the New Paltz families outside of Ulster county.

A carefully-written history of the descendants of Benjamin DuBois of Catskill has been published by one of their number, Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois, who is spending an honored old age at Newburgh.



REV. DR. ANSON DU BOIS

The matter of making good the title of Louis DuBois, Jr., and Solomon DuBois to the tract, on which they resided, as far as any possible claims by the proprietors of the Paltz patent were concerned, was perfected in 1729, as shown by an ancient quit claim in possession of the late Edmund Eltinge in which it is stated that for the sum of sixpence the owners of the Paltz patent release unto Solomon and Louis DuBois all claims upon the tract granted unto Louis DuBois, of Kingston, deceased, by Thomas Dongan, late Governor, lying on both sides of the Paltz river and extending from the lands of said Paltz to the lands of James Graham and John Delavoll. (That is the Guilford Patent.) This document is signed

Jacob Hasbrouk,
Daniel Hasbroucq,
Daniel DuBois,
Samuel Bevier,
Andre lefevre,
jean lefevre,

Solomon Hasbroucq,
Isaac lefevre,
Jan een,
Abraham Doiau,
Louis bevier,
his
Hugo X ffrear.
mark

(These names are interesting as showing the quaint orthography of those days, showing also who were the Dusine in 1729.)

The Descendants of Solomon DuBois

at Poughwoughtenonk

Solomon DuBois, as we have stated, left two sons, Cornelius and Hendricus, who settled on the ancestral acres. The former married Margaret Houghtaling. He inherited 3,000 acres from his father's estate which was called Poughwoughtenonk,

and here he resided. He left a family of three sons, Wilhelmus, Josiah and Cornelius, and six daughters. The last named son was the only one who married and outlived his father.

In Solomon's will, which was made in 1756 and admitted to probate in 1759, he gives to his four granddaughters, children of his son Isaac, all the land at Perkiomen, Pa., to his son Benjamin his land at Catskill, but requiring him to pay £100 divided equally between his daughter Helena, wife of Josiah Elting, and the children of his daughter Catharine, wife of Peter Low. The will gives the son Cornelius the lands occupied by him on the patent granted to his father and likewise a moiety of the New Paltz patent, but requires him to pay £100 to his sisters or their heirs. The will gives to the son Hendricus the lands in his possession within the patent granted to the testator's father, Louis DuBois, the Patentee, also a moiety of the New Paltz patent, but requires him to pay £100 to his sisters. The testator provides, moreover, that if any of his children or grandchildren shall commence a law suit against other of his children on account of dissatisfaction with the will they shall forfeit their share of the estate. The sons, Benjamin and Hendricus, and John Elting of Kingston are appointed executors of the will.

The six daughters married as follows: Janitje married Major Jacob Hasbrouck of New Paltz, Catharine married Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck of Newburgh, Rachel married Col. Lewis DuBois of Marlborough, Leah married Cornelius Wynkoop of Hurley, Sarah married Jacob Hasbrouck of Marbletown and Jacomintje married Andries Bevier of Wawarsing. Cornelius, Jr., occupied his father's homestead. In the Revolutionary war he served as quartermaster in the 4th Regiment of Militia, of which his brother-in-law Jonathan Hasbrouck of Newburgh, was colonel. He married Gertrude Bruyn. He

left one son, Josiah, who married, and a family of daughters, who married as follows: Jane married Jacob Hardenburgh of New Paltz, Margaret married Abm. J. Hardenburgh of Shawangunk, Sarah married John N. LeFevre of Kettleboro, Hannah married Andries J. LeFevre of Kettleboro, Mary married Wm. McDonald of Wawarsing.

Josiah DuBois in his younger days carried on the mercantile business in what is now the Memorial House in this village in partnership with Col. Josiah Hasbrouck, whose daughter, Elizabeth, he married as his first wife. About 1822 he left New Paltz and moved to the ancestral acres where he erected the fine brick house, still standing, and here he lived until his death in 1868, at the great age of 87 years. After the death of his first wife he married Catharine Winfield, of Peconosink in the town of Shawangunk. The children by the first wife were Sarah, who married Rev. Mr. Easton, and Pamela, who married Abner Hasbrouck. The children by the second wife were Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Isaac Reeve; Gilbert, Edward, Josiah, Antoinette and Jane, wife of Dr. William Pierson.

Hendricus DuBois

Going back now to Hendricus, the other son of Solomon, we find that he married Janetje Houghtaling. He lived on what is now known as the Capt. Jacob M. DuBois place. Hendricus had a family of four sons, Solomon, Philip, Mathusalem and Henry (sometimes called Hendricus), and four daughters, Catharine, Leah, Rachel and Dina, all of whom married as follows: Catharine married Matthew DuBois, Leah married Christopher Kiersted, Rachel married John A. Hardenburgh and Dinah married Abram Elting.

In the building of the Conferentia church, which was situated near the residence of his brother, Cornelius, Hendricus DuBois and Noah Elting were the most liberal contributors

and in the organization of this church Hendricus took a very active part, a meeting being held at his house August 29, 1767, for the purpose of organizing this church. Both Hendricus and Cornelius were men of large means.

The family of Hendricus DuBois were noted for their great size, and the saying is still remembered of an old negro man named Frank, who lived to be about 100 years of age, that more large people had come out of his house than out of any other house in the country.

Three of Hendricus' sons, Solomon, Mathusalem and Henry, served in the Revolutionary war. The first named had his knee injured in some way in the army and remained lame. His knee would click as he walked, for which reason he was sometimes called "Clinker." Their brother Philip kept a public house at Libertyville, and his widow, whose maiden name was Anna Hue, continued it after his death in Revolutionary times. Methusalem was a captain in the army and was stationed at Newburgh. In "New York in the Revolution" his name appears as ensign in the 4th Ulster County Militia. He was twice married, his first wife being Gertrude Bruyn and his second Catharine Bevier. We have more stories concerning Mathusalem than of almost any man of that period, although we have no account of the battles in which he was engaged. After the war he was usually called "Old Captain." He lived in a house part wood and part stone, torn down about 1830, on the place lately owned by his grandson, Zachariah. The sword which he carried in the army came down to his grandson, Peter W., of Libertyville, who allowed it to be taken to Indiana by one of the family. In those days there was much game in the country, and it is related that Captain Mathusalem was coming afoot to church (of course we mean the Conferentia church near Mr. Blake's present residence), when he saw a deer lying asleep by the side of a log, and that he seized the

deer, and though a little dog that was with him kept snapping at his legs, while busy, he took out his pocket knife, with which he dispatched him. He did not go to church that day, but carried the deer home. While Captain DuBois was stationed at Newburgh the Indians burned Wawarsing, and it was thought that they would cross the mountains. It is related that an old colored woman in the place kept a pot of water boiling for two or three days, in order to give the redskins a warm reception, but they did not come.

Captain Mathusalem had two sons, Wilhelmus (father of Peter W.) and Philip (father of Zach.), by his second wife. by his first wife he also had two sons, Abram, who went west, and Cornelius, who lived where his grandson, the late Henry M., resided.

A short distance from the residence of the "Old Captain" was that of his brother, Henry (or Hendricus), who was a soldier in the patriot army in the regiment commanded by Col. John Cantine of Stone Ridge. His wife was Rebecca Van Wagenen. Their children were Garret, Mathusalem, Mary, Jane and Rebecca. Garret lived where Garret L. DuBois lately lived, on the east bank of the Wallkill. Mathusalem's sons were John B., Garret, Alex, Henry and Capt. Jacob M., who occupied the old family home now in ruins. Jane married Z. Freer, the father of Henry D. B. Rebecca married her cousin, Cornelius, father of Mathusalem and grandfather of Henry M., who occupied the old homestead, where his father and his grandfather lived before him. Garret married Maria, daughter of Roelif J. Elting. Their sons were Jacob G., Roelif, Henry G., and Solomon. The last two moved to Ohio. Jacob G. lived where his sons Philip D. and Solomon afterwards resided. Jacob G.'s wife was Cornelia Deyo. The oldest son, Henry J., went to Nebraska, but afterwards returned to New Paltz.

CHAPTER XXVIII

The Family of Louis DuBois, Jr., Son of Louis the Patentee

Louis DuBois, Jr., was born in 1677, and in 1701 married Rachel Hasbrouck. He settled on a portion of the same tract as his brother Solomon, which had been granted by patent to their father, the original Louis. Where Louis, Jr., built his house we do not know, but it was somewhere on the County House plain a little south of his brother's. The locality where Louis, Jr., located was called until quite recently by the Indian name of Nescatack, changed in modern times to Libertyville. In an ancient document the name of Louis, Jr., appears with the title of Captain, but we have no information as to any military service performed by him. Louis DuBois, Jr., left three sons, Jonathan, Nathaniel and Louis. He also had three daughters, Maria, Mary and Catharine. The first named married Johannes Hardenburgh of Rosendale.

Solomon and Louis DuBois, Jr., sold to Roelif Eltinge, in 1726, the land where Edmund Eltinge resided and the original deed was still in Mr. Eltinge's possession. It read as follows:

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall or may come. Lewis DuBois and Solomon DuBois, both of the New Paltz, for divers, good causes and considerations, them thereunto moving, have remised, released, and forever quit-claimed and by these presents for themselves and their heirs do fully, freely, clearly, and absolutely remise, release

and forever quit-claim unto Roelif Elting, of the same place, yeoman, in his full and peaceable possession and to his heirs and assigns, forever, all such right, estate, title, interest and demand, forever, as they the said Lewis DuBois and Solomon DuBois, had or ought to have, of out, or in, to all that certain tract or parcel of land which, lying and being at the New Paltz aforesaid, on the west side of the Paltz Kil on the grant, piece now in possession of the said Roelif Eltinge and likewise all the land on the east side of the said Kill, now in possession, of the said Roelif Eltinge, together with the house, barn, orchards, pastures and all and every thing appurtenances, thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to have and to hold the above remised and released premises, with all and every the appurtenances, thereunto belonging unto the said Roelif Eltinge, his heirs and assigns, forever, so that neither, they the said Lewis DuBois and Solomon DuBois nor their heirs, nor any other person from, by or under them, shall claim, challenge or demand any right, title or interest into or to the premises or any part thereof.

Feb. 4, 1726-7.

Witnesses:—

Juryan Tappen,
Geo. vanWagonen.

Acknowledgement signed by Abraham Gaasbeck Chambers, Judge of the supreme court of common pleas.

Gil Livingston, Clerk.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding as to the

exact boundary between the Paltz patent and the DuBois patent occupied by Louis and Solomon, and Mr. Samuel B. Stillwell had among his papers, a document in the hand writing of the late Josiah DuBois, and copied in 1850 by him from the original, bearing date in 1729 and establishing the line as follows:

Pursuant to his excellencies warrant dated the 13th day of November last to me directed, I have by the mutual consent and agreement of Solomon DuBois and Lewis DuBois, owners of a tract of land adjoining to the south bounds of the lands of the New Paltz and of Abm. DuBois, Jacob Hasbrouck, Daniel Hasbrouck and likewise other proprietors and owners of the said New Paltz, surveyed the south bounds of the lands of the said New Paltz as follows, viz: Beginning at a certain high point in the hills lying on the west side of the New Paltz River and from thence runs south thirty-five degrees east to a stone set in the ground on the east side of the highway, and at the west end of a small gully, which falls in the Paltz River and lyes between the fence of the lands of the said New Paltz and the lands of the said Solomon DuBois and Lewis DuBois which stone was allowed by both parties to have been placed there as a mark of the boundaries between the land of the said Solomon and Lewis DuBois and the lands of New Paltz and from the said stone down the said gully two chains and 46 links to the Paltz river, then crossing the said river runs from the opposite side thereof south 56 degrees and 40 minutes east to the south side of Geffrow's hook and the north east corner of John Barbour's land on Hudson River. Given under my hand, this 7th day of April in the second year of his majesty's reign, Anno Dom. 1729.

Copy — — Caldwallader Colden, Jr.

P. S. The stone referred to is marked on the north side P. L. (meaning I think Paltz limits) on the south side D. D. B. There are more such stones on the same line, on the east side of the Wallkill, if not lost.

Louis, Son of Louis, Jr.

The pamphlet published in 1860 by Robert Patterson DuBois, of New London, Penn., and Wm. E. DuBois, of Philadelphia, containing the history of a number of the descendants of Louis DuBois, the Patentee, has only this to say about Louis, Jr., and his descendants:

"Louis, who was born about 1677. Having received information from some of his descendants, we can speak more fully in regard to this line. It appears that Louis was married to Rachel Hasbrouck in 1701. How many children they had is not known, only that there was one son named Louis, who was born about 1717, married Charity Andrevelt and settled in Staten Island. This last Louis had six children, viz., Louis, Matthias, Augustus, John, Charles and Elizabeth. Matthias, the second of these, who was born in 1747 and died in 1820, had by his first wife, Catharine Carshun, Mary, Louis, Daniel, Matthias and John; and by his second wife three daughters, Ann, Lockley and Susan. He removed with all his family, about the year 1792, from Staten Island to Nanticoke, Broome county, N. Y., where several branches of his family now reside. In 1847 John, the only surviving child of Matthias' first wife, was living in Tioga, N. Y., and about 70 years of age. He was the father of twelve children, most of whom lived in Tioga county, N. Y., and two, viz., John and Matthias, were living in Williamsport, Pa. It was through this last named and his father that these facts were procured."

Jonathan, Son of Louis, Jr.

Jonathan, son of Louis, Jr., married Elizabeth LeFevre, daughter of Andries LeFevre. They probably occupied the house of his father, but we have no testimony on that score except that they lived in that same neighborhood. They had a family of three sons, Louis J., Andries and Nathaniel, and three daughters, Rachel, Cornelia and Maria. Cornelia married Cornelius Vernooy and Maria married Abm. Bevier and both settled in the New Hurley neighborhood.

The will of Jonathan, which was made in 1746 and admitted to probate in 1749, gives to his eldest son, Louis J., his large Dutch Bible as a birthright; it gives to his wife Elizabeth all his estate during her widowhood, but in case she should marry again she is required to give to the children all the estate except one negro girl and such cows and household goods as she had when she married; after his wife's marriage or death he gives to his eldest son, Louis, J., all his land on the south east side of the Paltz river, but he is required to pay to his brothers, Andries and Nathaniel, and to his sisters, Rachel, Cornelia and Maria, £250 current money of New York, to be equally divided between them; to the youngest son, Jonas, the will gives all the land on the north west side of the Paltz river, but he is required to pay to his brothers, Andries and Nathaniel, and his sisters, Rachel, Cornelia and Maria, the sum of £450. In case the wife shall die or marry before the sons, Louis and Jonas, come of age the farms shall be rented by the executors and the proceeds applied to the bringing up and educating the children; to the four sons are bequeathed all horses, wagons and farming utensils, and to the three daughters all household goods and furniture. All the residue of his estate is divided equally between the sons and daughters. The testator's brother, Nathaniel DuBois, and his brother-in-law, Johannes Harden-

burgh, and Wessel Brodhead are appointed executors. The will is witnessed by Cornelius DuBois, Evert Terwilliger, Jr., and J. Bruyn.

We have no farther account of Jonathan's son Jonas. He probably died young.

Jonathan's son Andries married Sarah LeFevre, of New Paltz village, and settled at Wallkill, in those days sometimes called New Hurley, where his brick house is still standing and was the first house of brick in this part of the country.

Andries' sons were Simon L., Sen., Jonathan and Andries. He had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Johannes LeFevre, of Kettleborough, and another daughter, Elsie, who married Philip LeFevre, of Kettleborough. Andries, son of the Andries who built the brick house, moved to New Paltz village and occupied the old LeFevre homestead here, which stood in the north part of the present church yard. This property came to him from his uncle, Andries LeFevre, who left no children. When the present brick church was erected, in 1839, this LeFevre house was torn down. Andries moved to Put Corners into the stone house now owned by Mr. Jacob Champlin. His sons were Louis, who occupied his father's residence; Nathaniel, who located at Shivertown, and Jonathan, who lived just north of this village. The descendants of Simon L., Sen., still reside at Wallkill. He had but one son, Simon L., Jr., who left three sons, Daniel D., Jonathan and Andries.

Nathaniel DuBois, son of Jonathan and grandson of Louis, Jr., did not marry. He built the first mill at Libertyville. Jonathan's son, Louis J., lived in Revolutionary times where Henry L. DuBois lately resided. His wife was Catharine Brodhead. The house in which they lived is still standing and is probably the oldest frame house in this part of the country.

HOUSE OF CAPT. LOUIS J. DU BOIS

It has been re-sided, but the great beams are as of old. It has always been in the possession of the DuBois family. Louis J. was commissioned as captain of the 1st New Paltz company of the 3rd Ulster County Regiment, October 25, 1775. He has a great number of descendants in this vicinity. Louis J.'s children were as follows: Wessel, Jonas, Charles, Louis, Jonathan, Elizabeth and Anna.

Wessel, the eldest son, lived on the present C. L. Van Orden place. His son Jonathan lived on the other side of the mountain. Wessel also had a son Nathaniel, born in 1772 and a son Lewis W., born in 1783, father of Albert of High Falls; also a daughter, Catharine, who married Abraham Traphagen.

Jonas lived where Louis L. DuBois now resides. He had ten children, of whom ex-supervisor George of this town, was the last survivor. The other children were L. Nathaniel of Walden, Louis I., LeFevre, James, Wessel, Deyo, David, Eliza, wife of Anthony Crispell, and Maria, wife of Jacob Ostrander.

Charles carried on the milling business at Libertyville and was a prominent and highly respected man. His children were Stephen G., Catharine, wife of Thomas Freer, Rebecca, wife of Abiel Hand, Henry, Louis, Derick W., Jacob and Zacharias. The two last named settled in Michigan.

Jonathan lived in Springtown. He was elected county judge in 1821. Jonathan's children scattered. Two sons, John and Brodhead, settled in Michigan. Another son, George, became a minister and was located at Tarrytown. Three daughters became the wives of Benjamin Van Wagenen, Derick W. Elting and Alexander Hasbrouck.

Louis located near the Libertyville ford. His children were John L., Coe, Katy Ann and Rachel.

Elizabeth married Rev. Stephen Goetchius, who was pastor of the church at New Paltz from 1775 to 1796. They left a family of children.

Anna became the second wife of Jacob J. Hasbrouck. They left a large family of children.

Altogether the grandchildren of Louis, who grew up, numbered about fifty.

About 1870 the descendants of Louis DuBois held a picnic in the grove on the bank of the Wallkill, on the farm now owned by Louis L. DuBois, and the attendance was very large.

Nathaniel, Son of Louis, Jr.

Nathaniel DuBois, son of Louis, Jr., located at Blooming Grove, now Salisbury Mills, in Orange county. Nathaniel's first wife was Gertrude Bruyn, whom he married in 1726. After her death he married Gertrude Hoffman. Nathaniel's children were Rachel, born in 1727, who married Andries LeFevre of Kettleborough; Lewis born in 1728 (afterwards Col. Lewis), Zachariah and Hester (twins) born in 1734; Hester, afterwards the wife of Col. Jesse Woodhull; Jonas and Renaltje."

Nathaniel's son Lewis settled in Marlborough and his house, which is still standing, was the first house on the river front. He served in the army during a great portion of the Revolutionary war, including the invasion of Canada, where he was promoted from captain to major and he afterwards became colonel of the 5th Continental Regiment, receiving his commission November 17, 1776. His tombstone is still pointed

out in the graveyard of the old Presbyterian church at Marbleborough. He died in 1812.

Nathaniel's son Zachariah also rendered service in the Revolutionary war as a major and was taken prisoner when the British captured Fort Montgomery.

HOUSE OF COL. LEWIS DU BOIS AT MARLBOROUGH

CHAPTER XXIX

Military Service of Col. Lewis DuBois

The following account of the service and military career of Col. Lewis DuBois during the Revolutionary war was written by Mr. Robert E. Deyo, of New York:

During the summer of 1775 there was great excitement in the Province of New York over the proposed expedition for conquering Canada. The troops from New York were commanded by General Montgomery. One of the regiments was the Third of the New York line, whose colonel was James Clinton, a brother of Gov. George Clinton. Of one of the companies of this regiment Lewis DuBois was captain. His commission was issued June 28, 1775. On August 21 the muster roll of his company was returned and filed. The term of enlistment was for six months. This company was known as the Dutchess Company, and its officers were: Captain, Lewis Dubos; first lieut., Elias Van Benschoten; second lieut., Andrew T. Lawrence; vice, Cornelius Adriance, resigned.

Mr. Ruttenber says: "These regiments were more especially recruited for the invasion of Canada, a popular craze at that time which did much to fritter away the resources of the colonists and yielded no other return than the development of capacities for leadership and experience in the service. It was a severe school, but men marched to it with a shout. They were well armed and uniformed. * * * The Third or Ulster Regiment had gray coats with green cuffs and facings. Their breeches and waistcoats were of Russia drilling, the former were short (to the knee) and the latter long (to the hips).

Their stockings were long (to the knee) of coarse woolen homespun, low shoes, linen cravats and low-crowned, broad-brimmed felt hats.

"The New York regiments were brigaded under General Montgomery and were with him in all his movements. At Point aux Trembles, on the 1st of December, the entire force under his command had dwindled down to about 900 effective men. In fruitless attempts to force an entrance into Quebec, three weeks were wasted and then an assault made. Montgomery, at the head of his New York men, descended from the Plains of Abraham in the neighborhood of St. John's and St. Louis gates and Cape Diamond bastion. At the narrowest point under Cape Diamond the British had planted a three-gun battery. On the river side was a precipice, and on the left rough crags of dark slate towered above them. The guard at the battery in front stood ready with lighted matches. Montgomery halted a moment to reconnoitre and then into the jaws of death charged the 900 over heaps of ice and snow. When within forty paces of the battery, its fire was opened on the advancing column and a storm of grape shot swept the narrow pass and continued for ten minutes. Montgomery and both his aids and several privates were killed—the unwounded living fell back."

After this repulse our little army lay before Quebec all of the winter of 1775-6. Of what occurred we know but little. While in the field Lewis DuBois was raised from captain to major. General Benedict Arnold wrote to the President of Congress a long letter dated from "Camp before Quebec, 1 February, 1776." In this among other things he states the reason why a certain Major Brown should not be promoted and ends up by saying: "This transaction, Colonel Campbell, Major Dubois and several gentlemen were knowing to."

This extract is only important as showing that on February 1, 1776, he was already a major. On March 8, 1776, he was made a major in Col. John Nicholson's regiment raised in Canada out of the four New York regiments which originally went there, the term of their enlistment, being for only six months, having expired.

General George Clinton writes in 1776:

"Major Dubois is highly recommended to Congress as well by the general officers, as the Committee who lately returned from Canada. I wish and believe young Richard Platt may be properly provided for in the (new) regiment. He was with Major Dubois and Capt. Bruyn at Point Lacoy at the engagement between our people and a number of Canadians in which the latter was defeated, and behaved well as Major Dubois can testify."

At the same time that Lewis Dubois was in Canada with Montgomery, he was second major in Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck's militia regiment. The other officers were: Lieutenant-colonel, Johannis Hardenbergh, Jr.; first major, Johannes Jansen, Jr.; second major, Lewis DuBois; adjutant, Abraham Schoonmaker; quartermaster, Isaac Belknap. This regiment was organized September 2, 1775. The commissions of the officers were dated 25th of October, 1775.

At the time of the return of the expedition which went to Canada, there were four regiments of the line enlisted for three years or during the war, existing in the State of New York. It was determined to raise a fifth. The preliminary step seems to have led to a clash of authority between the Continental Congress and the Provincial Congress. On the 26th of June, 1776, John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, wrote a letter to the Provincial Convention in which was

enclosed a notice that Lewis DuBois, major in the Canada service, was commissioned June 25, 1776, by the Continental Congress, with instruction to raise a regiment for three years or during the war, to be the Fifth Regiment of the New York line, and that the Continental Congress had, on June 26th, appointed the other officers for the regiment as follows:

Lieutenant-colonel, Jacobus S. Bruyn; major, William Goforth; captains, David DuBois, Elias Van Benschoten, Thomas DeWitt, Isaac Wool, Philip D. B. Bevier, Richard Platt, Albert Pawling, Cornelius T. Jansen.

First lieutenants, James Gregg, Aaron Austin, Jonathan Piercy, Evans Wherry, Garret Van Wagenen, Henry Vandenburg, Nathaniel Conklin, Henry Dodge.

Second lieutenant, 1st Company, Dan. Gano; surgeon, John Coates, and adjutant, Henry DuBois.

Commissions were to be given as soon as the full complement of men had been raised.

In the letter which enclosed this list, President Hancock says:

"You will perceive by the enclosed resolves which I do myself the honor of transmitting in obedience to the commands of Congress, they have appointed not only the field officers in the regiment to be raised in your colony, but likewise a number of subalterns. The reason that induced Congress to take that step, as it is a deviation from rule, should be particularly mentioned. I am therefore directed to inform you that in consequence of their being furnished with a list of officers who had served in Canada, they had been enabled to appoint, and in fact have only appointed, such as were recommended and appointed by the Provincial Congress of your Colony, and have served faithfully in the last summer campaign and through the winter. It is apprehended therefore that the Congress have only pre-

vented (forestalled) you in their appointments and that the same gentlemen would have met with your approbation for their services to their country; added to this the last intelligence from Canada showing our affairs to be in the most imminent danger rendered the utmost dispatch necessary, that not a moment's time might be lost.

"The other officers of the battalion I am to request you will be pleased to appoint and exert every nerve to equip the battalion as soon as possible. As an additional encouragement the Congress have resolved that a bounty of ten dollars be given every soldier who shall enlist for three years."

Of the officers named, Richard Platt, Aaron Austin, Jonathan Piercy, Garret Van Wagenen and Dan Gano, resigned because they considered themselves slighted by the positions assigned them. In addition, the Provincial Convention considered that the Continental Congress was unwarrantably interfering.

In the proceedings of the Provincial Convention, November 21, 1776, the committee appointed to carry into execution the resolves of Congress relative to the new arrangement of officers, reported through Robert Yates, chairman, that they had completed an arrangement of officers for the four battalions ordered to be raised in this State, and further that in forming their report so far as the officers of Col DuBois' regiment are concerned in it, your committee considered that they were entitled to no other rank than what they held prior to their appointment in that regiment, which was done without the recommendation or intervention of the Convention of this State, contrary to the uniform practice in all similar cases and in prejudice of other officers of higher rank and equal merit. That your committee were constrained by those principles to omit Col. DuBois' name in the present arrangement. That Col. DuBois has been well recommended to this committee as an ex-

ceeding good officer capable of commanding a regiment with credit to himself and advantageous to his country.

That from the quota of this State being assessed as low as four battalions, many good officers will be unprovided for. That sundry applications have been made to your committee for commissions by young gentlemen of fortune and family, whose services your committee are under the disagreeable necessity of declining to accept.

That your committee are clearly of opinion that another battalion might be raised in this State, and they therefore earnestly recommend it to the convention to use their influence with the General Congress to obtain their permission and order for that purpose, and that Col. Dubois command the said battalion so to be raised and to have the rank of fourth colonel of New York forces.

Thereupon it was, among other things,

"Ordered, that a letter be written to the Hon. the Continental Congress requesting their approbation of the resolutions for raising a fifth battalion in this state to be commanded by Col. Louis Dubois, and another letter to General Washington requesting his countenance to that measure."

These efforts were successful.

The Fifth Regiment was finally organized with the following officers:

Louis Dubois, colonel; Jacobus Bruyn, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel Logan, major; Henry Dubois, adjutant; Nehimiah Carpenter, quartermaster; Samuel Townsend, paymaster; John Gano, chaplain; Samuel Cook, surgeon; Ebenezer Hutchinson, surgeon's mate.

Captains, Jacobus Rosecrans, Jas. Stewart, Amos Hutchins,

Philip D. Bevier, Thomas Lee, Henry Goodwin, John F. Hamtrack, John Johnston.

First lieutenants, Henry Dodge, John Burnett, Patten Jackson, Thos. Brinkley, Henry Pawling, Samuel Pendleton, Francis Hanmer, Henry Vandenburgh.

Second lieutenants, Samuel Dodge, Alex. McArthur, John Furman, Samuel English, Daniel Birdsall, Ebenezer Mott, James Betts.

Ensigns, Henry Swartout, John McClaughry, Edward Weaver, Jacobus Sleight, Thomas Beynx, Abraham Lent, Henry J. Vandenburgh.

The commission of Col. Dubois was dated November 17, 1776. While the Fifth Regiment was forming he was too zealous to remain inactive. The British were then in possession of New York. The Patriot army was in the vicinity of White Plains. On the 28th of January, 1777, William Duer, in a letter to General Washington, dated from camp in Westchester county, says:

" * * * Col. Dubois who has come down with the York militia as a volunteer and who has repeatedly offered his service to destroy King's bridge, will, I fear, return to-morrow, despairing to see anything effectual done."

Early in 1777 the Fifth Regiment was ordered to garrison duty at Fort Montgomery. On April 30th of that year a court martial, of which Col. Lewis Dubois was president, was there convened by order of Brig.-Gen. Geo. Clinton, for the trial of all such persons as should come before them charged with levying war against the State of New York within the same, adhering to the King of Great Britain and owing allegiance or deriving protection from the laws of the said State of New York. This court recommended that eleven men who

were tried before them should be hanged. Others were acquitted or designated for milder punishment.

We shall not recapitulate the incidents which led up to the assault on Fort Montgomery by the British, nor to the details of that fight. These are accessible in any good history. With regard to Col. Lewis Dubois' share in this fight, Mr. Ruttenber says:

"His services in the army were held in high esteem by his contemporaries; Col. Dubois' (Fifth) regiment was especially the regiment of this (Newburgh) district both in its membership and in its services. It was stationed in the Highlands in the spring of 1777 and was there when Forts Clinton and Montgomery were taken by the English forces in October of that year. Through a mistaken conclusion arising from the fact that they were clothed in hunting shirts such as farmers' servants in England wear, its dead in that action were ranked as militia by the British. The facts are that the brunt of the desperate and heroic resistance which was made fell on Col. Lewis Dubois' regiment, shared by Lamb's artillery. The returns of Col. Dubois' Fifth as they stand on its roll book, are: taken prisoners, Lieut. Col. Jacobus Bruyn, Major Samuel Logan, Quartermaster Nehemiah Carpenter, Captain Henry Goodwin, Lieutenants Alex. McArthur, Patten Jackson, Henry Pawling, Solomon Pendleton. Second Lieuts. Samuel Dodge, John Furman, Ebenezer Mott. Ensigns Henry Swartout, John McClaughry, Abm. Leggett. Sergeant Henry Schoonmaker. "Missing in action" is written against the name of ninety-six of the privates or not less than one-third of the whole strength of the regiment at that time. These men did not run—they were overwhelmed. While all of them were not killed, many were, and their bodies pierced by the bayonet for no gun was fired by the assaulting column—found resting place in the

waters of "bloody pond," where in the succeeding spring, with an arm, a leg or a part of the body above the surface they presented the scene which Dwight describes as 'monstrous.'"

In this engagement Col. Dubois received a bayonet wound in the neck, as appears by a letter from Gen. Putnam to Gen. Gates, hereafter quoted from. This shows the desperate character of the fighting.

The course of those who escaped appears quite clearly from an account of it by Rev. John Gano, chaplain of the regiment, who wrote:

"The dusk of the evening, together with the smoke and rushing in of the enemy, made it impossible for us to distinguish friend or foe. This confusion gave us an opportunity of escaping through the enemy over the breastwork. Many escaped to the water and got on board a scow and pushed off. Before she had got twice her length we grappled one of our row-galleys into which we all got and crossed the river. We arrived safe at New Windsor, where, in a few days after we were joined by some more of our army who had escaped from the forts."

Gen. Clinton, writing to Gen. Washington, says:

"Many officers and men and myself having the advantage of the enemy by being well acquainted with the ground, were so fortunate as to effect our escape under cover of the night after the enemy were possessed of all the works."

It is not true, as often asserted, that Col. Lewis Dubois was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery. Maj. Zachary Dubois, of Col. Jesse Woodhull's regiment of Orange county militia, a brother of Col. Lewis Dubois, was taken a prisoner

and removed to New York. Some glimpse of what happened to the Major after his capture is had from the following documents.

Memorandum of Zachariah DuBois of Capture and Imprisonment

Monday the 6th Oct. 1777, then I was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery and kept there till the eighth day, then I was taken aboard the Archer ship, a transport, there kept till the tenth, then taken to the old City Hall, there kept till the twelfth, then taken to the Provost, there kept till the 1st day of November, then got on parole on Long Island, Bedford, till the ———, then moved to New Utritch, and there staid till the twenty-eighth, then they sent us on board the transport ship Judith, and there kept till the 10th day of December, then to our old quarters at New Utritch, etc.

PAROLE

I, Zachariah Dubois, of Goshen, in the Province of New York, having leave from General Sir Henry Clinton, to go out of this city in order to effect the exchange of myself for Maj. Thomas Moncrief, do hereby pledge my faith and word of honor, that I will not do or say anything contrary to the interest of his Majesty or his Government, and that if the exchange of the above person for myself cannot be effected within twenty days, I will return back to my captivity in this city.

Given under my hand in New York, this fourth day of August, 1776.

Witness: Thos. Clark.

Zachariah Dubois.

A true copy, John Winslow,

D. Com. Prs.

DISCHARGE AND PAROLE

This is to certify that Zachariah Dubois, Major in Colonel Woodhull's regiment of militia in the state of New York, and made prisoner by the enemy at the reduction of Fort Montgomery, was this day regularly discharged for Maj. Moncrief, in the service of the King of Great Britain.

Elizabethtown, Aug. 6, 1778.

Jno. Beatty,

Com. Gen. Pris'rs.

After the first shock of defeat the disaster was found not to be serious as at first supposed. General Putnam, writing to General Washington under date of Fishkill, 8 October, 1777, says:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that many more of our troops made their escape than what I was at first informed of. Colonel Dubois who is one of the number, this day collected near 200 of his regiment that got off after the enemy were in the Fort."

General Putnam, writing to General Gates from Fishkill, eleven o'clock a. m., 9 October, 1777, says:

"Colonel Dubois, who had a wound with a bayonet in his neck, has mustered near 200 of his men, who were with him in the action, many of whom have slight wounds with bayonets and swords but are in high spirits."

From General Putnam, Governor Clinton obtained Col. Webb's brigade and with them crossed the river to New Windsor, Orange county, on October 8th, the second day after the battle. On the same day Governor Clinton wrote to the Legislature from his headquarters at the house of Mrs. Falls, which still stands in Little Britain Square, that "not more than

eleven officers of Col. Dubois' regiment are missing, 200 of his men including non-commissioned officers, have already joined me at this place; many more of them may be hourly expected as we have heard of their escape."

By alarms and signal guns the militia that had not been in the action were brought together and by the time the British had destroyed the obstructions to the navigation of the river a respectable force was again under the Clintons' command on the west shore. On the eastern side Putnam was protecting the army stores at Fishkill and at points above.

While the British were removing the obstructions to navigation and awaiting the return of a reconnoitering party which started up the river on the 11th, General Clinton was collecting his little force at New Windsor.

On the 10th, one Daniel Taylor was arrested near the camp. He was a bearer of a message from the British General Sir Henry Clinton, to Burgoyne, then sorely pressed by General Gates at Saratoga, although Sir Henry was not aware of Burgoyne's sorry plight.

"The letter from Clinton to Burgoyne," writes General George Clinton, "was enclosed in a small silver ball of an oval form about the size of a fusee bullet, and shut with a screw in the middle. When he was taken and brought before me he swallowed it. I mistrusted this to be the case from information I received and administered to him a very strong emetic calculated to act either way. This had the desired effect; it brought it from him; but though closely watched he had the art to conceal it a second time.

"I made him believe I had taken one from Capt. Campbell, another messenger who was on the same business; that I learned from him all I wanted to know, and demanded the

ball on pain of being hung up instantly and cut open to search for it. This brought it forth."

The contents of this letter are as follows:

"Fort Montgomery, Oct. 8, 1777.

"*Nous y voici* (here we are) and nothing now between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 28th Sept. by C. C. I can only say I cannot presume to order, or even advise for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success. Faithfully yours,

"Gen. Burgoyne. H. Clinton."

Dr. Moses Higby, residing at New Windsor, administered the emetic which afforded such convincing proof of Taylor's employment. Many interesting facts concerning the curious personality of the doctor will be found in Eager's History of Orange County.

On October 14th, a general court martial met for the trial of Taylor by order of General Clinton. The following document from the "Clinton papers" gives the names of those constituting the court and is an official record of the proceedings:

"At a general court martial held at the Heights of New Windsor the 14th of October, 1777, by order of Brigadier General George Clinton, whereof Colonel Lewis Dubois was President:

Major Bradford,	Capt. Galespie,
Maj. Huntington,	" Conklin,
Capt. Savage,	" Wood,
" Watson,	" Hamtramk,
" Wyllis,	" Lee,
" Ellis,	" Huested.

(In Eager's Orange County, it is stated that John Woodworth was Judge Advocate.)

"Daniel Taylor, charged with lurking about the camp as a spy from the enemy, confined by order of General Clinton, was brought before said court, and to the above crime the prisoner plead not guilty, but confessed his being an express from Gen. Clinton to Gen. Burgoyne, when taken. And that he had been employed as an express also, from Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Clinton, and was taken in the Camp of the Army of the United States, near New Windsor, by Lieut. Howe. Taylor likewise confessed his being a first Lieutenant in Capt. Stewart's Company in the 9th regiment of the British Troops, and but one man in company when taken. The prisoner plead that he was not employed as a spy, but on the contrary was charged both by Gen. Clinton and Gen. Burgoyne not to come near our camp; but meeting accidentally with some of our troops in British uniform, he was thereby deceived and discovered himself to them.

"The court after considering the case, were of the opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charge brought against him and adjudged him to suffer death, to be hanged at such time and place as the General shall direct.

A true copy of the proceedings:

Test. Lewis Dubois, Col.
President."

When the little army of Governor Clinton moved down the Wallkill on the 15th, to save Kingston, Taylor was taken along, his name appearing every day in the guard reports. A general order issued on the morning of the destruction of Kingston, determined his fate.

It was not, however, carried into effect on the 17th, as directed; no doubt the attention of the troops was taken up with matters at Kingston. He was still under guard on the morning of the 18th, after which his name ceases to trouble the officers in charge.

In a MS. journal kept by a person in Clinton's force, probably a chaplain, in this entry:

"October 18th, Saturday, Mr. Taylor, a spy taken in Little Britain, was hung here. Mr. Romain and myself attended him yesterday, and I have spent the morning in discoursing to him, and attended him at the gallows. He did not appear to be either a political or gospel penitent."

Tradition has it that Taylor was hanged on an apple tree near the village of Hurley.

Having anticipated somewhat, in order to keep the story of the capture, trial and execution of Taylor together, we must now go back. The British reconnoitering party, which started on the 11th of October, ascended the river to within three miles of Poughkeepsie and returned in safety, having burned several buildings and old vessels along the shore. The report favored an advance of the whole force which accordingly started from Peekskill October 14th.

On October 15th, at nine o'clock a. m., General George Clinton wrote to Kingston from Headquarters near New Windsor that twenty sail of the enemy's shipping had been discovered in the river below Butter Hill (Storm King). After speaking of matters which need not here be recapitulated, the letter proceeds as follows:

"Since writing the above the enemy's fleet consisting of thirty sail have passed Newburgh and with crowded sail and fair wind are moving quick up the river; the front of them

are already at the Danskammer. There are eight large square rigged vessels among them and all appear to have troops on board. My troops are parading to march to Kingston. Our route will be through Shawangunk to prevent delay in crossing the Paltz (Wallkill) river. I leave Col. Woodhull's, McClaughry's and part of Hasbrouck's regiment as a guard along the river. * * * I will be with you if nothing extra happens before day; though my troop cannot."

What a thrilling sight it must have been to see thirty vessels, eight of them square-rigged, crowded with troops whose gay uniforms vied with the gaudy splendors of an American autumn sailing in a compact mass with colors flying, sails distended, waves dancing and sparkling as the great flotilla moves through Newburgh Bay and Danskammer Point. This is a picture over which the imagination lingers, especially with those whose good fortune it has been to have seen at the corresponding season, the gorgeous amphitheatre within which this scene was set.

The force which moved with Geo. Clinton in his effort to prevent the burning of Kingston was about 1,000 men, composed of the skeleton regiments of Cols. Lewis Dubois, Webb. Sutherland and Ellison, with a part of Hasbrouck's, and what remained of Lamb's artillery. Only a portion of the advance guard got near enough to Kingston to behold the village in flames and the enemy retiring to his shipping.

The British reached the landing place for Kingston on the evening of the 15th, the town being burned on the 16th. On the way up they fired their cannon at the houses of known rebels on either shore. Attention was paid to the house of Col. Dubois, which, although not in sight of the river, was within easy cannon shot of it, the firing point being selected from the mouth of a brook emptying into the river, which was within

close range of the house. This cannonade was harmless, but that the intention of the firing party was serious is evidenced by the cannon balls which have from time to time been dug out of a bank of earth a short distance west of the house. One of these, weighing 24½ pounds and the heaviest among a large collection, is now deposited at Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh.

General Clinton's little army was still at Hurley on October 20th, as appears by the report of the Officer of the Day.

Ruttenber says:

"During the winter of 1777-8, Dubois' regiment was in barracks at Fishkill. Its condition there was deplorable. In January, 1778, General Putnam writes, 'Dubois' regiment is unfit to be ordered on duty, there being not one blanket in the regiment. Very few have either a shoe or a shirt and most of them have neither stockings, breeches or overalls. Chastellux writes that many were absolutely naked, being only covered by straw suspended from the waist. The losses in stores at Fort Montgomery brought on this destitution very largely. It did not continue long after Putnam called Gov. Clinton's attention to it.'"

"In July, 1778, the five New York regiments were brigaded under Gen. James Clinton."

This brigade took a very active part in the expedition against the Indians in the western part of this State in 1779. General Sullivan with the main body of the army, which did not include Clinton's brigade, started from the vicinity of Easton, Pennsylvania, and penetrated the wilderness to the vicinity of Elmira. Gen. Clinton's force included, besides his own brigade, some regiments from other states, the whole command amounting to about 1,600 men.

The roster of the Fifth New York regiment on this expedition was as follows:

Lewis Dubois, Col.
Henry Dubois, Adjt. and Col.
Henry Dodge, Adjt. and Lieut.
Michael Connolly, Paymaster and 2nd Lieut.
James Johnston, Q. M. and Ensign.
Samuel Cooke, Surgeon.
Ebenezer Hutchinson, Surgeon's Mate.
James Rosekrans, Capt.
John F. Hamtranck, Capt.
John Johnson, Capt.
Philip DuBois Bevier, Capt.
James Stewart, Capt.
Henry W. Vanderburgh, Lieut.
Daniel Birdsall, 2nd Lieut.
James Betts, 2nd Lieut.
Barthal Vanderburgh, Ensign.
Francis Hanmer, Ensign.
Henry Vanderburgh, Ensign.

About the middle of June, 1779, Clinton, in order to join Sullivan, began transporting his force from the Mohawk river by the way of Canajoharie and Springfield to Lake Otsego, the headwaters of the Susquehanna.

On this part of the trip we catch a glimpse of Col. DuBois in the following extract from the diary of Lieut. Beatty of the 4th Penna. Line, part of Clinton's force.

Monday, June 28, 1779. "This day the Col, and a number of officers with myself went to see Col. Dubois and his officers who were encamped at Low's Grove on the upper landing, found them all very well and they provided a very good dinner

for us suitable to the place and time, there was about fifty officers dined together. After dinner we had a song or two from different officers and returned home a little before sundown. We were all very sociable at dinner and spent our time with the officers very agreeable."

Clinton remained at Lake Otsego from the 3d of July to the 9th of August awaiting orders from Gen. Sullivan. When these orders came Clinton moved forward and effected a junction with Sullivan. In organizing for the fighting and devastation which followed, the hazardous position of commanding the right flank was assigned to Col. Dubois, who had under him two companies of the German battalion and 200 picked men in addition. The army of Sullivan far outnumbered that of the Indians under the celebrated Chief Brant, aided by a few British regulars and tories. The enemy made but one serious effort to check the invaders. Behind a hastily constructed rampart, in the vicinity of Elmira, they made a stand, but were soon driven away. In this engagement Col. Dubois participated. The victorious army then turned northward, and carried out the purpose of the expedition by burning many villages and destroying all food supplies. It was a work of devastation, and many there be that say the measure was unnecessarily harsh. Be that as it may, the power of the Indians in this State was broken by this expedition of Gen. Sullivan.

Lewis Dubois resigned his commission as colonel December 29, 1779. This seems to have been brought about by the dwindling of all the regiments in the New York brigade, for in the subsequent year the 1st and 3rd regiments were consolidated into one regiment, known as the 1st, under Col. Van Schaick, and the 2nd, 4th and 5th and Col. Livingston's regiment into another, known as the 2nd, under Col. Philip Van Cortlandt.

There remains for consideration such information as could be gathered concerning the descendants of the children of Col. Lewis Dubois.

1—Nathaniel Dubois, his first child, died April 18, 1788, in the 30th year of his age. He left one daughter, Hannah, who was his only child. Nothing is known of her history.

2—Wilhelmus lived and died on the tract of land near Marlborough village, given to him by his father's will. It ran from the village to the road known as West street and along the latter. His wife was Mary Hudson. They had four children, John, Cornelius, Elizabeth and Nathaniel.

John married Rebecca Wygant and had four children, William, Matthew Wygant, Maria and Ann Eliza.

Cornelius had three wives and ten children, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Deborah, Ann, Jane, Caroline, Charlotte, Daniel Asa and Ann Amelia.

Elizabeth married John W. Wygant and had seven children, William D., Asa, Cornelius, Ostrom, Mary Jane, J. Ward and Elizabeth.

Nathaniel married Deborah Ann Bloomer and had eleven children, Fletcher, Charles Augustus, Elizabeth Wygant, Mary Louisa, Eugene, Hudson, Emma, Ann Amelia, Theron, Luther and Dallas.

3—Mary, the first daughter, married Asa Steward. She was living in the town of Minisink as late as 1811. She had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret.

4—Rachel, the first daughter by his second wife, married Cornelius Low, by whom she had one daughter, Cornelia,

born March 5, 1792. Rachel Low died November 6, 1793, in her 23rd year.

Cornelia Low married Thomas Bruyn of Shawangunk, father of Edmund. Cornelius Low is said to have been a prominent man of Kingston and to have taken up, with others, large tracts of land in Wawarsing.

5—Lewis (4) was born December 20, 1774, and was baptized at New Marlborough by Rev. Samson Occum. He was married to Annie Hull, daughter of Nathaniel Hull, January 3, 1809. She was born February 15, 1787. He died August 22, 1831. His children were as follows:

Rachel Margaret, born October 1, 1809, married to Lewis W. Young June 28, 1827. She died at Newburgh March 21, 1890. Her children were Juliet, Henrietta and Jas. Henry.

Lewis (5), born June 28, 1811, married Jane Thorn. He died December 11, 1854. He had one child, a son named Charles, who died about 1870, leaving issue.

Amanda, born January 25, 1813, married Samuel Harris in 1831. She died October 25, 1875. Mr. Harris purchased the Dubois homestead at a partition sale held in 1842, and his son William now resides on it. The children of Samuel Harris and Amanda Dubois Harris were Francis, Emily, Ida, Jessie and William.

Melissa, born May 20, 1814, married William C. Goddard and died March, 1892. She lived in Brooklyn, New York, after her marriage. Her children were Edward, William, Emily and Adeline.

Nathaniel Hull, born December 27, 1815. He had two children, a son Solomon, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Julia Ferris. He is still living at Marlborough, Ulster county.

Elizabeth, born June 1, 1817, died August 17, 1819.

Daniel Lockwood, born August 29, 1819, died July 6, 1862. Never married.

Clementine Williams, born June 4, 1821, married January 14, 1845, to Reuben H. Rohrer, of Lancaster, Pa., where she lived and died. Her children were four sons, Dubois, Reuben S., Leland and Mifflin.

Cornelia Bruyn, born November 9, 1822, married May 6, 1840, to Nathaniel Deyo, M. D. She died at Newburgh, December 16, 1876. Her children, who lived to maturity, were Evelina, Robert Emmet, Frank DeWitt, Nathaniel Dubois, John, Van Zandt and Cornelia Ann.

Daniel Lockwood (2), born August 29, 1819, died July 6, 1862, unmarried.

Anna, born November 18, 1826, married June 16, 1851, to Henry E. Leman, of Lancaster, Pa., where she died April 22, 1873. Her children were Henry E., Samuel W., Adelia, Lewis D. and James C.

Marcus Dougherty, born June 4, 1828, now living at New Windsor, Orange county, unmarried.

6—Margaret, born January 29, 1776, and was baptized at New Marlborough by Rev. Mr. Carr from Goshen. She died May 6, 1855.

She married Daniel Lockwood about 1790 and had—

Rachel Lockwood, born August 26, 1792, and died December 29, 1793.

Lewis D. Lockwood, born August 8, 1794; died May 3, 1874.

Daniel Lockwood, born August 8, 1797.

Eli T. Lockwood, born April 14, 1800; died January 27, 1848.

Charles Lockwood, born November 17, 1802; died July 1, 1829.

Nathaniel D. Lockwood, born February 6, 1804; "was drowned on fast day," January 12, 1815.

Daniel Lockwood, the first husband of Margaret Dubois, died November 27, 1804.

On August 25, 1814, she married Gen. Nathaniel Dubois, the son of her uncle Zachary, and had—

Isaac Dubois, born July 12, 1815; died August 18, 1876.

Edwin Lockwood Dubois, born October 2, 1817; died February 5, 1860.

THE OLD FREER HOUSE AT NEW PALTZ

CHAPTER XXX

The Freer Family at New Paltz

The Freer family of New Paltz and elsewhere in the United States is descended from Hugo Freer, one of the New Paltz patentees.

Hugo was one of the last of the little band to arrive at Kingston. There is no mention of his name previous to the purchase of the New Paltz patent from the Indians in 1677. He probably had just arrived in the country at that time. He was accompanied by his wife, Mary Haye, and their three eldest children, Hugo, Abraham and Isaac.

In the papers that have come down to the present time there are more in the French language among the descendants of Hugo Freer than of any of the other Patentees, which seems to indicate that he had not been very long absent from his native country when he came to New Paltz.

When the church was organized at New Paltz in 1683 Hugo Freer was chosen deacon, and in 1690 he was elder in the church. This would show that he was a man of known piety and excellent standing among the brethren in the little community.

Most of the other settlers at New Paltz were related by marriage. But neither Hugo the Patentee nor any of his children married New Paltz people. A good portion of the children and grandchildren of Hugo the Patentee married and settled outside the bounds of the New Paltz patent, going to Kingston, to Dutchess county and elsewhere. Still among his numerous descendants many remained at New Paltz.

During the first century after the settlement there was per-

haps no family that furnished a larger proportion of eminent men than the descendants of Hugo Freer the Patentee.

The Freers of colonial days had means and piety as well. The Bontecoe Freers, cultivating the lowlands on the Wallkill in the great bend of the stream, above Dashville Falls, would walk barefoot five miles to church at New Paltz in summer, putting on their shoes when near the village. But when the time came to put up the new stone church in 1772, the Freer family contributed considerably more than one-fourth of the whole amount needed, and two of the name served on the building committee.

Tradition states that one year the Freers paid the whole amount of the quit rent due from New Paltz settlers to the colonial government and in return received 200 acres of land at Mud Hook, near the north west corner of the New Paltz Patent.

In the Revolutionary war the Freers furnished a large number of officers and men, the list including Col. John Freer and Capt. Jacobus Freer of Dutchess county and Lieuts. Daniel Freer and Anthony Freer of Ulster, also about a score of private soldiers.

At the commencement of the last century Samuel Freer of Kingston was for many years a noted newspaper man, editing the *Gazette*. If not the very first, he is at least the best remembered editor of the first quarter of the last century. He used to carry his papers on horseback to his patrons at New Paltz and elsewhere, and it is related that when asked if he had news to tell would answer in Dutch, "Always news when the paper comes."

In the second war with England, Capt. Zachary Freer of New Paltz served as a captain, his regiment being stationed on Long Island.

The Freers left the village at an early date. Not a single tombstone bearing the name or initials of any member of the family is to be found in the old graveyard here. The old homestead in this village passed from Hugo Freer, senior, son of the Patentee, to his son-in-law, Johannis Low, whose descendants occupied it for a long time.

The Freers scattered widely during the colonial period, and for that reason it has been difficult to trace their history. The family was most numerous at Bontecoe. The old graveyard there is probably next to that in this village the oldest in the Patent. Among the Bontecoe Freers the name of their ancestor Hugo was continued from generation to generation, but has now died out and the last Hugo in this vicinity died at his home at Bontecoe at a good old age about 1850.

In the old days it was not customary for laymen to take part in the services in church. It is stated that the only man to raise his voice in public prayer in the New Paltz church at about 1820 was Jonathan Freer of the Ohioville neighborhood.

None of the Freers of the early days were merchants, as far as we know, and none of them made or sold whiskey, that we are aware of.

The Freer homestead in this village is the northernmost of the old stone houses on Huguenot street. It is still occupied as a residence, is in a good state of repair and has not been changed much since the olden times, except that the great beams have been cut down and there is no longer a great fireplace. The house is about 40 feet in length and 35 in width, including a small, frame addition in the rear.

Hugo Freer, the Patentee, was twice married, his first wife being Mary Haye and the second Jannitje Wibau. The children of Hugo, the Patentee, were: Hugo, Senior, Abraham,

Isaac (who died when 18 years old), Jacob, Jean, Mary and Sarah. The first named daughter married Lewis Viele of Schenectady, and the other married Teunis Clausen Van Volgen of the same place. The three eldest sons of Hugo, the Patentee, located at New Paltz and Jean moved to Kingston.

Mary, the daughter of Hugo the Patentee and wife of Lewis Viele of Schenectady, sold her one-sixth part of her father's estate to her brother Hugo for £83, as is shown by a document dated 1710, which among many other papers of Hugo Freer, Senior, has come down to the present day and is now in the possession of the writer.

Jean Freer, son of the Patentee, who had located at Kingston, also sold to his brother Hugo, Senior, his share, one-sixth part, of the estate of their father. The sale was made in 1713 and the price paid was £80.

Hugo, Senior, Son of Hugo, Patentee

Hugo, Senior, eldest son of the Patentee, was married in 1690 to Mary LeRoy, by Rev. Pierre Dailie.

In June, 1715, Hugo, Senior, and his sons, Hugo, Junior, Isaac and Simon, who moved to Dutchess county, obtained a patent for 1,200 acres of land about three miles south east of this village and near the Paltz patent. On this tract Isaac located and it has come down in his family to the present day.

Hugo, Senior's, name appears in the list of those who built the first stone church, in 1720, and he and his eldest son, Hugo, Junior, are assigned seats in the church. In the list of freeholders in 1728 appear the names of his sons Hugo, Junior, and Isaac.

From the "New Paltz Orders" in 1710 it is evident that Hugo, Senior, resided in the northern part of the village. The

exact location and other facts are set forth in a release granted to his 13 children in 1732 as follows:

This indenture made the 29th day June, in the sixth year of the reign of our sovereign, George the second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c., Anno Domini, 1732, between Hugo Freer senior, of the New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and province of New York, yeoman, of the first part, and Hugo junior, Isaac, Simon, Jonah, Mary wife of Isaac LeFevre, Sarah wife of Evert Terwilliger, Esther wife of John Terpening, Catharine wife of Isaac Van Wagonen, Dina wife of Michael Van Kleeck, Rachel wife of Hendrick TerBoss, Janitje, Rebecca (afterwards wife of Johannes Low) and Elizabeth all of them sons and daughters of Hugo Freer senior of the other part, witnesseth, that in consideration of the sum of five shillings, current money of New York to him in hand paid by the said 13 children he hath granted to the said 4 sons and 9 daughters all that certain lot of land in the New Paltz Patent, near the north end of the town (village) of New Paltz, on the east side of the street, being bounded to the west by the street aforesaid, to the south by the house lot of Daniel Hasbrouck, to the east by Andries Lefever, to the north by the said Andries Lefever and the street aforesaid, together with all buildings, houses, barns, stables, yards, gardens, orchards and other improvements; also all that other certain piece of land lying and being within the limits and bounds of the New Paltz, bounded to the east by the said street, to the south by the house lots of Daniel DuBois, to the west by the said lots in Wassamakos land, and to the north by lot of Mattys Sleght, and also all that other lot or piece of ground being a lot which the said Hugo Freer senior hath purchased of Anthony Cris-

pell, deceased lying on the east side of said street, being bounded to the west by the street aforesaid, to the south by a lot of Andries Lefever, to the east by the said Andries Lefever and to the north by a lane that leads to Daniel Hasbrouck's mill; also all that certain lot lying in the great pature within the bounds of the patent of New Paltz bounded on the west by the road that leads to Walravens bourey, to the south by a lot of John Terpening, to the east by the Paltz common or undivided lands, and to the north by a lot of Daniel DuBois, and also all that four-sixth the parts of him the said Hugo Freer, senior of the one-twelfth part of the undivided lands there now are lying undivided and in common within the limits and bounds of the Patent of New Paltz aforesaid, which was granted by the said letters patent unto Hugo Freer, deceased, together with all ponds, pools, etc., etc., * * yielding and paying therefor unto the said Hugo Freer senior his heirs or assigns the rent of one pepper corn only on the first day of May next ensuing if demanded. * * * *

Hugo Freer, Senior,

his mark.

The most extensive and interesting collection of papers in archaic French that has come down to the present day is that once the property of Hugo Freer, Senior, which has come down in the family of his son Jonah, and passed from father to son in that family.

An Ancient and Interesting Letter

Perhaps the most interesting document in the Freer collection of ancient papers is a letter written in 1699 to Mrs. Hugo Freer, Sen., by her uncle, Jean Giron of Quebec, now framed

LETTER FROM JEAN GIRON TO HUGO FREER, SR., AND WIFE.

in glass and deposited in the Memorial House. Through the kindness of Mr. Alfred LeRoy Becker of Buffalo we are enabled to publish a full translation. Mr. Becker writes concerning this letter:

"It is addressed to 'My nephew Huge and my niece Huge' by which the writer means Hugo Freer, Sr., son of the patentee, and his wife, Marie Anne LeRoy, whom he married, according to the record of the New Paltz church, June 7, 1690. The letter was written nine years later, but news of the marriage had apparently only just reached the writer. The letter is written in a fair if cramped hand, but it shows an almost total lack of knowledge of how to spell, so that it has been extremely difficult to make the translation which is given herewith.

De quebet Le 17 tme aouiest 1699.

Mon niueur (neveu) huge Et ma niesse huge.

Jes (J'ai) bien hu (eu) de la Joies davoier resu une lestre De vous par laquelle vous me mandes que vous Este bien maries (.) Jeannoris (J'en aurais) ancore (encore) bien plus si ses toy (c'estoit) que vous fusies maries a notre religion si sestoy (c'estoit) p * * * * * (hole in MS. Should "par le" be supplied?) Consanteman (consentement) de votre beauperre Et bellemerre (.) vous me mandes que votre perre Et votre merre mon EsCrit (m'ont escrit) mes Je ne nannes poien ou (Je n'en ai point eu?) de nouuelle (.) Je vous pris (,) si vous trouues Do Cazion (D'occasion) de nous mande Car nous serion bien hesze (aise) de savoier de vous nouuelle (,) moy Et votre tante (.) votre frere Et votre berleseur (bellesoeur) vous salus Et moy Et votre tante nous vous saluon (.) Je demeure votre seruiteur Jean giron.

Translation.

Quebec, August 17th, 1699.

My nephew Huge and my niece Huge:

I have indeed been rejoiced to have received a letter from you by which you inform me that you are well married. I should be still more rejoiced if it was that you were married in our religion, if it was by the consent of your father-in-law and mother-in-law. (That is, if by the consent of Hugo Freer's father and mother, she was married to him according to the forms of the Catholic church.) You inform me that your father and mother have written me, but I have had no news of them whatever. I beg of you, if you find occasion, to write to us, for we should be very glad to have news of you,—your aunt and I. Your brother and your sister salute you and your aunt and I, we salute you. I remain, your servant,

Jean giron.

"Jean Giron came from France to Canada in 1668 and bought a farm on the River St. Charles, near Quebec. He married one of three orphan sisters who came to New France in this year, Madeleine Des Chalets. In the same year Simeon Le Roy, who was a master carpenter, bought land next to his brother-in-law on the River St. Charles. He married another of the three sisters, Claude Des Chalets. He was from Créances, bishopric of Coutances, in Manche, the long finger with Cherbourg at the tip which points from the north of France into the English Channel. He remained in Quebec until 1679 or later, but in 1681 he had removed to Montreal. While he was in Canada he appears to have been a Catholic. In 1682

he was in Albany, and thereafter he lived in Kingston, where he was as late as 1701. In 1704 he probably left there temporarily and was a witness at the baptism of one of his grandchildren on Staten Island, in 1706 or 1707. Through his son Francis he was the head of the Le Roy family, originally of Dutchess county, and through his son Leonard, or "Jonar" as the Dutch called it, corrupting the French sound, he was the head of the "Laraway" family, originally of Schoharie county. All of his children, except Jean, who is mentioned in the letter and remained in Canada, married either Huguenots or Hollanders and became Protestants."

In the will of Hugo Freer, Senior, which was written in 1728, a number of years before his death, he appointed his brothers, Abraham, Jacob and Jean, and his friend, Aart Van Wagenen, as executors.

Nearly all of the Freers in this vicinity are descended from Hugo, Senior. His brother Jean went to Kingston. His brother Abraham lived in New Paltz, as we have stated, for a time, but his sons scattered, one going to Dutchess county and another to Minnisink. The remaining brother of Hugo, Senior, Jacob, located on the west side of the Wallkill, near the Bontecoe school house and his descendants lived in that locality and on the Rosendale Plains.

The sons of Hugo, Senior, located as follows: Hugo, Junior, near the north borders of the patent; Isaac on the 1,200 acre tract obtained by patent; Jonah at "Kleyne Bontecoe," at the present R. V. N. Beaver place, near Springtown. Simon went to Dutchess county. The sons of Hugo, Senior, married as follows: Hugo, Junior, who was born in 1691, married, in 1715, Bridgen Terpening; Isaac, who was born in 1693, married, in 1723, Mary Deyo, daughter of Pierre the Patentee; Jonah married, in 1727, Catharine Stokhard, who was born in

Germany. Simon married, in 1720, Mariten Wamboon at Kingston. The sons of Hugo Freer, Junior, who married Bridgen Terpening and located at Bontecoe, near the present school house, were Hugo, who married ——— Van Aken; John, who married Hagetta Deyo, in 1749; Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Terwilliger, and Garret, who married Maria Freer, in 1748. In the list of taxpayers in 1765 we find the names of Hugo Freer, Junior, and his sons, Hugo, John, Benjamin and Garret. The three first named lived at Bontecoe. Neither Benjamin or John left children. Garret lived at Butterville. He has a large number of descendants. Hugo lived in the Jeremiah Freer place of modern times.

In the list of soldiers in the Revolutionary war appear the names of Hugo, John, Garret and Benjamin Freer in the First or Northern Regiment.

In the subscription list for the building of the second stone church at New Paltz, in 1772, appear the names of Hugo, John, Benjamin and Garret Freer, Jr. Hugo Freer subscribed £25, being one of the largest subscriptions made. Hugo Freer and Garret Freer, Jr., were members of the building committee.

The last Hugo at Bontecoe, who wrote his name Hugo B., died about 1850 and was the son of the Hugo above named and grandson of Hugo, Jr. He lived in the house, part stone and part frame, a short distance southwest of the Bontecoe school house. He inherited the farm from his uncle, Benjamin, who, as we have said, left no children.

All of the Bontecoe Freers are not of this line, a considerable portion being descended from Jacob Freer, son of Hugo the Patentee, who owned land on the west side of the Wallkill on the north bounds of the Patent and probably located there some years before his nephew, Hugo, Junior.

Isaac, Son of Hugo, Senior

Isaac, the second son of Hugo Freer, Senior, married Mariten Deyo and located on the tract of 1,200 acres where Zach. Freer, deceased, lived. Isaac's name appears in the list of Captain Hoffman's Company in 1716, also in the list of soldiers enrolled in this town in 1738. His old stone house was burned down about 1880. It is said that his house at first consisted of one room only, others being afterwards added. The sons of Isaac Freer (1) were Isaac, born in 1734, and Daniel, Jr., born in 1743. He had several daughters. Isaac Freer and his wife Maritje united with the church at New Paltz in 1752. Isaac's son Isaac married Hester Jansen. Daniel married, in 1765, Annitje Deyo. In the Revolutionary war Daniel was lieutenant in the First Company, Third Regiment Ulster County Militia, and the names of Isaac and Thomas Freer appear as privates in the same regiment. In the list of subscriptions to the building of the second stone church, in 1772, appear the names of Isaac Freer for £15, Daniel Freer £2.15 and Daniel Freer, Jr., for £10. The sons of Isaac Freer and Hester Jansen were Thomas, born in 1760; Isaac, born in 1765; Zacharias, born in 1769. The last named kept the old homestead and married Jane DuBois, daughter of Hendricus DuBois of Noscatack. Their children were Thomas, Henry D. B., Johannes, Isaac and Maria. In the war of 1812 Zacharias Freer was a captain, his regiment being stationed in Long Island. Zacharias held the old stone homestead of the family and from him it passed into the possession of his son, Henry D. B. It was burned about 1880 and whatever old papers were in the house were lost in the fire.

Jonas, Son of Hugo, Senior

Jonas, son of Hugo, Senior, married Catharine Stokhard, who was of German birth, and lived at "Kleyne Bontecoe," near Springtown, on what is now the R. V. N. Beaver place; Jonas' name appears in the list of soldiers in this town in 1738. In the tax list of 1765 he is set down for £25, which indicates that he was in pretty comfortable circumstances for those days. In his will, executed in 1775, Jonas disposes of his property as follows: after providing for his widow, Catharine, he gives to his son, Jonas, the farm on which the son then lived on the east side of the Wallkill. This passed from Jonas (2) to his son Elias, and then to Elias' sons, Stephen and Peter W. A. Jonas (1) in his will gives to his son Simon the tract on which the testator lived at Kleyne Bontecoe; to his sons, Johannes and Elisa, land on the Swartekill, in the town of Newburgh, which he had bought of John Preevost. This was not far south of the 1200 acre Freer tract in present town of Plattekill. To his remaining son, Petrus, is given in Jonas' will the place on which he lived, which was purchased of Christian Deyo, and £60 of money. Petrus moved to Dutchess county.

We have not traced the history of this branch of the family further, except in the case of Johannes (in English John), who located near the present Clintondale depot on land which his father had bought of John Preevost. He wrote his name Johannes, Jr. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Abm. Bevier, of New Paltz. His second son, Martinas, born in 1762, emigrated, about 1800, to western New York and subsequently to Ohio. Attorney-General Romeo H. Freer, of Harrisville, West Virginia, and Attorney Charles Freer, of Warren, Ohio, are grandsons of Martinas.

The most extensive collection of ancient papers that we have

found anywhere has come down in the family of Jonas Freer. This collection includes letters, wills, receipts, deeds, etc. Some of the papers are in English, some in Dutch and many in French. Quite a number are dated previous to 1700. One, dated in 1691, bears the signature of Rev. Pierre Daillie, the first pastor of the New Paltz church; another, dated in 1699, bears the signature of his successor, Rev. David Bonrepos. There are in the collection three papers, in French, in the handwriting and bearing the signature of Louis DuBois the Patentee, who died in 1696. Another paper, in English, dated 1710, is in the handwriting and bears the signature of Roelif Eltinge, the first of the line at New Paltz, but at that time still residing in Kingston and already a Justice of the Peace. Other papers bear the signatures of the Patentees Abraham Hasbrouck and Louis Bevier; another has the signature of Moses Cantine, ancestor of the Cantine family. One of the most interesting papers is a tax list of the precinct in 1712, in English, which shows that four of the Patentees were living at that time, namely, Louis Bevier, Abraham Hasbrouck, Jean Hasbrouck and Abraham DuBois. A number of these papers have been framed in glass and placed in the New Paltz Memorial House. The most ancient papers in the collection were once the property of Hugo, Sen. Two letters, both in French, are addressed to his personally: one, dated in 1699, congratulates him on his marriage; the other, written 20 years later, speaks of the shipment of peas and other farm produce. When Hugo, Senior, died these old papers were taken to the residence of his son Jonas at Kleyne Bontecoe, who added to the collection whatever valuable papers he had of his own.

From Jonas Freer these papers evidently passed into the possession of his son Jonas (2), who lived where his son Elias and his grandson Stephen afterward resided. In each genera-

tion such papers as were considered valuable were added to the collection.

Jonas (2) left four sons: Elias, Simeon, Joshua and Jonathan, Jr. He also left three daughters that married, becoming the wives of Philip Schoonmaker, Abm. P. Schoonmaker and Archa P. Van Wagenen.

Abraham, the Son of Hugo the Patentee

We will pass now to the history of Abraham, son of Hugo the Patentee. Abraham married, in 1694, Aagien Titesort. In 1705 he resided at Bontecoe, south of the present schoolhouse, opposite the piece of lowland called the Half Moon. Abraham's name appears in the list of those who built the first stone church, in 1720. In the list of freeholders, in 1728, his name does not appear. He probably moved away, as we find in 1723 that he transferred his two seats in the church to his brother, Hugo, Senior. Abraham's sons were Hugo Ab., Abraham, Jr., Solomon, William and Philip. Hugo Ab. married Marytje Dewitt, at Kingston, in 1720. His name appears as a soldier in Captain Hoffman's company in 1716. Solomon married Claritje Westvaal and located at Minnisink.

Solomon's son Johannes married Hester Lounsberry. His family Bible, dating back to 1749, was in the possession of his great-great-grandson, Nathan M. Freer, late of Chicago.

Johannes' son, John J., was a soldier in the Revolution and died at New Paltz in 1828. The Bible afterwards came into the possession of John J.'s son, Elias, who died at Lockport, Ill., in 1868, and then passed into the possession of his son, S. C. Paine Freer, a prominent citizen of Chicago and father of Nathan M. Freer, lately deceased.

William, son of Abraham, married, in 1729, Maryanette Van Kuykendall of Minnisink. He is set down as living at

New Paltz. Their sons were Benjamin, Jacob and Abraham. Philip moved to Dutchess county, and in 1735 married Catharine Scharp of Claverack. Abraham, Jr., in 1720, married, at Kingston, Janitje Degraff. He then lived at New Paltz. In 1734 he married at Poughkeepsie (where he evidently then resided) as his second wife, Johanna Louis, widow of Peter Van Bome. They had a son, Johannes (in English John) baptized in 1739. This we formerly thought to be John Freer who commanded the 4th Dutchess County Regiment in the Revolution. Abraham, Jr., had another son, Thomas, baptized in 1747, in Poughkeepsie. The Freer family increased in numbers in Poughkeepsie, and a portion of that city was called Freertown down to modern times. At Rhinebeck also the names of a number of Freers are recorded in the church record.

Jacob, Son of Hugo the Patentee

Jacob Freer, son of Hugo the Patentee, was born in 1679. He married, in 1705, Aritje Van Wagen. He owned land at Bontecoe, in 1730, on the west side of the Wallkill, adjoining the tract belonging to the Eans and still known as the Half Moon, and he probably lived there. His name appears as one of those who built the old stone church at New Paltz in 1720; also as one of the soldiers in Capt. Hoffman's company in 1715, and as one of the freeholders in the town in 1728. Jacob's sons were Abraham and Isaac (twins); Jacob, born in 1723; Daniel and Cornelis. The son, Jacob, Jr., lived in the same neighborhood. His name appears on the tax list of the precinct of New Paltz, in 1765, for £12. In the building of the second stone church at New Paltz, in 1772, Jacob Freer, Jr., contributed £12 and Jacob J. Freer £3 10s. In 1775 the name of Jacob Freer, Jr., appears as one of the consistory of the New Paltz church. His wife was Sarah Freer.

Jean, Son of Hugo the Patentee

Jean, the youngest son of Hugo Freer, the Patentee, was born in 1682. He married Rebecca Van Wagenen about 1707. He was a resident of Kingston in 1720, as is shown by a bond given by him to his brother, Hugo, Senior, in that year, now in possession of the writer. Jean's name does not appear in the list of those who built the first stone church at New Paltz in 1718, nor in the list of freeholders of the town in 1728. He doubtless moved to Kingston when a young man and continued to reside there.

The children of Jean Freer and Rebecca Van Wagenen were Sara, born 1708; Gerrit, born 1711; Jannitje, born 1714; Marytje, born 1716; Jacob, born 1719; Rebecca, born 1726.

Gerritt's name appears on the list of foot soldiers in Kingston, in 1738. He married, in 1735, Elizabeth Van Vliet. They had one son, William.

Jacob married, in 1754, Annitje Van Aken of Kingston. In the record on the church book Jacob is said to have been of Wagondahl (the old name for Creek Locks). The children of Jacob Freer and Annitje Van Aken were Jan, born in 1755; Jacob, born in 1758; Peter, baptized Oct. 12, 1760 (located at Troy); Gerrit, born in 1765; Annitje, born in 1776.

A certain Peter Freer, whom record in the old family bible of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Goodrich of Chicago, shows that he was born in 1759, was among the early settlers of Troy, N. Y. He is quite surely the Peter, above mentioned, though we have no evidence as yet of his removal from Ulster County to Troy.

Gerritt married, in 1786, Gertje Van Vliet. Both are set down in the marriage as then residing in Kingston. They resided at New Salem, where their son, John G., afterwards lived and carried on the milling business.

The children of Gerritt J. Freer and Geritje Van Vliet were Stlitje, born in 1787; Lidia, born July 3, 1791; Jan (in English John), born March 29, 1793; Blondini, born 1796; Gerrit, born in 1798; Cornelia, born in 1811; William, born in 1804. John wrote his name John G. He married Dina Rose and resided on the farm of his father at New Salem. He was engaged with his father in the milling business in his early years near New Salem, in the town of Esopus, and also owned the Eddyville ferry. In 1826 he built a stone house still standing.

The children of John G. Freer and his wife Dina Rose were Gitty Ann, Garret I. Jr., William H., Jacob R., Isaac Fairchild, Eliza M., Johannes V., Hiram J., and Cornelia K.

The son Jacob R., married Phebe J. Townsend. Their sons Watson and Charles L. were very extensively engaged for a time in the manufacture of railroad cars in Michigan. Charles L. having retired from business some years ago now lives in Detroit. He has been one of the most liberal contributors to the purchase of the Huguenot Memorial House and the erection of the monument to the Patentees at New Paltz.

THE ABRAHAM HASEROUCK HOUSE IN THIS VILLAGE.

CHAPTER XXXI

The Family of Abraham Hasbrouck, the Patentee

Abraham Hasbrouck, the Patentee, has a numerous line of descendants in Ulster, Orange and Dutchess counties.

The two brothers, Abraham and John (in French Jean) Hasbrouck (or Broecq, as the name was sometimes written), were natives of Calais. Like others of the Paltz patentees, they emigrated to Manheim, in the Palatinate, which was in those days the great harbor of refuge for the Huguenots flying from persecution in France. Abraham Hasbrouck, likewise, probably resided in Holland. Quite certain it is that he lived for a time in England and served in the English army. He received his commission as lieutenant of a company of foot for New Paltz and Kingston, August 30, 1685. In 1689 he was appointed as "captain of foot at Ye Paltz, Ulster county."

Under the date of 1700 in a foot company appear the names of the following officers: Abm. Hasbrouck, captain; Moses Quantin, lieutenant; Lewis Bevier, ensign.

In the records of the Kingston church, under date of 1676, appears the following marriage entry: "Abraham Hasbroocq of Calis and Maria Deyo (of) Moeterstat in Duyslant."

Before coming to New Paltz, and while residing at Hurley, he was appointed Justice.

Tradition states that Abraham Hasbrouck served in the English army with Gov. Edmund Andross, and that it was owing to his influence with the Colonial Governor that the Huguenots obtained the grant of so large and fine a tract of land at New Paltz.

In the diary of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck of Kingston, who was a grandson of Abraham Hasbrouck the Patentee, it is stated that his grandfather left Mannheim, where he resided with his father, went to Rotterdam and thence to Amsterdam, where he embarked for England in April, 1675. From England he sailed to Boston, from thence he proceeded to Esopus, where he found his brother Jean, who had come to America three years before.

Quite possibly Abraham may have served in the English army and then gone back to his home in Mannheim before he left that place for the new world. Abraham reached Esopus in July, 1675. The next year he married, at Hurley, Maria Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo, a young woman with whom he had been acquainted in the Palatinate and who was one of the passengers with him on the passage across the ocean to America.

Abraham died March 17, 1717, in an apoplectic fit. His wife died March 27, 1741, in her 88th year. They left a family of five sons, Joseph, Solomon, Daniel, Jonas and Benjamin, and one daughter, Rachel, who married Louis DuBois, Jr.

Joseph married Ellsje Schoonmaker and located at Guilford. Solomon married Sarah Van Wagenen and located about 1½ miles north of this village. Daniel married Wyntje Deyo and kept his father's homestead. Jonas probably died young. Benjamin married Jannitje DeLong and moved to Dutchess county.

The home of Abraham the Patentee, in this village, was built directly across the street from the present Reformed (Dutch) church. The old stone house, still standing, was possibly built by Abraham, but perhaps by his son Daniel, in whose line it has come straight down. There is no date on the old stone house to mark the time of its erection. Like other of the

ancient houses in this village, it had formerly a sub-cellar, which has been filled in during the last century.

The house is about sixty feet in length and thirty in width. It has evidently been erected at different times, the northern part at a later date than the other portion. There are initials on the stones at the northeast and southwest corners of the building, but so worn by the elements that it is impossible to decipher them. This house has not been modernized since its erection. The chimney in the north end is built in the wall. There is a cellar kitchen in this portion of the building. One or two rooms have been finished off in the loft. It is one of the most antique in appearance of the old houses in our village. It is still occupied and still a comfortable house.

Daniel, Son of Abraham the Patentee

Daniel, born in 1692, kept his father's homestead in this village. We find his name in the list of freeholders in 1728, also in the list of slave owners in 1755. He did not marry until in 1734, when 42 years of age. His wife was Wyntje Deyo, daughter of Abm. Deyo of this village, who was the son of Pierre Deyo the Patentee. Daniel had a large family of sons and daughters and the name Daniel has been handed down in this branch of the Hasbrouck family until the present day. Daniel died in 1759. His widow long survived him and continued to occupy with her six sons the old stone house, still standing, opposite the Reformed church. Daniel Rose, who is a descendant of Daniel Hasbrouck, has in his possession an abstract of his will, dated January 26, 1754. The will gives to each of his sons, Jonas, Josaphat, David, Isaiah, Benjamin and Zachariah, one-sixth of his property; to the daughter, Elsie, who married Peter Smedes, three milch cows and £200

of New York currency. The will directs that the widow shall retain possession of the property, both real and personal, as long as she remains a widow, but that if she marries again she shall give up possession of the property to the children. In the tax list of 1765 we find the property all assessed to Wyntje Hasbrouck, and she was one of the wealthiest residents of the community. The old homestead in this village passed into the possession of Daniel's son, Isaiah, who married Mary Bevier, who, like her mother-in-law, was left a widow with a large family of children. The children of Isaiah Hasbrouck were Ezekiel, Isaiah, Josiah, Noah, Elsie and Mary. The last named, who did not marry, owned the old homestead until her death, about 1880. The brothers, Isaiah and Josiah, settled in Sullivan county. Noah lived where his son-in-law, Abm. R. DuBois, afterwards resided.

From Mary Hasbrouck the old homestead passed into the possession of Isaiah Hasbrouck, who now owns it.

Josaphat, another of the sons of Daniel Hasbrouck, married Cornelia DuBois and left four sons: Daniel, Zachariah, Simeon and Andries. Zachariah and Simeon did not marry and lived in the Clintondale neighborhood near their brother Andries who married Elizabeth Hasbrouck and left one son, Daniel A., father of Daniel A. of this village. Zachariah lived to a vigorous old age. Daniel, eldest son of Josaphat and Cornelia DuBois, married Margaret Freer. They had six children; Jonas, Garret, Josaphat, Rachel, Catharine, Cornelia. The eldest son, Jonas, married Maria Winfield, and lived on the farm at Tuthill. Jonas' son Daniel W. afterwards resided at Galeville. Jonas, son of Daniel (1), lived west of the mountains and married Catharine DuBois; he left three sons, Josaphat, who married ——— DuBois; Daniel, who married Margaret Schoonmaker, and Isaiah, who mar-

ried Elizabeth Westbrook and lived where Perry Deyo lately resided. Daniel I., of Gardiner, is their son.

Daniel's son David married Maritje Houghland. They lived in what is now the Lewis H. Deyo house, near Butterville. They had but one son, William, who married Rachel, daughter of Josaphat Hasbrouck. David died March, 1806, and is buried in the southwest portion of the old graveyard in this village. In the same portion of the graveyard and enclosed in an iron railing, are the graves of his nephews, Daniel and Isaiah, and their wives, Margaret Schoonmaker and Elizabeth Westbrook, the last named of whom died in 1864, aged 75 years. This was the last interment in the old graveyard.

Zachariah, another of the six sons of Daniel Hasbrouck and Wyntje Deyo, married Rebecca Waring. They had sons Charles and Richard E. who resided near Clintondale.

Benjamin, the remaining one of the six sons of Daniel Hasbrouck, married Mary Bevier. They lived on the farm now owned by their grandson, Daniel Rose, about one mile from this village on the Modena road. Benjamin left but one son, Daniel B., who kept the homestead, and one daughter, who married Peter Rose. Daniel B. left no children.

Solomon, Son of Abraham the Patentee

Solomon was born in 1686 and married Sarah Van Wagenen in 1721. They lived in a stone house about 1½ miles north of this village and a quarter of a mile east of the Springtown bridge. This house, after being unoccupied for many years, tumbled into ruins about 1860. There is a barn near by and about 100 yards south is a large old graveyard. Solomon had a large family of sons as follows:

Abraham, Jr., Jacobus, John, Daniel, Simon, Petrus and Elias. Of Abraham, Jr., Daniel and Simon we have no account except that the first named married Rachel Sleight.

Jacobus' son Benjamin owned what is known as the Simon L. DuBois farm near Springtown. He gave a life estate in the farm to his son Abraham E., who left four sons: Jacob, Benjamin, John W., and Jonas.

Of Petrus, John and Elias we have quite a complete record.

Petrus lived in the old stone house now owned by Mr. A. Neal, at Middletown. This house was built for Petrus; his wife was Sarah, daughter of Abm. Bevier. In Revolutionary times Petrus was second lieutenant in the second company of New Paltz militia, serving in Col. Johannis Hardenburgh's regiment, which regiment served from October 25, 1775, till 1782 and saw much fighting.

Petrus' children were Rœlif, who lived at Springtown; Simon, who lived in the old homestead and died unmarried; Samuel, who married Lydia Crispell and inherited the old homestead; Jeremiah, who married a Bruyn and moved to Elmira; Mathusalem, who married Maria Deyo and moved to Binghamton; Solomon, who married Magdalen LeFevre and lived at Centerville; Abram, who married Mary Blanshan and lived on what is now the Dr. Green farm at Bontecoe. Rœlif, the eldest son, was twice married. His first wife was Jane Elting. They had four children—all girls, Sarah, who married Wm. W. Deyo; Catharine, who married Jacob Rose; Dinah, who married Jonathan LeFevre; Magdalen, who married Daniel DuBois.

Rœlif's second wife was Maria DeWitt. They had three sons, DeWitt, Clinton and Charles B. The last named long carried on the mercantile business in this village in the building afterwards occupied by his nephew, Oscar C. Hasbrouck.

Petrus' son Samuel was the father of Miss Cornelia Hasbrouck and Mrs. Elihu Schoonmaker of this village, from the

latter of whom we have our information in regard to this branch of the Hasbrouck family.

Elias Hasbrouck, the brother of Petrus Hasbrouck, moved to Kingston, where he engaged in the mercantile business, his store being located on the corner of Wall and Main streets, opposite the First Reformed church. Elias commanded a company of rangers in the Revolutionary war and saw much active service. He was with Gen. Richard Montgomery in the attack on Quebec, in which Montgomery lost his life. He named one of his sons Montgomery in honor of his old commander and to his son, as well as all other sons of his old comrades who were named for her husband, Gen. Montgomery's widow made a present of a gold ring. This ring passed from Montgomery Hasbrouck to his daughter, Mrs. ——— Keator, who long resided with her son-in-law, Mr. Chas. Drake, in this village, and preserved the ring as a precious heirloom. From her we have full information of the family of Elias Hasbrouck. When the British burned Kingston, in the time of the Revolutionary war, the store of Elias Hasbrouck was consumed.

After the war he went to Shandaken Valley, in Woodstock, where he bought a piece of land at what is now Lake Hill. Elias Hasbrouck's wife was Elizabeth Sleight of Esopus. They had a family of two daughters and five sons, Elias, John, Daniel, Montgomery and Peter. The last named moved to Kingston. The other brothers all settled on the tract purchased by their father in Woodstock, where they had farms adjoining each other. Two of Montgomery's sons, Daniel, late of Modena, and John W., of Middletown, Orange county, have taken an active interest in the family history.

Going back now to John, the brother of Elias and Petrus, we find that he kept the homestead of his father, Solomon—that is the old stone house, afterwards owned and occupied by

Charles Elting, standing a few rods west of the late residence of Jas. Ean, which tumbled down about 1860.

John Hasbrouck left two sons, John and ———. John was the only one who married. John's wife was a daughter of Wm. McDonald, a Scotchman, who had a tannery about where the eastern end of the Springtown railroad bridge now is. John and his wife had four sons, Andrew, William, Philip and John. Andrew and William emigrated in their youth, the last named, we believe, to Florida. John went to Indiana and left a large family of children. Philip resided in the neighborhood all his life, his residence being directly across the street from the school house. For a great number of years he held the office of justice of the peace and was usually called "Squire." He had three sons: Washington, Peter and Evert. The first named was a very prominent educational man, was the founder of the Hasbrouck Institute at Jersey City and was for a number of years principal of the New Jersey State Normal school at Trenton.

This ends the history of the descendants of Solomon, son of Abraham Hasbrouck, the patentee.

Joseph, Son of Abraham the Patentee

We will now proceed to the history of Joseph, the eldest son of Abraham the Patentee, who was born in 1684. Joseph Hasbrouck, and his wife, Ellsje Schoonmaker, are buried in the graveyard in this village, but for a great number of years they have had few descendants permanently residing in the town of New Paltz. Nevertheless none of the New Paltz Huguenots have left a more honored line of descendants and none have taken greater interest in the history of the place.

Joseph and his wife, Ellsje Schoonmaker, were married in 1706. They located at Guilford, on a tract of 2,000 acres,

TOMBSTONE OF JOSEPH HASBROUCK IN THE OLD GRAVE YARD IN THIS VILLAGE

which had been granted by patent in 1685 to James Graham and John Delavall. The original parchment is now in the possession of Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr., who is the owner and occupant of the farm where his father, Joseph L., his grandfather, Col. Joe, and his great-grandfather, Gen. Joe., lived before him. Gen. Joe.'s father, Col. Abraham, lived in Kingston in Revolutionary times and his father is the first Joseph in the line.

The parchment, on which the grant of the Guilford tract is written, is in a good state of preservation. About 1860 the family residence was burned down and a number of papers burned, but this patent being in the safe was preserved.

The following is a copy, the quaint spelling of certain words being given as in the original:

"Thomas Dongan, Lieutenant Governor and vice admirall of New Yorke and its dependencyes under his majesty, James the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, Supreme Lord and proprietor of the colony and province of New Yorke and dependencyes in America. To all to whom this shall come sendeth greeting.

Whereas Phillip Wells, esquire, surveyor general, hath by virtue of my warrant, bearing date the 16th day of December, one thousand six hundred and eighty-five, surveyed and laid out for James Graham and John Delavall, a certain tract of land, being situate and lying upon both sides the Walls River, of the New Palls and known by the Indian name Nescatock and now by the name of Guilford, in the county of Ulster beginning on the east side the river and att the south end of a small island, off the mouth of the River Chauwangung and stretching into the woods by a line of marked trees, east, south-

east, five degrees and thirty minutes, southerly fifty one chains and a halfe and then in length north by east six degrees and forty five minutes easterly one hundred and ninety chains and then in breadth to the River west, northwest, five degrees and thirty minutes northerly, by a line of marked trees, fifty one chains and a half to the pauls River and so crossing the River, to a tree marked with three notches, and a cross on them, standing off the mouth of a small run and so continues by a line of marked trees, fifty one chains and a halfe over a small hill and then in length south southwest two degrees and thirty minutes westerly, one hundred and seventy six chains, to a tree marked near the River Chauwangung and from thence east, southeast to the said River and so by the River to the aforesaid small island, including the said island, containing in all woodland and meadows two thousand acres as by the Rowenty of the survey Remaining on record in the secretary's office may more fully and att large appear: NOW KNOW YEE that I, the said Thomas Dongan, by virtue of the power and authority to me devised from his most sacred majesty, and in pursuance of the same have given, granted, ratified, released and confurred, and by these presents, do give, grant, ratify, release and confirme unto the said James Graham and John Delavoll, all the aforesaid tract and Parcell of land and Island lying and being scituated within the limitts and bounds aforesaid, together with all the woods, underwoods, timber, swamps, meadows, pastures, fields, islands, waters, lakes, ponds, Rivers, Rivulets, Runns, Creeks, Quarries, Mines, Mineralls, ffishing, hunting, hawking, ffowling and all other Royalties, Proffits, Commodities, hereadaments to the said tract and parcell of land, island and premissess with their appurtenances, belonging or in any wise appertaining (silver and gold mines only excepted) to have and to hold all the aforecited tract and par-

cell of land Island and premises with all and everything appurtenances, unto the said James Graham and John Delavall, their heirs and assigns, to the sole and proper use, beneffitt and behoof of them the said James Graham and John Delavall, their heirs and assigns, forever, without any lett, hindrance or molestation, to be had or Reserved upon (word illegible) or joynt tenancy or survivorship, any thing contained herein to the contrary in any wise, notwithstanding, to be holden of his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors in free and comon Soccage, according to the tenure of east Greenwich, in the county of Kent, within the Realms of England yielding, rendering and paying therefor yearly and every year, unto his said majesty, his heirs and successors or to such officer or officers as shall be empowered to receive the same on the five and twentieth Day of March, att the city of New Yorke six bushels of good, winter, merchantable wheat, as an acknowledgment or quit rent, in lieu of all services and demands whatsoever.

In Testimony, whereof, I have caused these presents to be recorded in the secretary's office and seale of the province to be hereunto affixed, this eleventh day of September, Ann Dom one thousand six hundred and eighty six, and in the second year of his majesty's reign.

THOMAS DONGAN.

Recorded in the Secretary's office for the province of New York in Liber W. S. book of Pattents begun 1684, pages 546, 547, 548. G. I. SPRAGUE, Sec.

May it please your honor, the attorney-general hath perused this patent and finds nothing contained therein prejudicial to his majesty's interest. JA. GRAHAM.

Exam. August, 1686.

We do not know very much about the first Joseph Hasbrouck, except that he was one of the Justices of the County of Ulster in 1722, and his name is mentioned in a record of that date as having proceeded with two other Justices and an Indian to locate definitely the southwest corner of the Paltz patent at Moggonck.

The diary of Joseph's son, Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, says he was "a gentleman much respected by those with whom he was acquainted and he served in several public stations in Ulster county. He was very affable and agreeable in company, eloquent in speech, spoke French, Dutch, and very tolerable English."

Joseph Hasbrouck is buried in the old graveyard in this village and the stone which marks his last resting place bears the oldest date of any in the graveyard. It is of brown sand stone, such as was used at that period. At the top of the stone is an angel's head and wings. The inscription is as follows: "Here lyes the Body of Joseph Hasbrouck, Esq., aged 40 years, 3 months and 18 days, deceased, January 28, 172¾." The fraction ¾ marks the date in Old Style. By the side of this grave is another similar stone with the inscription: "Here lies interred the Body of Ellsje Hasbrouck, widow of Joseph Hasbrouck, Esq., deceased ye 27 day of July 1764, aged 78 years, 8 months and 3 days."

Joseph's widow, as will be noted by these inscriptions, outlived her husband forty years. We may suppose the stones were put up by her sons after their mother's death. Quite certainly no gravestones of brown sandstone were used in the graveyard here at so early a period as 1723.

At just what date Joseph Hasbrouck moved from his father's home in this village and located at Guilford we can not say. It was probably shortly after his marriage in 1706.

In our previous sketches of the early settlers of New Paltz we have noted various instances of a widow being left at a comparatively youthful age with a large family on her hands. We have noted the additional fact as appearing in the early history of New Paltz that, where there was a large family of sons the record of the mother was that of an exceedingly able woman.

Joseph Hasbrouck's wife lost her husband when she was about thirty-seven years of age, and was left with ten children on her hands, while her oldest, Abraham, was only about seventeen years of age. It requires little imagination to see that this woman, in the wilderness five miles from the little settlement at New Paltz, with no houses on the way except those of Louis DuBois, Jr., on the county house plains, and Solomon DuBois, where Mr. Blake now lives, must have had a dreary time, and had she not possessed a brave heart, would have succumbed to the hardships of the environment. But she did not give up the fight nor move back to New Paltz. She raised her family of six sons and four daughters. In her later years, when neighbors increased, she kept a store in the house. Nine of her children married. Her family scattered widely and rose to eminence.

The sons of Joseph Hasbrouck and his wife, Ellsje Schoonmaker, were Col. Abraham, who married Catharine Bruyn and located in Kingston; Isaac, who married Antje Low, widow of John Van Gasbeck, and located a short distance east of old Shawangunk church; Jacob, who married Mary Hornbeck and moved to Marbletown; Benjamin, who married Eledia Schoonmaker and located at what is now the Borden residence at Wallkill; Cornelius, who did not marry; Col. Jonathan, who married Catharine DuBois and located at Newburgh. There were also four daughters, all of whom married.

Col. Abraham, Son of Joseph

The oldest son, Abraham, married Catharine Bruyn, daughter of Jacobus Bruyn, who lived a few miles south of Guilford, and in 1735, fourteen years after the death of his father, moved to Kingston and left the other children to help their mother to carry on the farm. We may consider that the boys who were left at home under care of their mother did good service in clearing up the forest land, for in 1765, one year after her death, we find the farm assessed to Abraham, the oldest son (who had bought it) at a higher rate than any other farm in the whole precinct of New Paltz.

For thirty-one years Abraham carried on the mercantile business in Kingston. In 1776 his store was destroyed by fire. He then moved, and in his later years had his residence in the large stone building, well remembered by people of the present generation as Schryver's Hotel, on East Front street, destroyed by fire about 1876. He is usually called "Colonel," but was not engaged in active service in the Revolutionary army, being an old man when the war commenced. He was a lieutenant-colonel of militia, was for twenty years member of the Provincial Assembly and was a member of the State Senate in 1781.

In 1775 he was elected colonel of the 1st Northern Ulster County Regiment and the next year was elected commander. During a long term of years he kept a diary, which contained more authentic information probably than any other record of that time in the county. This diary is quite a large volume and is now in the possession of the family of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Geo. H. Sharpe. Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, though residing in Kingston, continued to take a great interest in the affairs at New Paltz, and in the feud between the Hasbroucks and the Eltings, which formed so important a part of the history of those times, he bore quite a conspicuous part.

The origin of the feud was, as nearly as we can ascertain, the attempt on the part of Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre to obtain from the Colonial government a patent for 3,000 acres of land lying on the south of the Paltz patent. This was strongly opposed by Col. Abraham Hasbrouck and others in behalf of the balance of the Paltz people, alleging that the original Paltz patent covered a part of this tract. To make the fight more bitter an action was commenced against Noah, who resided where the late Edmund Eltinge lived, and it was claimed that the land he occupied and which his father purchased of Solomon and Louis DuBois, Jr., in 1726, was also a part of the Paltz patent and that therefore his title to it was not valid. Finally the matter was settled without coming into court. In 1755 Col. Abraham, together with Louis Bevier of Marbletown and Jacob Hasbrouck, obtained a grant of 2,000 acres of land south of the New Paltz patent and in the neighborhood of the present Clintondale depot.

Col. Abraham Hasbrouck of Kingston left four sons, Joseph, Daniel, Jonathan and James. The oldest son, Joseph, when he became a man moved back to the old homestead at Guilford. Daniel located at Wallkill, Orange county, and left two sons, neither of whom married, and four daughters.

Jonathan lived in Kingston and is well remembered as "Judge Jonathan," and was the father of Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, than whom Ulster county has had no more honored son. James occupied his father's house, subsequently the Schryver hotel property, at Kingston.

We will now go back with Col. Abraham's son, Joseph, to the homestead at Guilford. Having been placed by his father on the farm he worked it on shares for several years. In 1773, when thirty years of age, he married Elizabeth Bevier. Joseph

was a brigadier-general of militia and is usually spoken of as "General Jo." During the Revolutionary war his farm was a depot of supplies for the federal army stationed at New Windsor and other places and these supplies were forwarded as needed. The book with his account of these transactions is still in possession of the family at Guilford. During the Revolutionary war he was lieutenant-coloned in Col. Cantine's regiment. His title as general was probably for militia service after the war. He was a member of the Assembly in 1786 and a member of the State Senate in 1793-96. He died in 1808.

Gen. Jo. left one daughter and a large family of sons as follows: Abraham, Louis, Daniel, Joseph, Philip, James and Luther.

The oldest son, Abraham, who was born in 1775, moved to Rondout when a young man, and for half a century carried on a general mercantile business, being known among his old neighbors in Southern Ulster as "Abraham Hasbrouck of the Strand." He was in the freighting business, as well as the mercantile business, accumulated a large amount of property, and was a member of Congress in 1813-15. His wife was Helena Jansen. Their children were Jansen, Helena, wife of Henry Sharpe and mother of Gen. George H. Sharpe; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Richard Elting; Catharine, wife of Judge G. W. Ludlum; Maria, wife of Robert Gosman. Jansen, the only son, was a very prominent citizen of Rondout and until shortly before his death was president of the Rondout bank.

Beside Abraham "of the Strand," the other sons of "General Jo." of Guilford, as we have said, were Louis, David, Joseph, Philip, James and Luther. Louis located at Ogdensburgh, where his descendants still live.

David became a doctor and settled in Utica. He left at least two sons, William and John L., the latter the well-known

New York merchant. Gen. Jo.'s sons Philip and Luther married, but left no children. Philip lived where his nephew, Philip B., lived in Gardiner. The two remaining sons, James and Joseph, located in the vicinity, Joseph retaining the old homestead at Guilford and being sometimes called "Colonel Jo." James lived west of the Guilford church. His last surviving sons were Louis of Libertyville and Philip B. Col. Jo., who kept the old homestead, left a family of four sons, Abner, Oscar, Dr. Alfred, who settled in Poughkeepsie, and Joseph L., who kept the old homestead.

About 1860 fire destroyed the old stone mansion, and some of the ancient papers, but a portion of the most valuable ones were in the safe unharmed. A brick house of modern pattern took the place of the stone house. On the death of Joseph L. Hasbrouck the property came into the occupancy of his only surviving son, Mr. Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr.

Louis Hasbrouck (son of Joseph, son of Abraham, son of Joseph, son of Abraham the Patentee), who settled at Ogdensburgh, was born April 22, 1777, and was baptized May 11, 1777, at Shawangunk by Rev. Regnier Van Niest. He was educated at Princeton and graduated in 1797. He studied law in the office of Josiah Ogden Hoffman in New York city and was admitted to the bar in 1801. Shortly afterwards he removed to Ogdensburgh, N. Y. He was the first County Clerk of St. Lawrence county, Postmaster of Ogdensburgh, Member of the Legislature and State Senator. He died August 20, 1834.

He married Catharine Banks, daughter of Justus Banks. They had several children, of whom one son, Louis, born in 1814, and two daughters, Sarah Sophia and Louisa, married. One daughter, Jane, is still living. Louis, the second of the name at Ogdensburgh, was twice married. His first wife was

Louise Seymour Allen and his second wife was Sarah Maria Hasbrouck, daughter of Levi Hasbrouck of New Paltz. By the first marriage there were three children, two of whom, a son and daughter, are now living, the son, who is named Louis, being a prominent lawyer at Ogdensburg. By the second marriage there were three children, two of whom, Levi and Laura Maria, are still living.

Isaac, Son of Joseph and Grandson of Abraham the Patentee

Isaac Hasbrouck, second son of Joseph and grandson of Abraham the Patentee, was born March 12, 1712, and in 1766 married Antje Low, widow of John Van Gaasbeck, settled in Shawangunk about a mile south of Tuthill and built the house still standing, owned by Richard Hardenberg and his children for seventy years. His lands joined the Wallkill on the east for nearly a mile and extended west to where the Shawangunk church stands and probably extended a little farther to the Shawangunk kill. When the Shawangunk church was organized in 1737 he gave the land where the building stands.

Isaac Hasbrouck was Supervisor of the town of Shawangunk in 1751 and 1752.

Isaac and his wife had three children—Joseph I., Elsie and Jane. Elsie did not marry. Jane married John Crispell and they had two sons, Peter and DuBois; both became physicians. DuBois settled and died in Kingston, Peter died in Hurley. A granddaughter of Joseph I., Mrs. A. M. Ronk, has in her possession an old family Bible with the following record:

"Joseph I. Hasbrouck, born October 11, 1767, died March 24th, 1842. Married Cornelia Schoonmaker of Pa-ca-na-sink, born February 18th, 1766, died July 14th, 1814." Their children were Sarah B., born August 28, 1788, married Daniel

Tuthill; Maria, born May 23, 1790, married Thomas Ostrander; Catharine, born August 17, 1792, married Samuel Johnson; Dr. Stephen, born April 24, 1794, married Elsie Schenck of Fishkill; Levi, born December 21, 1795, married Manj Decker; Jane, born January 27, 1798, married Cornelius DeWitt of Marbletown; Geo., born January 26, 1800, married Maria Johnson; Joseph Osterhoudt, born December 23, 1801, married Eliza Ray; Abel, born December 16, 1803, married Ruth Winfield; Augustus, born September 20, 1809, married Jane V. W. Eltinge, daughter of Rev. Wilhelmus.

Joseph I. located and built on a portion of his father's lands about half a mile south of the old homestead and some distance by lane from the main road to the banks of the Wallkill. This has sometimes been mistaken for the old homestead.

Joseph I., of Shawangunk, was Supervisor in 1797-9, 1813-4 and in 1817.

Joseph Osterhoudt Hasbrouck, son of Joseph I., owned a mill, store and blacksmith shop at Tuthill. He exercised great influence in the Democratic party and the creation of the town of Gardiner in 1853 was altogether his work.

Jacob A., Son of Joseph of Guilford

Jacob A. Hasbrouck, son of Joseph of Guilford and grandson of Abraham the Patentee, was born in 1717. He married, in 1746, Maria Hornbeck and located at Kyserike in the town of Marbletown. At about the same date Isaac Hasbrouck, son of Jacob, son of Jean the Patentee, moved from what is now the Memorial House in this village and likewise settled in the town of Marbletown. Both of these Hasbrouck families have ever since had representatives in the town of Marbletown and elsewhere, but there is a great disparity in the number of descendants bearing the Hasbrouck name for the reason that

while Isaac had six sons and a goodly number of grandsons, Jacob had but one son, and boys have since been few in numbers in his line of the Hasbrouck family.

Capt. Jacob L. Snyder, of High Falls, whose wife is a daughter of Calvin Hasbrouck and great granddaughter of Jacob A., has in his possession a number of valuable old papers, which have come down in this line of Hasbroucks and which make clear the family history. The oldest of these papers are two deeds for land at Kyserike from Ellsje Hasbrouck, of Guilford, widow of Joseph, to her son, Jacob A. Hasbrouck. In one of the deeds, dated in 1747, consideration is love and affection and £300. In the deed for the other tract at Kyserike the consideration mentioned is love and affection and £540. The latter deed is dated in 1754.

The children of Jacob A. Hasbrouck and his wife, Mary Hornbeck, were Anitje, Elsie, Mary, Joseph and Rachel. In his will, also in possession of Capt. Jacob L. Snyder, Jacob A. gives to his son Joseph all his land in the towns of Marbletown and Rochester, but requires him to pay £400 to his sisters, Anitje, Elsie and Mary.

Joseph Hasbrouck, son of Jacob, occupied his father's homestead, known in modern times as the Lodewyck Hasbrouck place.

In the war of the Revolution Joseph's name appears as ensign in the company of which John Hasbrouck, of Marbletown, who had married Joseph's sister, was captain. Subsequently he received from Gen. Geo. Clinton a commission as lieutenant in the Levies and his name appears as lieutenant in the Fourth Orange County Regiment, Col. Hathorn, of which his cousin, Joseph Hasbrouck of Guilford, was lieutenant-colonel. His commission is dated July 1, 1780. At a later date, after the close of the war, in 1787, he received a

commission as captain. The will of Joseph Hasbrouck, which was probated May 6, 1802, together with the other valuable papers mentioned are now in the possession of Capt. Jacob L. Snyder, having come to him from his father-in-law, Calvin Hasbrouck, who was the son of Joseph. Calvin resided at High Falls and was for many years superintendent on the Delaware & Hudson canal.

Benjamin, Son of Joseph and Grandson of Abraham the Patentee

Benjamin, born in 1719, son of Joseph and grandson of Abraham the Patentee, located at what is now Wallkill and built the stone house, still standing, and which forms a part of the present Mrs. John G. Borden residence. Benjamin married Elidia Schoonmaker and had three sons, Benjamin, Cornelius and Joseph, the second named of whom kept the homestead, and the son Joseph took the south part of the farm. Cornelius' farm was left to his son, Benjamin C., and Joseph's farm went to his son Thomas. The descendants of the three sons of Benjamin Hasbrouck, the first of the name at Wallkill, are thus stated by Mr. A. M. Ronk:

Benjamin married Elizabeth Dickerson, daughter of William. Their children were Eliza, who married Stephen Ronk; Lydia did not marry; Isaac married Delia Newman; Jacob married Charlotte Thorn; Elsie married Jabez Ells; Henry H. married Ruth Constable; Catharine married William Johnson; Jane, Joseph, Mary did not marry.

Cornelius married Jane Kelso. Their children were Wm. C., married Mary E. Roe; Benj. C., married Louise Lyon; Margaret, married Captain Eli Perry.

Joseph married Rebecca Kelso, a sister of Cornelius' wife. Their children were Thomas, did not marry; John, moved to

Michigan, married Rachel Ann Traphagen; Maria Jane, married Nathaniel Roos; Catharine Ann married Halsey Lyon; Rebecca, married Linus Esterly; Sarah, married John Titus.

Wm. C. Hasbrouck, son of Cornelius, son of Benjamin, the first at Wallkill, was born August 23, 1800; married Mary E., daughter of William Roe, June 28, 1831; died November, 1870; had three sons, viz.: Wm. H., Henry C. and Roe, and three daughters: Maria H., Emily A. and Blandina. He graduated at Union College at the same time Wm. H. Seward was an undergraduate, and soon after removed to Franklin, Tenn., where he became principal of the academy founded by Bishop Otey. Returning to the North, he became principal of the Farmers' Hall Academy, at Goshen, in 1822, and commenced there the study of law with Mr. Wisner. He completed his legal studies with Wm. Ross, in Newburgh; was admitted to the bar in 1826, and rose rapidly to rank in his profession. He was elected to the Assembly of 1847 and was chosen Speaker of that body; he was a man of high bearing, spotless character, and a chivalric sense of honor and duty. His second son, Henry C., graduated at the West Point Military Academy, May, 1861; served as lieutenant under Captain Griffin, 5th Artillery, U. S. A., in first Bull Run, also at Miner's Hill and Newport News; promoted captain 4th Artillery, and in service in the Modoc campaign.

Henry C. was for some time in command at Fortress Monroe, holding a commission as lieut.-colonel in the regular army, and in the war with Spain was appointed brigadier-general.

Col. Jonathan, Son of Joseph and Grandson of Abraham the Patentee

Jonathan, the youngest son of Joseph and grandson of Abraham the Patentee, was born in Guilford April 12, 1722, and

died July 31, 1780. Jonathan married May, 1751, Tryntje, daughter of Cornelius DuBois of Poughwoughtenonk. Jonathan located at Newburgh, purchasing, in 1747, the property on which he built, in 1750, part of the house known as Washington's Headquarters. Subsequently he built an addition to this house and here he resided until his death. He was the first Supervisor of the precinct in 1763. He held at different times commissions as ensign, captain and colonel, his commission to the latter office being issued October 25, 1775. His regiment saw much active service in the Revolutionary war, but, owing to the ill health of its colonel, was much of the time commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh. On account of continued ill health Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck resigned in 1777. The diary of his brother, Col. Abraham of Kingston, gives the following account of Col. Jonathan:

"He was a loving husband to his wife, a tender and loving father to his children, a loving brother to his brothers and sisters, an obedient and dutiful child to his parents, a kind master to his servants, a good neighbor, a hospitable man, a good, industrious, sober man, and a very good liver, and a very good commonwealth's-man (whig). He was a pious worthy man, paid a good deal of reverence in hearing and reading the word of God. He was good natured, not soon ruffled or put in a passion, but with a great deal of forbearance. He had very good sense, and strong natural parts and understanding—especially in divinity, and very knowing in common affairs of life. He was a man of stature above six feet and four inches, well shaped and proportioned of body, good features, full visage of face, but of brown complexion, dark blue eyes, black hair, with a single curl, strong of body, arms, legs; was inclined to be corpulent and fat in his younger days, but meeting

so many sicknesses and disorders he was not so fat the last thirty years of his life as he was in his youth. He had a great many good qualities that I don't write down here. He died on Monday morning and was buried on Tuesday in the burying place on his own land, between his house and the North River, lying along side two of his sons (Abraham and Joseph), who lay buried in the same ground."

The other children of Jonathan were Cornelius, Isaac, Jonathan, Mary and Rachel. The son, Cornelius, born in 1755, espoused the cause of the king and removed to Canada where he founded a creditable family. The son Isaac, born in 1761, died in 1806, married Hannah Birdsall and continued to reside at Headquarters. The daughter Mary, born in 1763, married Capt. Israel Smith and during the Revolutionary war resided with her father's family at Headquarters, at the time that Gen. and Mrs. Washington were there. A cloak presented by Lady Washington to little Mary Smith is still treasured up as an heirloom. The son Jonathan did not marry. The daughter Rachel married her cousin Daniel, son of Col. Abraham of Kingston, and located at Montgomery, Orange county.

Col. Jonathan's son Isaac, who occupied the Headquarters after his father's death, left a family of three sons and three daughters as follows: Jonathan, Israel, Eli, Sarah, Rachel, Mary, all of whom were born at Headquarters. Sarah, who married Walter Case, was the only daughter who married. Jonathan, the oldest son of Isaac and grandson of Col. Jonathan, married Phebe Field and left a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom were born at Headquarters.

Eli, son of Isaac and grandson of Col. Jonathan, married Harriet Belknap and left a large family of children, six of whom married and left children. Eli's second son, Charles H., deceased, was for many years cashier of the Quassaick Bank

Rachel, daughter of Col. Jonathan, married her cousin Daniel, son of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck of Kingston, and located at Montgomery, Orange county. They left a family of two sons, Asa and Samuel, neither of whom married, and four daughters who married as follows: Margaret, married Severyn Bruyn of Bruynswick; Betsey, married Edward Wait of Montgomery; Clara, married Nicholas Evertson of Newburgh, and Elsie, married Dr. Hornbeck.

Rachel Hasbrouck's Ride from Newburgh to Guilford

One of the most romantic stories that we hear of the Revolutionary times is thus related to us by Mrs. Peter Miller of Montgomery, Orange county (who is a daughter of Edward Wait), and was told to her when a child by her grandmother, who is the heroine of the tale:

The British were approaching Newburgh; we presume it was Vaughn's expedition to relieve Burgoyne. Whatever else the red coats might spare if they stopped at Newburgh it was a plain case that the family plate of so noted a rebel as Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck would not be left at its owner's home. So Rachel, who was eighteen years old, mounted a mare called Firefly and with the family plate in the saddle bags the brave girl started alone for the old home of her grandfather, Joseph, at Guildford. Part of the way the route was only to be found by the marks blazed on the trees. At the foot of a mountain on the route she was stopped by tories. But the leader of the band declared with an oath that she was too pretty to be molested. While the members of the party were debating the question Rachel struck Firefly with the whip and flew on. The tories fired at her, but she was not hit by the bullets and arrived safe at the ancestral home at Guilford.

Until quite recently Mrs. Miller owned the saddle in which her grandmother made this famous ride. Other Revolutionary reminiscences related to Mrs. Miller by her grandmother are that when the British sailed past Newburgh on the way to help Burgoyne the family of her father, Col. Jonathan, took refuge in the cellar, expecting that the British ships would cannonade the house. They were not disappointed, but the cannon were aimed too low and the balls struck below the house, in the ground. When Washington had his headquarters at this house he and Mrs. Washington boarded with Col. Jonathan's family. Part of the time while Washington was at Newburgh the Marquis de La Fayette and his wife were their guests. La Fayette was a very large, heavy man—so large that his wife was obliged to use five needles in knitting his stockings, and when he went out his valet would take an extra horse along for his use. When Washington said good bye to the headquarters Lady Washington presented Rachel Hasbrouck with a chair, which is now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Eager of Great Bend, Pa. Another daughter of Col. Jonathan was likewise presented with a chair by Lady Washington.

Benjamin, Son of Abraham, the Patentee

Benjamin, the youngest son of Abraham the Patentee, born in 1696, located in Dutchess county about 1720. His wife was Janitje De Long, whom he married February 13, 1737. In 1755 Benjamin built a stone house, which is still standing near Hopewell, in which he resided until his death, in 1763. Benjamin had a family of five sons and two daughters: Abraham, Daniel, Benjamin, Jacob, Mary, Heiltje and Francis. Benjamin did not marry. Daniel married ——— Van Vlecken and had four sons, Tunis, Benjamin, John and Daniel; also

two daughters, Catharine and Rachel. Tunis lived in the town of Fishkill, where he left two sons. John married Mary Backus and moved to Onondaga county. Benjamin married Hannah Green and left a large family of children, eleven in all. Daniel did not marry.

Francis, son of Benjamin (the first in Dutchess county) married Elizabeth Swartwout and they had four children, Benjamin, Abraham, James and Gilbert. All died young, except the oldest son, Benjamin. He was a private in Capt. Abraham Brinkerhoff's company, in Col. John Cantine's Ulster County Regiment. During his lifetime he occupied the old stone house of his grandfather, Benjamin. He married Rachel Storm. Their children were Francis, Sarah, Catharine, Elizabeth, Caroline and Isaac.

Abraham, son of Benjamin, youngest son of Abraham the Patentee, married Mary Horton and had three sons: Abraham, John and James. Abraham married Fanny Lightfoot and as his second wife, Mrs. Taylor. He died at Louisville, Ky., in 1838. John married Maria Vail. He died in 1820 at Fishkill. James, son of Abraham, was a clergyman, married Miss Owen, settled at Louisville, Ky. and died in 1847. The ones who went to Louisville are a wealthy, well respected family. Some of them have changed the spelling to Hasbrook.

This ends the history of the family of Abraham Hasbrouck, the New Paltz Patentee.

THE JEAN HASBROUCK HOUSE, NOW THE MEMORIAL HOUSE

CHAPTER XXXII

The Family of Jean Hasbrouck, the Patentee

Directly across the street from the site of the first stone church stands the house of Jean Hasbrouck, the Patentee, which was purchased by the New Paltz Huguenot Memorial Society in 1899, to preserve the memory of the early settlers and as a store-house of relics and ancient documents.

This is the largest and finest of all the old houses, except the DuBois house, and that has lost a great part of its attraction from having been modernized many years ago.

The house of which we speak bears the letters I. H., surmounted by a sort of crown, cut in a stone just above and to the left of the door. In the mortar, near one of the front windows, is the date 1712. The I in the olden time was the same as J, and the letters above mentioned are the initials of the builder. The date 1712 is found in two places on the building, and doubtless marks the date of its erection—thirty-five years after the date of the patent and seven years after the erection of the DuBois house, which still bears the figures 1705 in iron letters. The only other stone house in this village ever bearing a date of which we are aware is the original Bevier house, afterward the Elting store, which stands with its gable end to the street, opposite the DuBois house, and which bore on its chimney until about 1890 the date of 1735.

The first houses were doubtless all of logs. As the settlers found time they were replaced by the stone edifices still standing. Probably every one in the settlement assisted in the building. The house we are describing is the only one in the village

with an exceedingly tall and steep roof, nor do we recollect any other old stone house in all the country round with such a roof.

Entering at the front door we find ourselves in the broad hall, extending through the center of the building. To the right and left are large rooms, with high ceilings, the great beams being about nine feet from the floor.

The room to the right was used in Revolutionary times, and probably for half a century before, as a store where the few goods that were not produced in the place were sold to the settlers. In one side of the chimney is a closet with a door fitting so closely as to be almost unnoticed except by careful inspection. This, it is said, was the money drawer. High up on the garret is a railing which was formerly in this room and was the bar, behind which stood the merchant of the olden time. This railing was not taken up on the garret until about 1850. Levi Hasbrouck, during his lifetime would not allow any important changes to be made in the appearance of the old homestead, and this is the reason why this bar railing was kept in this room so long after it was unused for mercantile purposes.

The large room to the left, as we enter, was without doubt the living room of the family. In the rear is the kitchen.

The kitchen chimney is about ten feet wide at the base, the mortar apparently of lime and clay—tough and firm. Stepping into the fireplace from the kitchen, the old trammels and pot hooks are still to be seen. These were in common use in the old stone houses before the day of cook stoves. These chimneys, with their wide fireplaces, were meant to consume the great logs without the trouble of cutting them up. The mantelpiece is high up so as to be out of the way of the flames. The brick, of course, must have been hauled from Kingston and doubtless brought from Holland, as there were, we presume, no brickyards in this country at that early date. But what an

immense quantity of brick went into one of these old chimneys!

Everything about the house is evidently hand-made. The nails in the doors, the bolts and hinges are made by the home blacksmith, and their appearance shows that they were hammered out. The wood work was made before the day of sawmills and shows the hand planing of the home carpenter.

The work is all substantial. There was evidently no slighting of the work by mechanics in those days. The old settlers meant to stay, and they meant that their houses should be for their descendants as well as themselves.

Descending to the cellar we find a higher ceiling than in the other old houses. There is one dark room, without a window, in the cellar, but we do not find the sub-cellar which two or three of the other stone houses in the village had and which we are informed was to store liquor in or to put things in for safe keeping, to have them out of the way of the slaves Doubtless this dark room and the sub-cellar in other old buildings were for the same purpose. Part of the cellar is paved with stone, part of it with brick, an evidence of comfort we have not seen in other old houses.

Ascending to the upper portion of the building, we find the airy loft. Here in olden times the grain was stored in hogsheads. Even in the memory of the people now living, this custom was continued in this building. The light streamed in through the windows with their little panes of glass. This was not the only one of the old houses in which the grain was stored in the loft. Doubtless that custom was universal in the early settlement.

From cellar to garret the house is full of quaint reminders of the olden time—over two centuries ago, when the country around was a wilderness and New Paltz a little hamlet in its

midst, where a handful of French Huguenots, fleeing from persecution, had found a home and a refuge, where they might worship God in peace and rear their families in comfort.

Jean Hasbrouck, the Patentee, left three daughters, Mary, who married Isaac DuBois; Hester, who married Peter Gumaer, and Elizabeth, who married Louis Bevier of Marbletown. He also had three sons, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The first went to England and never returned. Isaac died before his father. His name appears in the list of members of Capt. Wessell Tenbrouck's company that marched to the invasion of Canada in 1711. He probably lost his life in this campaign. Jacob married Hester Bevier and kept the old homestead. Jacob left three sons, Jacob, Isaac and Benjamin. Jacob, who wrote his name Jacob, Jr., married Jane DuBois, daughter of Cornelius DuBois, Sr., and sister of Cornelius DuBois, Jr., of Poughwoughtenonk. He continued to reside in the homestead. Isaac married Maria Bruyn. Benjamin was killed by a falling tree in 1747. Isaac is the ancestor of the Stone Ridge Hasbroucks.

Jacob, Jr., of New Paltz, who lived in the old homestead, was Supervisor of the town in 1762-5 and again in 1771-6. From a tax list of the town, dated 1765, we find that Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., Josiah Elting and Cornelius DuBois of Poughwoughtenonk, were the three wealthiest men in the town and each possessed of about an equal amount of property.

Jacob, Jr., was captain of the Second New Paltz Company, Third Regiment of Ulster County Militia, in Revolutionary times, his commission being issued October 25, 1775. He was promoted subsequently to the position of major in the same regiment, February 21, 1778. We have no account of any battles in which he was engaged, but there is good evidence that he was with the army when Kingston was burned.

Jacob, Jr., left two sons, Josiah and Jacob J., Jr.; also one daughter, Hester, who married Dr. George Wirtz, the ancestor of the Wurts family at New Paltz. On the tombstone in the old graveyard marking the spot of her interment is the inscription, "daughter of Major Jacob Hasbrouck."

In his old age, Jacob, Jr., built and perhaps moved to the old stone house in the north bounds of the present corporation, where his great-grandson, Abm. M. Hasbrouck, now lives. The son Josiah kept the old homestead. He carried on the mercantile business in this ancient house after the Revolution and accumulated a very large amount of property. He was a Member of Congress in the 8th session in 1803-5, was Member of Assembly in 1796, 1802 and 1806, and Supervisor of the town in 1784-6, 1793-4 and from 1799 to 1805. Josiah was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Second Company, Third Regiment of Ulster County Militia in 1780. He was usually called Colonel. Perhaps that rank may have been bestowed during the war of 1812. We know nothing of his military record.

In his old age Josiah moved from the old family residence in this village to the Plattekill. His wife was Sarah Decker. They had three daughters, Elizabeth, Jane and Maria, and one son, Levi, who occupied the Plattekill residence during his lifetime, as did his only son, Josiah, who died about 1885.

Col. Josiah's daughters married as follows: Elizabeth was Josiah DuBois' first wife, Jane married Joseph Hasbrouck of Guilford and Maria married Christopher Reese of Newburgh.

We have said that Col. Josiah had one brother, Jacob J., Jr. After his father's death he continued to occupy the house where Abm. M. now resides until in middle age when he gave up this house to his son, Maurice, and moved to Bontecoe and built the brick house which his grandson, Luther, now owns.

He was twice married. His first wife, Margaret Hardenbergh, died young, leaving one son, Louis, who went to Sullivan county when a young man and was never seen again. The second wife, Anna DuBois, left a large family of sons and daughters, as follows: Catharine, Maurice, Jacob J., DuBois, Huram, Asenath, Albina.

Coming back now to the village and to the ancient house which is now the Memorial House, we note that after Col. Josiah's removal to the Plattekill, near Jenkintown, the old homestead was occupied for a time by his son-in-law, Josiah DuBois, who had previously carried on the mercantile business in partnership with him, but discontinued it after a time, and about 1820 built the brick house now owned by Wm. H. D. Blake. After that date the old stone house, until its purchase by the Huguenot Memorial Society in 1899, was occupied by tenants.

Col. Josiah Hasbrouck was quite certainly the richest man in New Paltz, perhaps the richest man in the county. His father before him was a rich man for those days. Yet it must be noticed that although this old house was for successive generations the residence of wealthy people it was a very plain edifice.

The people of those old days did not put all their money into houses. They lived, we dare say, in comfort, but had not as yet learned to be discontented with the plain, old stone houses of their ancestors.

The Stone Ridge Hasbroucks

Isaac Hasbrouck, son of Jacob, son of Jean the Patentee, was born in 1722. He married, in 1745, Mary, daughter of Jacobus Bruyn of Shawangunk. They moved to the town of Marbletown and lived in the house in which their son, Sev-

eryn, afterwards resided, which is still standing, about a mile east of Stone Ridge and now owned by James Pine.

Isaac Hasbrouck and his wife, Mary Bruyn, left a large family of children, as follows: Jacob I., John, Jacobus Bruyn, Severyn, Maria, Esther, Catharine, Benjamin and Louis.

The names of three of these sons appear as soldiers in the Revolutionary war: John, as captain, Severyn and Louis as privates. The name of Jacob I. appears among the signers of the Articles of Association, and so does that of Jacobus Bruyn.

Jacob I., the oldest son, who was born in 1746, married Sarah, daughter of Cornelius DuBois of Poughwoughtenonk, in the town of New Paltz. They located at the place, still known as the Colabargh, about a mile north of Stone Ridge. The property remained in the family for several generations, passing from Jacob I. to his son Josiah, and then to Josiah's son DuBois, and then to his son Dr. Josiah Hasbrouck, who was an only son, as was his father DuBois. On removing to Port Ewen he sold the farm to Lucas E. Schoonmaker.

Jacob I. had another son, Cornelius D., who married Hannah Van Wagenen, studied medicine and became a doctor. In the division of the estate of his maternal grandfather, Cornelius DuBois, Senior, of Poughwoughtenonk, he received the old stone house and about 120 acres of land. Dr. Hasbrouck moved to this tract about 1820, tore down the stone house, which had been built about 100 years before by Solomon DuBois, and built the frame house still standing and now occupied as a residence by the present owner of the farm, LeFevre DuBois. Dr. Hasbrouck resided on this place and practiced medicine about twenty-five years. He left one son, Hiram, who went to Michigan, and one daughter, Eliza, who married Peter Barnhart and lived on the place until in old age.

Other children of Jacob I. Hasbrouck and Sarah DuBois were: Isaac, born in 1769; Margaret, born in 1773 (married Dr. Wm. Peters); Wilhelmus, born in 1775 (was the owner of Kingston Point); Jacobus, born in 1777; Cornelius, born in 1778; Jacob I., Jr., born June 7, 1780; Louis I., born 1785; Abraham, born in 1787; Maria, born in 1789.

Of this numerous family we have additional account of the following: Louis I. married Margaret Van Vleck. Maria married Dr. Matthew Dewitt of Stone Ridge and left no children. Jacob I., Jr., married, November 18, 1809, Catharine Knickerbocker. They had a large family of children, as follows: Cyrus (killed in the civil war), Rufus, Sarah DuBois, Wm. Peters, Matthew Dewitt, Annie Ingraham, Maria Dewitt, Margaret Peters, Josiah Lewis, Anna Chittenden. The daughter, Margaret Peters, married James C. Cornish. Rev. Marion Cornish of Kingston is their son. DuBois F. Hasbrouck, the noted artist, is the son of Josiah Lewis.

Benjamin, son of Isaac, wrote his name Benjamin I. He was born in 1764 and located at Kyserike, his old stone house, which is still standing, being on what is now the Matthew Steen place. Benjamin was twice married. His first wife was Catrina Smedes. After her death he married Rachel, daughter of David Hasbrouck, whose home was what is now the Louis H. Deyo place, near Butterville. By the second wife there were four daughters, one of whom married Stephen Stilwell; one married James Tamney and one Daniel Hasbrouck. The farm passed into the possession of his son, Alexander, who was a child by the first wife.

John, son of Isaac, the first Hasbrouck at Stone Ridge, married Mary, daughter of Jacob A. Hasbrouck of Kyserike, who was the son of Joseph Hasbrouck of Guilford. John located about one mile south of Stone Ridge at what was called Rest

place and here he built a stone house. In the Revolutionary war he served as captain in the Third Ulster County Militia, of which John Cantine was colonel. The name of John Hasbrouck, Jr., perhaps the same person, appears as a private in the Third Regiment of the Line, commanded by Col. Jas. Clinton. From one of the family, Mrs. James Oliver Hasbrouck, residing in extreme old age at Washington, D. C., comes the following account of the services of Capt. John Hasbrouck and his family in the Revolutionary war:

Capt. John inherited a homestead from his father, which was located in the county of Ulster, town of Marbletown. On it he built a stone house. When the war broke out he went himself and gave everything except his homestead for freedom's cause. On this homestead or farm he left his wife and four small children; and she, taking up the burden of both man and wife, worked the land, which was in a splendid state of cultivation. Finally the Indians and Tories, who were all around them, became so troublesome and dangerous that it was necessary to have a fort for the safety of the families. So Capt. John's wife offered her house, which was turned into a fort. It had to be guarded day and night by the soldiers—even men who worked in the fields had to have a guard with them or they would be shot while at work. At this fort the people were cared for and given a place where they could sleep in safety, and besides the table was always on the floor for those that were hungry. The homestead was handed down from generation to generation until it came to Gross Hasbrouck, grandson of Capt. John. Capt. John Hasbrouck's descendants likewise have an account of his presence at the capture of Burgoyne's army, also in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians.

Severyn, son of Isaac Hasbrouck, the first of the name at

Stone Ridge, was born in 1756. He lived about a mile east of Stone Ridge on what is now the James Pine place. He was twice married. By his first wife, Maria Depuy, he had one son, Isaac S., born in 1786. By his second wife, Maria Conklin, he had one son, Henry C., and one daughter, Maria. Isaac S. studied for a doctor and practiced medicine for a time, and afterwards carried on the mercantile business at Stone Ridge. His wife was Matilda Barnes. Their children were Severyn, Edgar, Charlotte and Matthew. The two first named sons continued their father's business as merchants at Stone Ridge. Henry C. Hasbrouck lived on a farm about a mile east of Stone Ridge. His wife was Nancy Barnes. Their children were Lorenzo, who died when a young man, and Elmira, who married Abm. V. N. Elting of New Paltz.

Jacobus Bruyn, son of Isaac Hasbrouck, the first of the name at Stone Ridge, was born in 1753, married Ann Abeel. They resided at High Falls. Their children were: Neltje who married Abraham Sahler, Anthony who married Rachel Depuy, Isaac L. who built Norton's cement mill at High Falls, David who married Rebecca Brodhead, Jacob R. who married Catharine Davis, Anna M. who married Robert McKay, Catharine who married Joseph Bevier, Maria B. who married Jacob S. Bloom.

Louis, the youngest son of Isaac, was born in 1767, married Catharine Decker of Shawangunk, and located at Stone Ridge. They had sons as follows: Garret who lived in New York, Cornelius who lived at Stone Ridge, Benjamin who occupied the homestead, and Jacob who lived at Monticello and was a doctor. The homestead at Stone Ridge was occupied by Benjamin during his life time and after his death by his son John C. Hasbrouck who greatly enlarged and improved it and resided there until his death.

CHAPTER XXXIII

The LeFevre Family in America

Among the Huguenots who settled in America at an early date we have accounts of six different families of LeFevres, namely at New York, in New Paltz, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania and at New Rochelle. We have no certain evidence that these families were related, although it is quite probable that Isaac LeFevre, the ancestor of the Pennsylvania tribe, was the nephew of Andre and Simon LeFevre, of New Paltz, and quite possibly all these Huguenot families bearing the name of LeFevre were nearly related.

For our account of the LeFevre family outside of Ulster county we are mainly indebted to the researches of Mrs. C. A. Weber Lindsay, of Pittsburg, Penn.

The first LeFevre in America of whom we have any record was Peter LeFevre, who was in New Amsterdam in 1653. His name appears on the records at subsequent dates during the next few years in New York and Brooklyn as an owner of real estate. It is thought that he or his widow moved to New Jersey. Hippolytus LeFevre settled at Salem in western New Jersey and was one of John Fenwick's council in 1676. He had brothers, Jean and Jacques, residing in the vicinity. He became a large landholder and his descendants are believed to have been engaged in navigation, as nearly half a century afterward vessels bearing the name of members of the LeFevre family were running from this part of New Jersey to the New England coast. In 1683 another LeFevre, Isaac by name, crossed the ocean and settled in New Jersey. His son, Myndert, in 1731, advertised his father's farm for sale, between

Perth Amboy and New Brunswick. These New Jersey LeFevres have moved to other states or become extinct in the male line, as the name has been lost a long time in that country.

Isaac, the ancestor of the Pennsylvania LeFevres, has a numerous line of descendants and the family history has been carefully traced. A brief statement is as follows: Isaac was born in France in 1669. When he was a youth of fourteen his parents, brothers and sisters were massacred on account of their religion. He escaped and fled to the Palatinate, carrying with him the family Bible, which is still in existence and is now the property of Samuel T. LeFevre of Iowa City, Iowa. It is about 300 years old, was printed at Geneva and contains the name of Isaac's brothers and sisters, but not of his parents. Isaac fled from France to the Palatinate in company with the family of Madam Ferree and married the daughter, Catharine Ferree. One son, Abraham, was born to them in the Palatinate. In 1708 they emigrated to America and in 1711 were in Kingston, when their second son, Philip, was baptized April 1, 1711, Isaac DuBois and Rachel DuBois, both of New Paltz, being sponsors. In 1712 Isaac went with his wife and two sons to Lancaster county (then Chester county), Pa., nine miles from the present town of Lancaster, where he made purchases of land amounting to 2,200 acres, and here in 1713 their son Daniel was born, being the first white child born in the Pequea Valley. Philip's son George, born in 1739 served as an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary War. After the war he with other Huguenot friends left Lancaster County and settled in Cumberland County, Maryland, and his son Jacob moved to Lebanon, O. Isaac LeFevre, of Pennsylvania, has a highly respectable line of descendants. In 1896, an organization of the LeFevre and Ferree families was formed for historical purposes.

The New Rochelle LeFevres came to this country at a much later date than the others of the name. They are descended from John LeFevre, a native of Havre de Grace in France, who went from his native country to St. Domingo. His son John, born in 1752, died in 1837, emigrated to New Rochelle, N. Y. John left a family of seven children, of whom the eldest was the late Peter E. LeFevre, captain of one of the Atlantic steamers sailing from New York.

With this brief notice of other families of Huguenot descent bearing the name of LeFevre we take up the history of the two brothers, Andre and Simon, who settled at New Paltz.

The LeFevre Family at New Paltz

The old people, in noting the family characteristics of the LeFevres, said they lacked the energy of the Hasbroucks and DuBoises; they would not work hard themselves, nor make their slaves work hard; they were not so noted for book learning as the Beviers; they could not talk well; but on the other hand they knew when to keep the mouth shut. This is a most important quality, meaning prudence and oftentimes good sense and judgment. The LeFevres certainly held their own very well among the other settlers; when the church sought release from Holland rule and when the country sought release from British rule they were on the right side; in building each of the old stone churches they contributed a full share, and in the war of the Revolution did not waver; no feuds or family quarrels are reported among the LeFevres in the olden days.

Simon and Andre LeFevre, after leaving France, resided in the Palatinate. They arrived at Kingston at an earlier date than most of the New Paltz Patentees and united with the church at that place in April, 1665. The LeFevre family has a large share of well-preserved traditionary lore and ample

documentary evidence concerning its later members, but of these two brothers we have little knowledge. Probably they were mere boys when they came to Kingston, and that is the reason their names do not appear on the records for the next twelve years, and that would also explain why there have been found no certificates of their church membership in the Palatinate, as have turned up in the case of others of the Patentees. We have been told that Grandfather Peter LeFevre had a French testament and, according to the best recollection of our informant, the word "Lyons" was on the flyleaf. This testament can not now be found. We think it probable that the LeFevre brothers were of the kindred of Jas. LeFevre, the great French Reformer and Bible translator, who was born at Calais, from whence came the Hasbrouck brothers. Lille, the home of Louis DuBois, was not far off. Louis Bevier was a cousin of the Hasbroucks. It is probable that all the Patentees were from the same portion of France. In 1635 Adam LeFevre, who may have been a relative, went from Calais to Leyden. Thirty years afterwards Andre and Simon are in Kingston, but probably we shall never know the place of their birth or who were their parents, as the baptismal records of Huguenot families were destroyed by order of Louis XIV.

At the granting of the New Paltz Patent in 1677 the names of the LeFevre brothers appear with the other Patentees. Simon married Elizabeth Deyo, daughter of Christian, the Patentee. Their first born child, Abram, who died young, was baptised at Kingston in 1679; their son Isaac, the ancestor of the Bontecoe tribe, was baptised at New Paltz, October 28, 1683, and their son Jean (Jan in Dutch, John in English) was baptised October 28, 1685. We find no record of the baptism of the son Andre (in English Andrew, in Dutch Andries). He is first mentioned as joining the church here in 1700.

Of Simon and Andre, the Patentee, we find but little account in the early records of New Paltz. Neither of them lived very long after the settlement here. In 1680 Andre sold to Hyman Albertson Rosa a house at Hurley, which he had bought of the executors of Cornelius Wynkoop. In 1681 his name appears as godfather at the baptism of Andre, son of Louis Bevier, and in 1694 as godfather at the baptism of Daniel, son of Abraham Hasbrouck. Andre was the only one of the Patentees who did not marry. He doubtless made his home with his brother, whose children at his death inherited his property. He certainly outlived his brother, but we can not give the date of his death. An ancient tombstone in the old graveyard, bearing simply the initials A. L. F., marks the grave either of the Patentee or of his nephew who bore his name.

Simon, the Patentee, built his house in the northern part of the present churchyard, where it stood until the present church was built, in 1839. In 1678 Simon, acting for his father-in-law, Christian Deyo, transferred a house at Hurley to Cornelius Wolverson. In 1689 the names of the LeFevre brothers and the other Patentees, except Christian Deyo (who was dead), appear in the list of persons taking the oath of allegiance.

The only family paper in existence, so far as we know, relating to Simon is an agreement between the son and four sons-in-law of Christian Deyo in 1687 for an equitable division of his property. Simon must have died about 1690. His widow married Moyse (Moses) Cantain, a French Protestant, whose wife had died on the passage to America. In 1693, May 21, they had a son, Peter, baptised and he is the ancestor of the Cantine family.

Cantain occupied the house until the LeFevre boys were grown and then moved to Ponckhockie. In 1700 we find his name as lieutenant in a military company, the rest of whose

officers were New Paltz men. He probably left our village shortly after that date. In the tax list of 1712 the property is assessed to "Andre LeFevre & Co.," meaning, of course, the three brothers and their sister Mary, who married Daniel DuBois, son of Isaac, the Patentee.

The LeFevre property in this assessment roll is valued at £270 and is the largest assessment on the roll, except those of Louis Bevier and Abm. DuBois.

In 1713 a division was made among the children, who had until that date jointly owned the one-sixth of all the lands in the patent, which they had heired from their father Simon and their uncle Andre, and likewise the one-fifth of the share of Christian Deyo, which had come to them from their mother. The paper containing the apportionment to the sister Mary, who had married Daniel DuBois, has come down among the papers of that family and is as follows, certain portions being illegible and marked with stars:

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall or may come Andre Lefevre of the town of new palls in the County of Ulster and province of New York in America Isaac Lefevre of the same place Jean Lefevre of the same place the heires of Andre Lefevre and Symon Lefevre both late of the new palls Deceased Send Greeting Whereas the said Andre Lefevre and Symon Lefevre in theire lifetime were possessed & seized of two-twelfths and of the one-fifth part of a twelfth part of all the land and appurtenances * * * within the bounds and limmitts of the Pattent of the Town * * aforesaid and whereas the Partners of the said lands of the * * by theire certain deed or instrument in writing under their hand * * the twenty-fifth day of Jany anno Domini * * Did convey unto the said Andre LeFevre Isaac Lefevre Jean Lefevre and Mary Lefevre * * now wife of Daniel Du-

Bois of the new palls aforesaid all their lotts and parts of the Lands within the bounds and Limmitts of the new palls aforesaid as in and by the said deed or instrument in writing thereunto being had doth and * appear and whereas by the division of the said parts and lotts of the said new palls aforesaid The Lotts and parts hereafter in these presents more particularly mentioned and expressed are fallen unto the said Daniel DuBois and Mary his wife Now for a confirmation of the same unto them the said Daniel Dubois & Mary his wife their heirs and assigns forever Know Yee that the said Andre Lefevre Isaac Lefevre and Jean Lefevre Have given granted conveyed assured Ratified Released and confirmed and by these presents for themselves and their heirs Do freely and Clearly give grant convey assure Release Ratifie and confirme unto the said Daniel Dubois and Mary his wife & to their heirs and assigns forever all that certain lott lying and being on the north side of the palls creek on a certain piece of land call avienjer or piece of oates Between the lotts of Jean Hasbrouck and the said Daniel Dubois and also a certaine lott lying on the north side of the palls creek on a piece of land called pasture between the lotts of Jean Hasbrouck and Abram DuBois allso a certaine lott of land on the northeast of the high bridge so called between the lotts of Daniel Dubois & Lewies Bevier and also a certaine lott of land lying on the north of the palls creek on a piece of land called the Little bontekow between the lotts of the said Daniel DuBois and Pieter Doyo and also a home lott and pasture land thereunto adjoining lying in the Town of the new palls on the east side of the * * Lewies Beviere being in length from the street to the pas— * * Lefevre equal with the said lotts & pastures in length * * Beviere and also to a certain parcell of land lying to the north * * of the new palls and to the east of

the waggon path between the * * Dubois and Jean Hasbrouck and also to a just fourth part of * * two twelfth parts & one fifth part of a twelfth part of said * * new palls aforesaid which is nott yett devided and layd out to have and to hold the said lotts parts and parcels of lands with all and singular the * appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining unto them the said Daniel DuBois and Mary his wife their heirs and assigns forever to the sole and only proper use benefit and behof of them the said Daniel Dubois and Mary his said wife their heirs and assigns forever they paying rendering and yielding yearly and year forever the just fourth part of the quit Rent due to her majestie for the above mentioned two twelfth parts & one fifth part of a twelfth part of the said land in the new palls in witness whereof the said Andre Lefevre Isaac Lefevre and Jean Lefevre have hereunto put their hands and seals this twenty-second day of October annoy domini 1713.

Andre le Fevre
isaac le Fevre.
jean le Fevre.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us

Joseph Hasbrouck.
solomon hasbroucq.
Jacob hasbroucq.

In the presence of me Joseph Hasbrouck justice of the peace

W. Nottingham Clerk.

Recorded in libra * *

W. Nottingham Clerk.

It is interesting to note that the names of "little (in Dutch klein) bontekow" and "avienjer," which have come down to the present day, were at that early date applied to certain tracts of land along the Wallkill, "little bontekow" being the Beaver place, near Springtown, and "avienjer" a piece of land on the west side of the Wallkill a short distance from our village. It is also worthy of note that the name Bontekow, applied to lowland along the Wallkill, is at a date when the French language is still the common speech of the people. This would seem to indicate that the name was of French origin, and in that case it means "neck of good land," if written "Bonter-cou."

Jean LeFevre, son of the Patentee, was one of the volunteers who marched to the invasion of Canada in 1711. The next year, November 20th, he was married by Dominie Peter Vas at Kingston, to Catharine Blanshan of Hurley. They located on the Paltz Plains.

Isaac was married at Kingston, May 16, 1718, by Dominie Peter Vas, to Marytjen Freer, daughter of Hugo Freer, Sen. They located at Bontecoe, about four miles north of this village.

Andre married Cornelia Blanshan. We do not find the marriage recorded in the church records either at New Paltz or Kingston. Their eldest child, Simon, was baptised in 1709. Andre kept his father's homestead in this village.

The names of the three sons of Simon, the Patentee, are found in the list of those who built the first stone church in 1718 and in the list of those who were assigned seats in the church in 1720. At the later date it is noticed that their sister Mary, wife of Daniel DuBois, was dead.

Andre, son of Simon, the Patentee, who married Cornelia Blanshan and kept the homestead in this village, had a family

TOMBSTONE IN THE OLD BURYING GROUND IN THIS VILLAGE

of two sons, Matthew and Simon, and seven daughters, who were known as the "seven sisters."

In the list of militia officers in Ulster county, in 1717, we find Andre's name as sole lieutenant in Capt. Hoffman's company, which embraced New Paltz and Shawangunk. In the same list the names of his brothers, Isaac and Jean, appear as privates.

Isaac's name appears in 1738 as corporal in Capt. Zacharias Hoffman's company, and at the same date appear as privates the names of his eldest son, Isaac, Jr. (who died unmarried when a young man), and of his nephews, Abraham and Nathaniel, sons of Jean, and of his nephew Simon, son of Andre. The name of Matthew, the other son of Andre, does not appear and he had probably moved from New Paltz the previous year when he married.

Matthew moved to Bloomingdale in the northern part of the town of Rosendale and the history of his family is given under that head.

Simon married Petronella Hasbrouck and kept the old homestead in this village. They had but one son, who was named Andries, Junior, born in 1740. Simon died young and his widow, who long outlived him, in 1771 sold to the Reformed church the southern part of the present churchyard, where the second stone church was shortly after erected. The "seven sisters" married as follows: Elizabeth married Jonathan DuBois of Nescotack, Mary married Conrad Vernoy of Wawarsing, Sarah married Samuel Bevier of Wawarsing, Maritje married her cousin Nathaniel LeFevre on the Plains, Cathirintje married Simon DuBois, Magdalen married Johannes Bevier and Rachel married Johannes Bevier of Wawarsing.

Andries, Jr., who was the only son of Simon and Petronella LeFevre, kept the old homestead in this village and married

Magdalena LeFevre. They had no children. Andries is remembered by the old people under the name of "Flaggus" or "Uncle Flaggus." He died in 1811, at the age of 71 years, as is shown by the tombstone still standing in the old graveyard. After his death the old homestead became the property of Andries DuBois of Wallkill and his wife, Elizabeth LeFevre, who was a sister of "Flaggus." The DuBoises occupied the house until the present brick church was erected, in 1839, when it was torn down and the stone went into the church foundation.

This ends our account of the family of Andre, the eldest son of Simon, the Patentee, the male line of the son Simon having become extinct and the line of his son Matthew being given under the head "Bloomingdale LeFevres."

The Homestead on the Plains

Jean (in Dutch Jan), the third and youngest son of Simon, the Patentee, married Catharine Blanshan and built his house on the Paltz Plains, between the present cemetery and the railroad track. The old stone house was torn down about 1885. A clump of old locust trees marks the site and the cellar remains. In this house we may suppose that Jean lived from the time of his marriage, in 1712, until his death, in 1744. Jean left one daughter, Margaret, who married Jacob Hoffman of Shawangunk, and three sons, Nathaniel, Abraham and Andries. The history of the two last named is given under the head "Kettleborough LeFevres." Nathaniel, who was born November 2, 1718, married his cousin, Maritje LeFevre, and kept the homestead on the Plains. In the list of slaveholders, in 1755, he is set down as the owner of two slaves. In the tax list of 1765 he is assessed for £23 and his mother at £3. Nathaniel and his brother Abraham of Kettleborough were both members of the building committee when the second stone church was

erected, in 1772, and the initials of his name, with those of other members of the building committee, are still to be seen in a large stone, which was doubtless the corner stone of that church, under the horse block at the south end of the present portico. Nathaniel's subscription to the building of the church was £18.

In 1748 Nathaniel obtained, in partnership with his neighbor, Noah Eltinge, a grant for a tract of 3,000 acres adjoining the Paltz patent on the south. This grant led to a long dispute, it being claimed that part of the tract belonged to the Paltz patent. After a few years the matter was settled and Noah and Nathaniel retained the land. Nathaniel kept a store at his home on the Plains, as did his brother Andries at Kettleboro.

Nathaniel left a family of three sons, Matthew, John and Jonathan; also two daughters, Margaret and Catharine. John was baptised at Shawangunk in 1746, Margaret at Kingston in 1743, Matthew at Kingston in 1749 and Jonathan at Shawangunk in 1753. Margaret married Daniel Deyo, the first of the name at Ireland Corners. Catharine married Daniel Jansen of New Paltz, John married Eglie Swart, widow of Capt. Simon LeFevre of Bloomingdale and moved to Owasco, where he was probably one of the first settlers and where he had descendants living at a recent date, but none we believe in the male line.

Matthew retained the family homestead on the Plains. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel LeFevre of Bontecoe. The name of Matthew LeFevre appears as a lieutenant in the First Company, Third Ulster County Regiment, Col. John Cantine. The other officers of the company are New Paltz men. The name Matthew LeFevre also appears as a lieutenant in the Fourth Ulster County Regiment, in the Revolution, Col. Johannes Hardenbergh commanding. The only other

Matthew LeFevre was the one who moved many years before the Revolution to Bloomingdale. Probably one was a lieutenant in the Third and the other in the Fourth Regiment. The name Matthew LeFevre also appears as a private in the 2nd New Paltz company. There was no other person at New Paltz of that name. He was probably a private at first and afterwards promoted.

The names of Matthew's brothers, John and Jonathan, appear as privates in the Second New Paltz Company, Capt. Abm. Deyo, Third Ulster County Regiment, Col. John Cantine.

The names of the three brothers, Matthew, John and Jonathan, appear in the list of those who, in 1775, signed the famous "Articles of Association," in which so many citizens of Ulster county and other parts of the State expressed their hatred of British oppression and their determination never to be slaves.

We have stated that Matthew kept the homestead on the Plains and John moved to Owasco. The youngest brother, Jonathan, who married Catharine Freer, located on a portion of the patent which his father had obtained and his house was built some distance east of the old homestead and some distance west of the present residence of his grandson, Hon. Jacob LeFevre. Matthew, the oldest son, who married Elizabeth LeFevre and kept the homestead, had a family of six children, Moses, Simon, Catharine, Nathaniel, Gitty and Magdalen. Nathaniel married Margaret Jansen and kept the old homestead for a time, but afterwards sold it to ——— Ackerman and located on the New Paltz turnpike, about one-fourth of a mile east of Ohioville, where Dr. Maurice Wurts long afterwards resided. Nathaniel left no children. Matthew's son Moses married Margaret Vernooy and located on the turnpike, in the town of Lloyd, where his grandson Moses lately lived. His children were Elizabeth, Cornelia, Matthew and Cornelius,

the last named of whom kept his father's house on the turnpike, and the other three spent a great portion of their days on the Paltz Plains not far from the old stone house of their ancestors.

Matthew's daughter Catharine married Roelif S. Elting and her sister Gitty made her home there until in old age, when she removed to the residence of her niece, Mrs. F. S. McKinstry, where she died about 1885, aged nearly 100 years, and retaining until extreme old age the vivacity and kindly interest in the welfare of others, which we love to think formed a delightful trait in the character of our Huguenot great-grandmothers. The family Bible of Daniel LeFevre of Bontecoe passed to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Matthew LeFevre, and then to their daughter Gitty, who retained it during her long lifetime. Since her death it has been placed in the Memorial House in this village. It is in Dutch, was printed in 1741, and contains the family record of Daniel LeFevre in English, commencing with his marriage to Catharine Cantine in 1751.

Simon, the remaining son of Matthew, married Elizabeth Deyo. They had their home at what is now the LeFevre Deyo place, on South street. Simon was a captain in the army in the war of 1812, but his company was stationed on Long Island and did not do any fighting. Simon left a large family of children, as follows: Gitty, Eliza, Matthew, Philip, Nathaniel, Magdalen, Maria, Moses and Andrew. Nearly all of these children located at New Paltz or at New Paltz Landing. Gitty was Jacob Elting's first wife. Eliza married Clinton Hasbrouck. Magdalen married Nathaniel J. LeFevre. Maria married C. Wynkoop. Nathaniel lived at New Paltz. Matthew located at Wurtsboro. The other brothers, Moses, Philip and Andrew, engaged in navigation on the Hudson, Philip and Andrew long running a barge from Highland to New York in

partnership, and Moses passing a great portion of his life on the river as mate or captain of a vessel.

Going back now once more to the old homestead on the Plains, we will take up the line of Jonathan, son of Nathaniel. His wife was Catharine Freer. The house in which he resided, some distance east of the old homestead, was torn down about 1845. Jonathan left two sons, Garret and Jonathan J., and one daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Smith Ransom. Garret continued to till the ancestral acres and Jonathan located at Middletown. Garret's son, Jacob, resided all his life on the old homestead. He was president of the Huguenot Bank for a period of about thirty years and served two terms as congressman.

The Kettleborough LeFevres

The Kettleborough LeFevres are descended from Andries and Abraham, sons of Jan, who was one of the three sons of Simon LeFevre, the Patentee. Jan settled on the Paltz Plains, in a house between the cemetery and the railroad, torn down about 1885.

Jan LeFevre's name appears in the papers, at the State library at Albany, as one of the volunteers in the Ulster county company that marched to the invasion of Canada in 1711. This Ulster county company was commanded by Capt. Wessel Tenbroeck, and with the exception of Jan LeFevre and Isaac Hasbrouck almost every name in the company is Dutch. In 1728 Jan LeFevre's name appears in a list of freeholders of New Paltz. Jan died May 27, 1744, as stated in the family record of his son Andries. Jan's son Nathaniel retained his homestead on the Paltz Plains and his other sons, Andries, born in 1722, and Abram, born in 1716, located in Kettleborough on a tract of 1,000 acres, being a part of the Thomas Garland tract.

The Thomas Garland patent was granted January 26, 1721. This patent included, likewise, a tract of 500 acres at Ireland Corners, on which Daniel Deyo, son of Abram Deyo, settled.

This patent, sometime after it was granted to Thomas Garland, became the property of Garret Kettletas, whose name appears as a freeholder in the precinct of New Paltz in 1728.

Subsequently this tract became the property of John, Abram and Peter, sons of Garret Kettletas, and of Cornelius and Henry Clopper. There is no reason to suppose that any of these parties moved to Ulster county. The Kettletases resided in New York and were merchants or mariners. The Cloppers were merchants. Though they did not move to Ulster county themselves, they sent a man who located where the farm of Asa LeFevre now is. This man, whose name we have not learned, did not make a success at farming, and in 1742 1,000 acres of the tract were sold to Jan (in English John) LeFevre, whose brother-in-law, Daniel DuBois, went on the bond with him, as is shown in the following paper:

Know all men by these presents that I John Lefever of the Newpaltz In the County of Ulster and Colony of New York am Held and firmly bound unto Daniel Duboys of the Newpals In County and Colony as aforesaid In the sum of sixteen hundred pounds current money of the Colony of New York as aforesaid to be paid to the said Daniel Duboys his certain attorneys Executors Administrators or assigns for the which payment Well and truly to be made and Done I do bind my Self and heirs Executors and administrators and Every of them firmly by these presence Sealed with my Seal Dated this Twenty first Day of March In the Sixteenth Year of His Majestes Reign annoq Domini 1742-3.

The condition of this obligation is that whereas the above named Daniel Duboys at the Special Instance and Request of the above named bounden John Lefever and for his only debt,

Duty. matter and Cause, together with the said John Lefever is jointly held and firmly bound Unto Gerret Keteltas of the City of New York In and by three obligations In the pennell sum of Eleven Hundred and Eighty pound Conditioned for the true payment of five hundred and ninty pound Current money of the Colony of New York unto the Said Gerret Keteltas his Executors administrators or assigns on or before the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and forty three the sum of four hundred and ninty pounds and the sum of fifty pounds on the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and forty four and the Sum of fifty pounds the first Day of June then next following as by the said obligation and Condition thereof (relation being there unto Had) doth and may more fully appear If therefor the Said John Lefever his heirs Executors administrators Shall do well and truly pay or Cause to be paid to the above named Gerret Keteltas his Heirs Executors administrators or assigns the just and full sum five hundred and Ninty pounds Current money and the Collony as aforesaid In Discharge of the above mention obligation, and also save harmless and keep Indemnified the Said Daniel Deboys heirs Executors administrators as above writing from all Cost, charges, Suits or troubles that may happen for or by reason of his being bound, as first above mentioned then this obligation to be void and of none effect as else to stand and remain In full force and virtue. Jean lefevre.

Sealed and delivered In the presence of
Benjamin Dubois.
Simon Dubois.

Andries' wife was Rachel, daughter of Nathaniel Dubois of Blooming Grove, Orange county, and granddaughter of Louis DuBois, Jr., of New Paltz. They were married October 20,

1745. Andries' house stood near Andries A. DuBois' late residence and was torn down about 1850.

The traditions all agree that when the first settlers located in Kettleborough the gravelly soil of that region was considered very poor. There was not sufficient stone for building purposes and an arrangement was made by which stone could be procured elsewhere. There was little timber on the eastern portion of this tract, as the Indians used to burn over the land and it was now just growing up in bushes, over which the deer leaped. In those old days wheat was the staple crop and a gravelly soil is not good wheat land. There was, however, a certain proportion of clay land, and when a farm was divided the son who took clay land was obliged to accept fewer acres than the other. One of the stories told illustrating the hard lot of the Kettleborough farmer, on his gravelly acres in those old days, is that at a certain wedding the Kettleborough people were not invited and when the question was asked why they had been omitted the answer was made that they had enough hard times without being put to the trouble of attending weddings.

We think the stories about the early settlers in Kettleborough being poverty stricken are much exaggerated. At any rate Andries LeFevre was a member of the Provincial Congress, which met in New York in 1775 and 1776, adjourning in May of the latter year. Andries likewise kept a store, as did his brother Nathaniel, on the Paltz Plains, and the Hasbroucks at Guilford at the same date. Andries' account book, as well as his family Bible with the family record in Dutch, are now in the possession of the family of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Josiah P. LeFevre. The account book is also in Dutch and the items are quite interesting. After a while he discontinued the mercantile business, assigning as a reason that his money

was "all in the bushes," that it scattered around and could not be collected of the neighbors who had bought his goods.

Andries LeFevre lived to the extreme age of 90 years. He is buried in the family burying-ground now on the John H. Wurts farm. His grave is marked by a tombstone erected long afterwards by his son Johannes.

Andries left a family of two sons and six daughters. These all married as follows: Nathaniel married Mary Deyo, Johannes married Elizabeth DuBois, Gertrude married Philip Deyo, Mary married Isaac LeFevre of Bontecoe, Catharine married Wessel DuBois, Elizabeth married Zachariah Bruyn, Cornelia married Solomon Elting, Sarah married Josiah R. Elting.

It is quite a prevalent idea with the present generation that the New Paltz people in Colonial times did not work very much. This may have been true sometimes, but it was not always the case. Mother tells us the following story as related by her grandmother, Elizabeth DuBois, daughter of Andries DuBois: When she married her husband, Johannes LeFevre, and moved from Wallkill, then called New Hurley, to Kettleborough, she "moved in" with the family of her husband's father, Andries LeFevre, who with his brother Abraham were the first settlers in Kettleborough. Her husband had six sisters, all of whom married sooner or later, but these young women before they married and left the Kettleborough home had learned to work, and to work hard—they would hurry up to get the washing out of the way in the forenoon in order that they might sort or pare apples in the afternoon, and then in the evening they would spin. The eldest of these sisters married Philip Deyo and the youngest married Josiah R. Elting, and these alone have a large number of descendants in New Paltz, while the other four have a smaller number of great-grandchildren in this vicinity.

Andries' son Johannes (usually called Squire Hons) was baptized January 18, 1761. He lived at his father's homestead for a number of years, but built for his son Andries J. and finally lived himself in the house, now owned by his great-grandson, J. Elting LeFevre. Johannes was a young man in the time of the Revolutionary war and performed some service for the patriot cause by taking a load of arms from New Paltz to the army.

Johannes left a family of two sons, Andries J. and Nathaniel, born November 5, 1786, and four daughters, all of whom married as follows: Andries J. married Hannah DuBois, Nathaniel married Magdalene Hornbeck, Sarah married Matthew J. LeFevre, Rachel married James Jenkins, Petronella married Daniel A. Deyo and Cornelia married George Wurts.

Andries J., son of Johannes, married Hannah DuBois, daughter of Cornelius DuBois, Jr., of Poughwaughtenonk. Andries J. occupied the house and farm now owned by his grandson, J. Elting LeFevre. The house was a very fine building for those old days and the farm is still considered the best in the neighborhood. Andries died at the early age of thirty-five and his wife about ten years afterwards. Their children were Cornelius D., who kept his father's homestead; Johannes A., who moved to Michigan; Andries A., who located near Modena; Gertrude, who married Rœlif DuBois, and Elizabeth, who married Josiah P. LeFevre.

Nathaniel, the son of Johannes, married Magdalen Hornbeck. They lived for a while in the old stone house of Andries, the pioneer, and afterwards built a new house a short distance south.

They had a large family of sons and one daughter, as follows: Johannes, C. Hornbeck, Luther, Andries, DuBois, Sarah M., James, Egbert, Matthew. Sarah M. married Joseph Hasbrouck, Andries and Johannes emigrated to Kalamazoo county,

Mich., in their youth and Matthew in middle age. DuBois tills a portion of the ancestral acres, James was for many years a preacher of the gospel at Middlebush, N. J., Hornbeck and Luther are dead. Egbert died when a young man.

Nathaniel, the son of Andries, the pioneer, located about a mile south of the residence of his brother Johannes. His wife was Mary Deyo. He kept a store, as his father had done before him, and raised a large and robust family of sons, as follows: Andries, Jonas, Lewis, Abram N., Jacobus.

Nathaniel is spoken of as an energetic man, who made money and saved it. As an evidence of the healthfulness of his family, it is said that the door of his house usually stood open in all sorts of weather. His house burned down about 1825. Nathaniel's sons located as follows:

Jonas located at New Hurley. He had one son, John, who married Nancy Ransom.

Nathaniel's son, Abraham N., lived near Modena, where his son-in-law, Andries A. LeFevre, afterward resided. His wife was Sarah LeFevre, daughter of Isaac LeFevre of Bontecoe. They had three sons: Josiah, Nathaniel and Abm. A., and three daughters: Maria, who married Andries A. LeFevre; Rachel, who married Andrew Brodhead, and Gertrude.

Nathaniel's son Andries lived on what is known as the Jacob Westbrook place of late years. He had a large family of daughters, all of whom married.

Nathaniel's youngest son, Jacobus, married Elizabeth Jansen. They lived on what is now known as the John H. Wurts farm. Their children were as follows: Maria, who married Josiah LeFevre; Blandina, who married Rœlif Elting; Eliza, who married Deyo DuBois; Margaret, who married Cornelius Wurts; Lewis, who married Christina Hornbeck; Daniel, who married Ellen LeFevre; Rachel, who married Wm. Deyo.

THE HOUSE OF ABRAHAM LE FEVRE, ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS AT KETTLEBOROUGH

Nathaniel's son Lewis kept his father's homestead, an old stone house, which was burned down and rebuilt as a frame house many years ago. Lewis married Rachel Bell. They left but one child, Nathaniel, usually called "Sing" because he was often singing to himself.

Going back now to Abraham, brother of Andries, the other pioneer settler at Kettleborough, we find that he was born in 1716, married Maria Bevier and located at Kettleborough about 1742. His stone house is still standing and is now the tenant house on the Solomon Van Orden farm. Abraham left a family of six sons, John, Solomon, Noah, Nathan, Samuel, Philip, and four daughters, Catharine, Magdalene, Margaret and Rachel. Catharine married Daniel DuBois, Rachel married Johannes DuBois, Margaret married ——— Vernoy and after his death Abm. Bevier. Magdalene married Andries LeFevre, usually called "Flagus," and lived with him in the old LeFevre homestead at New Paltz village. They had no children.

We find that the names of four of Abraham's sons, John, Solomon, Noah and Philip, are recorded as soldiers in the Revolution. Of the army record of Noah we have this brief account: He was a sergeant in Brodhead's Company, Hathorn's Regiment, Orange County Militia. He was at the battle of Stillwater—not under fire, but stationed in the reserve, within hearing of the battle, expecting every moment to get the order to advance. However, night came on before they were needed, and the battle was not renewed the next day. He was, we believe, a three months man and returned home shortly after this battle and was never again engaged. Solomon was a private in the same company with his brother Noah. The two other brothers, John and Philip, were privates in Col. John Cantine's regiment. Philip was stationed at one time in the fort at Wawarsing.

John, the eldest son of Abraham the pioneer, married Mary LeFevre. He lived in the stone house in which Johnston Hasbrouck now resides. This house passed from John to his son Matthew, who married Sarah LeFevre, and from him to his son John M., who resided in his old age at Peekskill. Matthew had one brother, Abraham, who lived at Ireland Corners.

Noah married Cornelia Bevier of New Hurley. He lived in a house built by his father Abraham, the pioneer, where Nathaniel Deyo now lives. Noah left two sons, John N. (Capt. Hans) and Jonas N., and four daughters, one of whom married Cornelius DuBois of Marlborough. The first named son married Sarah DuBois, daughter of Cornelius DuBois, Jr., of Poughwoughtenonk. He remained with his father-in-law for several years, until the death of the latter, when in 1817 his father purchased land of Charles Brodhead, to which he moved and there he resided on the place where his son Josiah lived until he removed to this village. Jonas N. married Catharine Budd and after her death Jane Westbrook, widow of Luther Hasbrouck. He occupied the homestead until his death.

Philip, the youngest son of Abram the pioneer, occupied his father's homestead, and had twice as much land as his brothers each had, as he heired the entire portion of his brother Solomon, who did not marry. Philip's farm comprised the present farms of his grandsons, Abram and Asa LeFevre, and the Solomon Van Orden farm.

Philip's wife was Elsie DuBois of Wallkill, sister of the wife of his neighbor, Johannes LeFevre (Squire Hans). Their children were Abraham P., Andries P., Solomon P., Magdalene, who married Mathusalem Elting; Maria, who married Abraham Van Orden, and Sarah.

Abraham P. married Margaret, daughter of Daniel Jansen, and occupied his father-in-law's farm after his death. His

second wife was Maria Elting, widow of Dr. Bogardus. Andries P. married Magdalene, daughter of Philip Elting. He lived in the house built for him by his father, where his son Asa now lives. Solomon P. married Sarah, daughter of Philip Deyo, and after her death Jane, daughter of Ezekiel Elting.

There are two LeFevre burying-grounds at Kettleborough, in one of which Andries and his descendants are interred. In the other the descendants of Abraham are buried. Andries' grave is marked by a stone erected some time after his death by his son Johannes. The burying-ground has been kept in good order.

In 1820 there were eleven families of LeFevres living in Kettleborough. The heads of the families were as follows: Johannes (Squire Hans), Nathaniel, Lewis, Jacobus, John N., Philip, Solomon P., Andries P., Noah, Jonas N., Matthew J.

The LeFevre Family at Bontecoe

On the banks of the Wallkill, four miles north of this village, on the farm of Simon LeFevre, stand two old stone houses. A little farther up the Wallkill is the cellar of another, which was torn down about 1825. The locality is dear to the writer as the home of his childhood. The first half dozen years of his life were spent in the northernmost of these houses. Here father and grandfather and great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather tilled the soil.

The surroundings have changed considerably since the days of childhood. But the house is there and the Wallkill is there, and a portion at least of the old grove of pear trees on the bank of the stream. The well is unchanged, and the low cellar with its immense beams, and the old loft, and the curious little closets and carved chimney front, where the Franklin used to stand in old days. The Franklin is gone and most of the orch-

ard is gone and the kitchen has been torn down, but most interesting of all, there still remains the *"Slawbonk"*—the square bunk, let down from the chimney side in the living room of the house, open in the evening and closed up in the day-time. Here, when the writer was a little fellow, three brothers lay side by side. Here, father tells us, when he was a boy also three little children lay side by side.

The "rift" in the Wallkill is not the same as of old, for the hateful "rebel" weeds have found a foothold there, but the swimming place is unchanged.

But from a description of the place we must pass to our account of the houses and the people that lived in them.

The old houses have been occupied by tenants for half a century. For the same period there has been but one family of LeFevres in the neighborhood.

But, next to New Paltz, Bontecoe is perhaps the oldest settled place in this vicinity, and many years before the Revolution there were three families of brothers—sons of Isaac LeFevre, living at this locality. Scattered over Ulster county and elsewhere there is now quite a numerous tribe that can trace their ancestry to one or another of these three brothers.

Simon LeFevre, the Patentee, left three sons, named Andre, Jean and Isaac. The first named kept the homestead in this village; Jean lived in the house on the Plains, torn down about 1885, and Isaac, who was born in 1683—half a dozen years after the first settlement of the place—moved to Bontecoe, four miles north of the village. The date of his settlement at Bontecoe was about 1718, when he was married and was 35 years old. His wife was Maria, daughter of Hugo Freer, Senior.

The original house in which Isaac LeFevre first lived at Bontecoe was on the bank of the Wallkill a few rods north of

the southernmost of the two old stone houses of Simon LeFevre, now standing.

This pioneer house was destroyed by fire when Isaac's children were quite small—the oldest about ten years old. The parents had gone to the Paltz on a winter's evening visit to friends, leaving the little children, four sons and a daughter, at home and with the doors locked.

The house caught fire in some manner not related. The oldest son, Isaac, was sometimes able to unbolt the cellar door, but at other times his strength was not sufficient. In this case he was able to move the bolt and the little ones escaped and found shelter at an outbuilding—a bee house. Here their parents found them on their return from their visit, safe and unhurt.

The house which had been burned was replaced by a new one at about the same site. Here we may suppose that Isaac LeFevre lived and died in peace. No Indians troubled the settlers. Bontecoe land in those early days was noted for the production of wheat. Although four miles from the old settlement at the Paltz, we may suppose that the family of Isaac LeFevre was not lonesome, for the whole community of settlers had a joint ownership and cultivated in common the "Bontecoes"—necks of good land, of which there were at least four lying in the bends of the Wallkill between New Paltz and Isaac's house.

There is still in existence an ancient paper, written in Dutch, which is the quit claim from his brothers and sisters to Isaac for their interest in the property at Bontecoe.

It must be noted that these first settlers cared nothing for the upland, and it was not until the last century that much of the upland was cleared off. So late as 1810 there were but

two clearings east of the old homestead in all the Gerhow neighborhood.

There are no tales of encounters with Indians, and no very exciting ones of wild animals. In one case the story goes that two of the sons of Isaac LeFevre found the tracks of a "panther" around the house in the morning, after a heavy fall of snow. They followed the tracks and, after a weary tramp, found the animal in a tree.

One of the brothers laid his gun over the shoulder of the other to get a good aim, then fired and killed the savage beast.

It is related of Isaac LeFevre, that being in Albany once on some business, he ran a foot race and that while the race was in progress his friends to cheer his drooping spirits cried to him in the French language, "Courage Isaac." He won the race. One son of Isaac, who bore his father's name, went to the Potomac, lived there a while, then returned home and died. He was never married. Four other children, three sons and one daughter, married and left families. The oldest son, Petrus, was born in 1720, December 25th. He died in 1806, aged 85 years. He married Elizabeth Vernooy and occupied his father's homestead. The next son, Johannes, was born in 1722, October 10th. He married Sarah Vernooy and for him a stone house was built about 150 yards farther up the Wallkill. Daniel, the youngest son, was born in 1725, November 8th. He married, in 1750, Catharine Cantine, who was the granddaughter of Moses Cantine, who married the widow of Simon LeFevre, the Patentee. The house in which Daniel lived was about 150 yards down the Wallkill from the one in which his father had spent his days and which the oldest son, Petrus, continued to occupy.

Besides these three sons mentioned, Isaac LeFevre had one daughter, Mary, who married Col. Johannes Hardenburgh, Jr.,

HOUSE BUILT BY MAJ. ISAAC LE FEVRE ON THE SITE OF THAT OF HIS GRANDFATHER ISAAC

For a number of years one of the most interesting relics in the Memorial House has been a pair of skates on which Maj. Isaac LeFevre skated, about 1795, from the Strand at Rondout to Albany, returning in time for supper in company with Peter LeFevre, who was the son of the Major's cousin Isaac, who lived close by. This Peter afterwards moved from Bontecoe to Greenfield in the town of Wawarsing, where he lived to be a very old man. His picture has been placed in the Memorial House. The two young men had not meant to come back from Albany that day but a snow storm threatened and they were afraid of being storm staid. Probably they did not have money enough in their pockets to pay for a week's board at Albany or to pay their way back home by stage. The distance from Rondout to Albany is about 60 miles; so the two young men must have skated 120 miles that day.

of Esopus, who owned a large tract of country at Swartekill and saw much active service in the Revolutionary war. Isaac LeFevre died October 31, 1752, aged 69 years. He was buried in the Freer burying-ground about two miles north of his house.

Petrus, the Oldest Son and His Descendants

The oldest son, Petrus, occupied his father's house during a long life. Tradition says that Petrus LeFevre could have claimed the entire estate, under the old English law, but that he shared it equally with his brothers.

Petrus died in 1806, at the age of 85, and is buried in the old family burying-ground on the farm of Simon LeFevre. Petrus left a large family of sons and daughters, as follows: Jacob, Isaac, Cornelius, John P., Sarah, Jane and Ann. Jacob, the oldest son, married Lydia Deyo, and lived near this village, on the other side of the Wallkill, where Jacob Wurts now lives. He was the father of Christopher LeFevre and Tjerck.

Christopher's family lived after his death in this village, in the house now owned and occupied by Josiah J. Hasbrouck.

Petrus' next son was Isaac, Major Isaac, as he was called. He married Catharine Burhans. He built a new house where his father had lived. This was the third house on that site and is still standing. It was a fine house in its day. He was a noted man and a famous surveyor.

Major Isaac afterwards moved to Rifton and built a large frame house, which is still standing. The Major was one of the best remembered men of that period. He was a member of the Legislature in 1803, and Supervisor of New Paltz in 1807 and 1808.

After moving to Swartekill he was Supervisor of the town of Esopus from 1820 to 1825. He was at one time a State surveyor, going on this business a great distance from home.

About all the surveys in this vicinity for a long period were made by him. His children were: Eliza B., Peter E., William, Jane Catharine, Anna Maria, Henry, Alfred, Salley Margaret and Elias.

Petrus' next son was Cornelius, who married Maritje Van Wagenen and moved to Creek Locks or LeFevre Falls. He was the father of Peter C., Isaac C. and Washington.

Cornelius was Supervisor of the town of Hurley from 1839 to 1841. Hurley at that time included a considerable portion of the .town of Rosendale, which was not created as a town until 1844.

The other son of Petrus, John P., settled at first at Swartekill and afterwards exchanged property with his brother Isaac and moved to the old Bontecoe homestead. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Hardenburgh, long survived him and occupied the old homestead with her family until it was sold, about 1840.

Besides these sons, Petrus left three daughters, one of whom married Samuel DuBois of New Paltz, another Charles Hardenburgh of Esopus, and another married Elias Bevier and moved to Broome county.

This ends the history of the most central and oldest of the three stone houses, as far as it was owned by the family who built it. It passed into the hands of strangers about 1840, and from that time to the present has frequently changed hands. It is now owned by Simon LeFevre.

We will now take up the history of the northernmost of the three houses, which was built for Daniel LeFevre, the great-grandfather of the writer.

Daniel LeFevre was born November 8, 1725, and died February 10, 1800, aged 74 years. He is buried in the old family

TREE NEAR CELLAR OF JOHANNES LE FEVRE'S HOUSE

burying-ground, and the spot is marked by a stone of the species of brown sandstone used in those days. Daniel always lived in the house which is still standing—the northernmost of the three. Slavery existed in New York in those days, and in his will Daniel disposed of four slaves. We have no record of any notable events in his life, and believe that he lived as a quiet citizen. Not long ago we looked over his will and, from the expressions contained therein, we doubt not that he was a pious, God-fearing man. The north room, now standing, was added to the house in Daniel's day.

Daniel had two brothers-in-law, Johannes Hardenburgh, Jr., and John Cantine, who were colonels in the patriot army, and another brother-in-law, Matthew Cantine, who was a member of the Council of Safety, but he did not serve himself in the army and was too old in fact. Daniel's Bible in Dutch, containing the family record in English, is in the Memorial House in New Paltz, likewise his old arm chair.

Daniel left but one son, Peter, born in 1759, February 10, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary married Jonathan Deyo and lived with him near the place where his great-grandson, Perry Deyo, lately lived, near the village. Elizabeth married Matthew LeFevre and lived with him in the old homestead of Jan LeFevre, on the Paltz Plains.

Peter LeFevre continued to occupy the old homestead of his father Daniel. By his father's will he received that portion of his estate lying west of the Black Creek swamp.

Johannes LeFevre's House

We will leave for the present the history of the descendants of Daniel LeFevre, who continued to occupy his homestead, and pass to the other brother, Johannes, who lived all his life

in the stone house farthest up the Wallkill, of which the cellar is still seen but the house has been long torn down.

We have stated that Johannes was born in 1722, and that he married Sarah Vernooy. Johannes died June 27, 1771, at the comparatively early age of 49 years, and was buried in the old family burying-ground, on the farm of Simon LeFevre. Johannes left but one child, a son named Isaac, who married Mary LeFevre, daughter of Andries, the first settlers in Kettleborough. Isaac occupied his father's homestead all his life. He died in middle age, leaving a large family of children. His widow married again, her second husband being Capt. Abm. Deyo, who was a widower at this time, living in the old Deyo homestead in this village. She did not move to her second husband's home, but continued to reside at Bontecoe. She bore one son as the fruit of this second marriage. This child was named Abram. His mother died when he was an infant, only a few days old, and he was taken on a pillow to his mother's brother, Johannes LeFevre, at Kettleborough. Afterwards this infant became Judge Abram A. Deyo of Modena.

The family of Isaac LeFevre, after the death of their mother, scattered. Both parents were dead. The farm was sold to Benj. Deyo, who afterwards traded it with Jacob J. Hasbrouck, who thus became owner of the old homestead, and shortly afterwards moved to Bontecoe and built the brick house which his grandson Luther now owns. Soon afterwards, about 1830, this old stone house was torn down.

This Isaac, son of Johannes, was an only child, but his family was large enough to make ample amends. His children were John I., Andries, Rachel, Peter, Daniel, Sarah and Gitty. These children scattered far and wide. Daniel settled in Delaware county, and two of his sons afterwards carried on business in Johnstown, Fulton county, and afterward they both

resided in Albany. John I. settled at Elmore's Corner, and afterwards at Highland. Andries, Peter and Rachel located in the town of Wawarsing—the two boys at Greenfield, on land coming from their grandmother Vernooy—Rachel married John Brodhead at Lurenkill, father of Henry, Andrew and others. Sarah married Abram N. LeFevre and lived near Modena in the house now occupied by H. B. LeFevre. Gitty married Dr. John Bogardus, who was a leading citizen of New Paltz in 1830. John I., the eldest son, who settled at Elmore's Corners and afterwards moved to Highland, carried on business on the dock. He ran for State Senator once, but was beaten by Wells Lake. He was Supervisor of New Paltz in 1816 and 1817. He left but one son, Alexander, who for many years was on the barge running from Highland.

This completes the history of the third house and the family who built it.

The northernmost of the three old stone houses still remained in the family and Grandfather Peter LeFevre remained the sole representative of the old settlers' stock. He was of pure French blood, and was a tall, spare, dark-complexioned man. Being an only son, he was well educated for those days. He was a lad of seventeen at the time of the Declaration of American Independence. He did some service in the patriot cause as a teamster, going with a load of arms to the American army. Part of the time during the war he had charge of the ferry of his uncle, Moses Cantine, at Ponckhockie.

He married, in 1789, Magdalen, daughter of Roelif J. Elting. Grandfather had something of a taste for politics. He was Supervisor of the town in 1797-8, and a member of the Legislature in 1799. We have seen the curious-looking old knee breeches worn by him when in the Legislature. For a long time he was one of the associate judges of Ulster county,

and in that capacity transacted a great amount of business. The book in which he recorded a summary statement of the cases which were tried before him is still in the possession of the family. He also performed a great amount of business in the way of drawing up wills, deeds and legal papers generally. We believe that most of the papers of that nature in New Paltz were written by him. The desk on which this work was done about 1800, is now in possession of the writer.

Peter LeFevre left four sons, Daniel, Ralph, Moses P. and Josiah P.; also four daughters: Maria (wife of Jacob Jansen), Jane, Elizabeth (second wife of Jacob Elting) and Magdalen, who was the last survivor. Daniel, the eldest son, married Mary Blanshan, widow of Abm. Hasbrouck, and settled on a portion of his father's estate, where his sons Peter D. and Silas afterwards lived, in the present town of Rosendale. Daniel was a general of militia in the old times, and a Member of Assembly in 1834. He was a short, stout-built, black-eyed man, a surveyor as well as a farmer. Although a strong, robust man, he died at the early age of forty-five.

Ralph, the second son, married Rachel Elting. He lived on the portion of his father's estate in the present town of Rosendale, where his son Josiah R. afterwards lived, near his brother Daniel. Afterwards he moved to the farm in Lloyd, where his sons, Peter R. and Josiah R., afterwards lived.

Moses married Jane Brodhead and had one son, Peter, and one daughter, Magdalen.

Josiah P. married Elizabeth LeFevre and had one daughter, Jane, and six sons, Johannes, Peter A., Ralph, Isaac, Moses and Simon. Josiah P. was a colonel of militia in the old days and a number of years Supervisor of the town.

We have alluded to the practice of the old people of bestowing names upon the clearings which they opened in the forest. The name *"Vantyntje"* (spring field) still is borne by one of

IN THIS HOUSE THE AUTHOR SPENT HIS EARLY YEARS. IT WAS OCCUPIED BY HIS FATHER, JOSIAH P., HIS GRANDFATHER PETER AND HIS GREAT GRANDFATHER, DANIEL LE FEVRE. THIS HOUSE IS NOW OWNED BY THE AUTHOR

the best fields on the old farm. The name *"Maugerstuck"* (poor field) has been dropped for the more pretentious one of flat meadow. A sandy knoll on the land of Abram Ean, a short distance south of the LeFevre burying-ground, is still called by the Eans *Daun Favre's bowery.* At some distance east of the public highway a clearing of perhaps twenty acres was made about 1815, but the rest of Daniel LeFevre's land east of the highway remained a forest until a comparatively recent period.

Farming in Bontecoe and at New Paltz in those days was very much as it had been for the hundred of years preceding.

Some of the old people, instead of having a farm in one body, had a piece of land here and another there. This came from dividing the land among the children.

The highways were not fenced until perhaps 1825. There was but little travel in those days, and when people journeyed they had to stop and open the gates.

We spoke of Major Isaac LeFevre building the southernmost of the stone houses still standing. He also built a barn on the same premises, which was torn down about 1850. Part of the timber of this old barn was of yellow pine and was hauled all the way from Greenfield, in the town of Wawarsing, where his mother, who was a Vernooy, owned land. This barn was torn down by Josiah P. LeFevre, and some of this yellow pine lumber put into his barn which he was then building where he afterwards resided. We can not imagine why it was considered necessary to draw the lumber so far.

We must confess that as a general rule, the old people at Bontecoe or elsewhere were not apparently inclined to overwork themselves. Had they been bent in that direction, the cellars might have been dug deeper, so that one would not be obliged to stoop so much in entering them. Slavery, as it

existed here and in the South, doubtless prevented the whites from exerting themselves as they do at the present day. What work great-grandfather Daniel LeFevre found for four slaves to do on no greater quantity of cleared land than he had we cannot guess. As an instance, perhaps exaggerated, of management in the olden times, it is related that the well on the Petrus LeFevre place near by, not being in good order, instead of deepening it, or digging another, it was filled up, and thenceforth, when drinking water was needed, some one of the family paddled out on the Wallkill and sank a jug down where the springs bubbled up in the stream. There was less necessity for hard labor in those old days than at present. There was little market for produce. The horses and cattle ran in the woods and stock was branded. Grandfather's branding iron is still preserved and is now in the Memorial House. We may imagine that snow fell to a greater depth then than of late years, for a pair of snow shoes of the olden times made of thongs of deer hide, intersecting each other and stretching from side to side of a wooden frame, is among the other old articles that we have seen.

One of the undertakings, 100 years ago or more, was to build a wall a part of the way across the Wallkill and put in timbers for the purpose of constructing a fish weir, just below Daniel LeFevre's house. But the wall raised the water in the stream so much that the project was abandoned.

The building of the mill at Dashville about 1810 was another enterprise of considerable moment for those old days. The deed for this property was procured by grandfather of G. Hardenburgh, Jr., and the mill erected by him, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, Philip and Ezekiel Elting. Before that time handmills had been in use although not in New Paltz,

and Levi Schryver informs us that he has seen a handmill used at Swartekill to supply the neighborhood.

As a general rule it must be confessed, perhaps, that the Bontecoe people in the Colonial period did not show any very remarkable degree of enterprise. But on the other hand, if they did not work themselves to death, at least they lived together in harmony, none of them sold whiskey, they treated their slaves well, no family quarrels are recorded, they lived on good terms with their neighbors. None of them in those old days were as rich as certain members of the Elting or Hasbrouck family at New Paltz; but on the other hand, they were generally quite well to do—not poverty stricken by any means.

Altogether they held their own among the old settlers very creditably, and it may do their descendants good to study their characters and revisit their old homes.

The following are the names of old people of the LeFevre family interred in the graveyard on the farm at Bontecoe, now owned by Simon LeFevre:

Johannes LeFevre, d. 1771, a. 49 years.

Sarah Vernooy, wife of Johannes LeFevre.

Daniel LeFevre, d. 1800, a. 74 years.

Catharine Cantine, wife of Daniel LeFevre, d. 1799, a. 72 years.

Petrus LeFevre, d. 1806, a. 85 years.

Elizabeth Vernooy, wife of Petrus LeFevre, d. 1807, a. 74 years.

Isaac LeFevre, son of Johannes LeFevre, born 1753.

Peter LeFevre, son of Daniel, d. 1830, a. 71 years.

Magdalen Eltinge, wife of Peter LeFevre, d. 1823, a. 57 years.

John P. LeFevre, son of Petrus, d. 1810, a. 34 years.

Mary Hardenburgh, wife of John P. LeFevre, d. 1841, a. 59 years.

Jane LeFevre, d. 1852, a. 52 years.

Catharine LeFevre, d. 1834, a. 42 years.

Zebedee LeFevre, d. 1836, a. 33 years.

The Bloomingdale LeFevres

The first settler at Bloomingdale, in the northern part of the present town of Rosendale, was undoubtedly Matthew LeFevre, who moved from the LeFevre homestead in this village.

Matthew LeFevre was one of the two sons of Andre LeFevre, who was one of the three sons of Simon, the Paltz patentee. Matthew's location at Bloomingdale was on a tract of 700 acres, which was purchased for $700. We can not fix the date exactly, but it was about 1740, at about which same time his cousins, Andries and Abram LeFevre, located at Kettleboro and about twenty years after his uncle, Isaac LeFevre, located at Bontecoe.

Matthew's wife was a Bevier. His house is still standing at what is now called Rock Lock. It is of stone and was lately owned by Benj. Hardenburgh and occupied by tenants. Matthew had four sons, Conrad, Jonathan, Samuel and Simon. Each of these brothers married a Swart from Kingston and, we believe, they were all sisters.

Matthew was a lieutenant in the 3d Regiment of Ulster County Militia, John Cantine, colonel, commissions being issued October 25, 1775. He subsequently became a captain. He was familiarly called the "Old Captain," and took his four sons with him to the army, preferring to do so though the youngest was not more than fifteen or sixteen years of age.

One of the sons died from a wound received in the Revolutionary war. In the records at Albany appears the name of Matthew's son Jonathan as a private in Col. Cantine's regiment. The name of Simon LeFevre appears as a lieutenant and subsequently a captain, commissioned in 1779, in the 1st Ulster County Regiment. This was Matthew's son Simon. Moses P. LeFevre recalls one or two incidents in regard to Matthew's record as captain, as related by his grand-mother's brother, Col. Cantine.

Matthew's four sons settled as follows: Conrad in a stone house, part of which is still standing in the forks of the creek (that is between the Wallkill and Rondout) not far from the powder mill. The house passed from Conrad to his sons, Moses, Adam and Jonathan (the last named of whom did not marry), and all three brothers continued to occupy the house of their father. They had one sister, Affie, who married Daniel Blanshan and moved to Western New York. Lorenzo LeFevre, of Rosendale, was a son of Adam.

Matthew's son Jonathan occupied the original homestead after his father's death. He left but one son, Levi, who married a Newkirk. Levi is the father of our informant, Garret, and of Jonathan J. LeFevre of Creek Locks, formerly justice of the peace, deceased.

Matthew's son Samuel lived in a stone house built for him by his father on the top of the Bloomingdale hill. He died when a young man, it is said, from a wound received in the Revolutionary army. His widow married John LeFevre of the Paltz Plains and moved with him to Owasco, in western New York, being doubtless among the first settlers there. Samuel left one son, Simon, who married a Hendricks and left a family of three sons, one of whom, George, resided some years ago near Cold Spring Corner.

Matthew (the first settler's) son, Capt. Simon, lived in a stone house built for him by his father on part of his tract, about a mile northeast of the Quaker meeting house on the Rosendale Plains. Simon was one of the organizers and first elders of the Bloomingdale church, which was organized in 1796 and was built on part of the LeFevre tract. Simon's children were Anna, who married Abm. DuBois (father of Simon L. and Daniel A.); Magdalen, who married Solomon Hasbrouck (father of Alexander); Samuel and Matthew, the last named of whom long kept the lower toll-gate on the Paltz turnpike.

We have this additional information concerning Capt. Simon's Revolutionary record: In Col. Snyder's (Northern) Ulster County Regiment Capt. Simon commanded the Hurley company. (Hurley then included most of the present town of Rosendale), having succeeded Gerardus (Gross) Hardenbergh in 1780.

In a report to Col. Charles Dewitt concerning fathers of tories in his territory he says that there were only two, both of whom were so poor that the assessors did not have them on their list.

All of the LeFevres of the first and second generations who settled at Bloomingdale are buried in the old burying-ground, on the Conrad LeFevre place, in the forks of the creek, now owned by Mr. Hardenbergh. Most of the original tract of 700 acres has passed out of the family. Jonathan's place was sold to Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Kingston.

CHAPTER XXXIV

The Auchmoody Family

The ancestor of the Auchmoody family in Ulster county is Gemes Acmoidec, as the name is entered in the marriage record on the church book at New Paltz. The record is in French, translated thus: 1731 Oct. 8, Gemes Acmoidec married Mari Doyo, daughter of Christianne Doyo and Mary Le Conte. The bans for this marriage appear in the Kingston church record as published Sept. 19, and the record is: Jeames Auchmoide, young man, born in Scotland, and Maria de Joo, young woman, born in New Paltz and both residing there. A few months earlier, in March of the same year, Mr. Auchmoody's name appears for the first time on the New Paltz church records as godfather at the baptism of a child. There was no other person of Scottish nationality who settled in New Paltz in the early days.

Mr. Auchmoody's house was built somewhere in the Bontecoe neighborhood; at least he owned land there. James Auchmoody and wife had three sons, David, Christian and Jacobus; also three daughters, Maria, Elizabeth and Rachel. David married Maria DeGraff in 1764. At that time he lived in Dutchess county, but afterwards moved to Elmore's Corners in Esopus and finally located near Plutarch, where his grandson Jeremiah lived in modern times. The name of David Auchmoody appears as one of the enlisted men in the First Regiment of Ulster County Militia in the Revolution. Christian Auchmoody located in the present town of Rosendale, on a farm which passed to his son Abraham and then to Abraham's

son Jonathan, who spent a long life there and was a highly respected man. Jacobus, the remaining son of Jeames Auchmoody, located on the farm now owned by Alonzo Neil, in the Middletown neighborhood, about three miles north of our village. He married Elizabeth Smith and afterwards Margaret Irwin. They had but one son, William, who did not remain at New Paltz.

CHAPTER XXXV

The Budd Family at New Paltz

Samuel Budd was a very prominent citizen of New Paltz for a long term of years about 1810. He had a wheelwright shop, procured the establishment of a stage line through our village and had an inn at the corner of Chestnut and North Front streets, where Luther Schoonmaker's hotel is now located and the fame of this inn extended far and wide. Samuel Budd's father, Thomas Budd, was surgeon on a ship. He had a grant for a large tract of land where the city of Monmouth, N. J., was afterwards located. From some technicality he failed to get or retain possession of this land, though even of late years efforts have been made to secure the property. Thomas Budd lost his life, and the privateer vessel on which he served was sunk during an engagement with a British cruiser in the Revolutionary war. During the battle of Monmouth, the house and other buildings on the Budd property were burned by the British and Hessians and the family scattered to the winds. Samuel Budd, then a boy of ten, fled to the residence of an uncle in Philadelphia and did not see his mother until a considerable time afterwards.

Samuel Budd's wife was Mary De LaRue. They were married in 1796. Five children of the Budd family grew up and married. They were Hiram, Wade Hampton, Catharine, Gertrude and Laura. Hiram married Maria Deyo, and as his second wife Catharine Ann Smedes. Catharine Budd married Jonas LeFevre of Kettleborough. Gertrude Budd mar-

ried Robert Lawson of Newburgh. Laura Budd married Joseph Harris. Wade Hampton married Martha J. Brundage.

A pamphlet containing a history of the Budd family has been published. Two brothers, named John and Joseph, came to America from England about 1632. Another brother, Thomas, came to this country at a later date and settled in New Jersey. Samuel Budd, who lived in New Paltz, was descended from Thomas Budd.

CHAPTER XXXVI

The Hardenbergh Family

The Hardenbergh family has been one of the most respected and influential in Ulster county, its members occupying positions of trust and responsibility in church and state, in peace and war. Of late years there have been comparatively few of the name in Ulster county.

Dr. Corwin in his last edition of "The Manuel of the Reformed Church" says:

Sir Johannes (Hardenbergh) was knighted by Queen Anne at the recommendation of the Duke of Marlborough for gallantry at the decisive battle of Blenheim. With the order of Knighthood he also received the patent which bears his name and which comprised a considerable portion of what now constitutes the counties of Ulster, Delaware and Sullivan in the state of New York.

In signing his name, Johannes Hardenbergh sometimes simply signed "Hardenberg" as was the custom with those in England who held titles.

The Hardenbergh family is of German origin and the ruins of the Hardenbergh castle are still pointed out near Nordheim, in Germany. Gerrit Jans Hardenbergh, the progenitor of the family in Ulster county, came to America with his father from Maarden, near Utrecht, in the Netherlands. He first appears on record at Albany in 1667. His wife was Jeapie Schepmoes. Their son Johannes became an owner of real estate in the village of Kingston in 1689, was commissioned high sheriff of

Ulster county by Gov. Leisler in 1690, and again by Gov. Lovelace in 1709. He was commissioned as major in the Ulster county regiment in 1728, and was afterwards a colonel in the same regiment. He was one of the patentees in the great or Hardenbergh Patent, by which an immense tract, estimated at 2,000,000 acres in the present counties of Ulster, Orange, Greene, Delaware and Sullivan was granted by Queen Ann in 1708. There was considerable dissatisfaction among the Indians for a long term of years at the granting of so large a tract, but they became satisfied on the payment of an additional sum.

By his wife, Catharine Rutzen, he had a large family of sons and daughters. Two of the sons married New Paltz women and settled within the bounds of the New Paltz congregation, although but one of them, Abraham, lived in the New Paltz precinct, his home being at Guilford. The brother Johannes lived at what is now Rosendale village. Other members of the family located elsewhere.

Abraham, who was born in 1706, married Marytje Roosa, daughter of Nicholas Roosa, who had moved from Hurley to New Paltz. After her death he married, in 1752, Mary, daughter of Joseph Hasbrouck of Guilford and widow of James Gasherie. Abraham Hardenbergh's house was built on the Wallkill, a short distance below Tuthill and commanded a fine view of the stream. A very large tract of land in this vicinity had been granted to Jacob Rutzen, the father of Abraham's mother. The portion of the tract on which the house stood descended in the Hardenbergh family for several generations to Mrs. Crines Jenkins. The old stone house has now tumbled into ruins. The land is owned by Josiah LeFevre.

Abraham Hardenbergh was a man of wealth and influence. He was Supervisor of the town of New Paltz from 1751 to

1761 and again in 1770. He was one of the Justices of the Peace of the county in 1766. In the list of slave-holders in 1755 he is set down as the owner of seven slaves, a number only equalled by one other resident of the town, Solomon DuBois, who likewise owned seven slaves. In the tax list of 1765 Abraham's name appears as Supervisor, and the amount of his assessment is exceeded only by that of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, of Kingston, for his Guilford farm, and by Josiah Elting of the village. In 1759 he was an elder in the church.

The children of Abraham Hardenbergh by his first wife were Johannes, baptized at Kingston in 1743, and Sarah, also baptized at Kingston. The children by the second wife were Nicholas, Elias, Maritje and Rachel, all baptized at New Paltz from 1753 to 1758. Abraham died 1771. His name does not appear on the subscription for the erection of the second stone church in 1771, but the names of his widow and son John A. appear.

From Abraham Hardenbergh the farm at Guilford passed to his eldest son, Johannes, who wrote his name John A. Elias married and had his residence somewhere within the congregation, as we find his name on the church book. Where the other children lived we do not know. John A. was a captain in the patriot army in the Revolutionary war, serving in the Third Ulster County Regiment, John Cantine, colonel. His name also appears as lieutenant in the Fourth Ulster County Regiment, of which his cousin, Johannes Hardenberg of Swartekill, was colonel a part of the time. His wife was Rachel, daughter of his neighbor, Hendricus DuBois.

The children of John A. Hardenbergh and his wife, Rachel DuBois, were Marichie, born in 1771; Jacob, born in 1780; Charles, born in 1782; Alexander, born in 1784, and Abraham, born in 1777. The last named built on the ancestral

estate the fine old brick house, near the Guilford church, long unoccupied and now commencing to tumble into ruins. Abraham, who wrote his name Abraham J., married Margaret DuBois and his brother Jacob married Jane DuBois, both of whom were daughters of Cornelius DuBois, Jr., of Poughwoughtenonk.

It is related that the parents wanted the last named young woman to marry another young man and that she jumped out of a window and then ran away from home in her every-day dress to marry the man of her choice. Her husband died young. Alexander became a doctor. He died from an accident, his neck being broken by a fall from his horse, which stumbled over a log. Jacob left one son, Jacob, and one daughter, who married Crines Jenkins.

The brother Charles became a minister, was settled at Warwick, N. Y., Bedminster, N. J., and was a colleague of Rev. Dr. Thomas Dewitt in the collegiate churches in New York. He was one of the trustees of Rutgers College.

Abraham J. Hardenbergh, who built the brick house, was a member of the Legislature in 1813. In the war of 1812 he was a colonel of militia and was able to get part of his men across the Niagara river, which was more than some others did, when the invasion of Canada was made.

It is a striking illustration of the lack of all interest in an honorable military career that was felt in the days of our grandfathers, that Abm. J. Hardenbergh subsequently had two butcher knives made out of the sword that he carried in the war of 1812. What a contrast with the feeling of pride, with which the people of to-day look upon the military record of their ancestors!

The sons of Abm. J. Hardenbergh and his wife, Margaret DuBois, were Cornelius, Charles, David, Josiah and Ditmas.

HOUSE OF COL. ABRAHAM HARDENBERGH AT GUILFORD

The only daughter, Gertrude, married Aldert Schoonmaker and lived in this village. The son Charles became a doctor and settled at Port Jervis; David went to Michigan; Ditmas located at Ellenville; Josiah settled on the farm of his father at Pecanisink in Shawangunk and there his father likewise lived in his latter days.

Col. Johannes Hardenbergh of Rosendale

Going back now to Col. Johannes Hardenbergh we shall make but brief mention of his family, because he did not live within the precinct of New Paltz, although included in the congregation of the New Paltz church.

Johannes Hardenbergh, of Rosendale, was Colonel of the First Regiment of Ulster County Militia for twenty years, was a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1743 to 1750, and of the State Legislature in 1781 and 1782, and he was a member of the First Provincial Congress. He repeatedly served as an elder in the New Paltz church, acting in that capacity as a delegate to the Conference in New York, when the differences betwen the Cœtus and Conferentie parties were harmonized.

A few years before his death, when General Washington, in June, 1783, visited the county of Ulster, Colonel Hardenbergh entertained the General and Mrs. Washington, with Governor and Mrs. Clinton, at his residence in Rosendale.

The wife of Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, of Rosendale, was Maria DuBois, who was born in 1706 and was the daughter of Louis DuBois, Jr., of Nescatack, in the town of New Paltz. Their children were: Johannes, born in 1729; Lewis, born in 1731, married Catharine Waldron; Charles, born in 1733, married Catharine Smedes; Jacob Rutze, born in 1736, mar-

ried Dina VanBergh, widow of Rev. John Frelinghuysen; Rachel, born in 1739, married Rev. Hermans Myer, D. D.; Catharine, born in 1741; Gerardus, born in 1744, married Nancy Ryerson.

Jacob Rutze Hardenbergh became a minister of the gospel, settled first in New Jersey and afterwards over the churches at Marbletown, Rochester and Wawarsing. He was the first president of Queens, now Rutgers College.

Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr., eldest son of Col. Johannes Hardenbergh of Rosendale, located at Swartekill, a short distance north of Rifton. His house we believe is still standing a short distance east of the highway. His wife was Mary LeFevre, daughter of Isaac LeFevre of Bontecoe.

In the Revolutionary war he served a great portion of the time as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Ulster County Regiment, of which Jonathan Hasbrouck of Newburgh was colonel. On account of the ill health of the colonel the regiment was a considerable portion of the time under the command of the lieutenant-colonel. In 1779 he received his commission as colonel.

Sojourner Truth, the famous negro woman, who acquired a great reputation as a public speaker and died in Chicago about 1870, after having long passed the century mark, was in her early days a slave in the family of Colonel Hardenbergh at Swartekill and related that she and a number of sheep were once sold for $100.

There was a standing dispute between New Paltz people and the Hardenberghs as to the boundary line of the respective patents. The Hardenberghs at Swartekill claimed the land up to about where Perrine's Bridge is located. The Paltz people claimed that the surveyor had been bribed by the present of a cow to run a false line and that the Paltz Patent really included the valuable water privilege at Dashville Falls.

HOUSE OF COL. JOHANNES HARDENBERGH.

But the Hardenberghs retained Dashville Falls till about 1810, when the privilege was purchased by Peter LeFevre of Bontecoe of his uncle, Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr. Peter LeFevre proceeded with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Eltinge, to build the mill torn down a short time ago. Some time previous the Hardenberghs had built a mill at Swartekill, which was one of the first in this county. The sons of Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr., of Swartekill, and Mary LeFevre, his wife, were Isaac, Peter, Charles and Louis. Peter moved to Pennsylvania, Isaac went to Catskill, where he became a merchant and was a prominent man. Charles resided in the neighborhood. He is the ancestor of the late Benj. F. Hardenbergh of Rock Lock. Louis was a blacksmith by trade. He lived part of the time on the paternal estate at Swartekill. Afterwards he had a shop at Bontecoe north of the lane leading to the old house of Ralph LeFevre. Louis had three sons, Richard, Simon and John. Richard is well remembered by the old men of the present generation. He resided for a time at New Paltz and was the father of Hon. Jacob Hardenbergh and of Louis Hardenbergh of Gardiner, who until his death, two or three years ago, occupied the farm purchased by his father about 1830.

CHAPTER XXXVII

The Wurts Family

The Wurts family is of Swiss origin. The ancestor of the family at New Paltz was George Wirtz, M. D., who was the first physician in the place. He was a near relative of the Goetschius family, which was likewise of Swiss blood, three of whose members served the New Paltz church, acceptably in the early days, the first as a supply and the others as regularly ordained pastors. Maurities Goetschius, the second of the name to occupy the pulpit at New Paltz, served the people here as a physician, as well as pastor, and was known as the "doctor dominie." Dr. George Wirtz's name first appears on the New Paltz records in 1773, when he married Esther, daughter of Major Jacob Hasbrouck. Rev. Stephen Goetschius succeeded his uncle, Rev. Maurities Goetschius as pastor of the church in 1775. Dr. Wirtz was on the ground at the time of the arrival of the new pastor, who was his cousin, and may have come before the death of his uncle, the "doctor-dominie," which occurred in 1771. He united with the church at the village of New Paltz in 1776 by certificate from the church at Shawangunk. It seems certain, therefore, that he must have lived at Shawangunk at least a short time before coming to New Paltz. His uncle had his home at Shawangunk and preached there, as well as at New Paltz.

Dr. Wirtz was doubtless a busy man, with a large territory to travel over in visiting patients. So when he thought of selecting a partner for life he could not spend much time in courtship. The story, as we have heard it related, is that he

made his proposal of marriage without preliminary and completed it with the statement that if it was accepted he would take tea with the family. The proposal met with an affirmative response and the young doctor took tea with the family in the old steep-roofed house, now the "New Paltz Memorial House," in which they resided.

Dr. Wirtz built as his residence the house at the foot of Main street, torn down about 1880, the site of which is now occupied by the Riverside Cottage. His name appears as one of the signers of the Articles of Association at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. He was a deacon in the church in 1776 and an elder in 1797.

The children of Dr. George Wirtz and his wife, Esther Hasbrouck, were Jacob (born in 1776), Janetje, Catharine, Mauritius (born in 1784).

Dr. Wirtz died in 1802. The tombstones in the old graveyard marking the last resting place of himself and wife bear these inscriptions:

In memory of George Wirtz, M. D., who departed this life April 20, 1802, aged 55 years, 5 months and 6 days:

In memory of Esther Hasbrouck, daughter of Maj. Jacob Hasbrouck and relict of doctor George Wirtz, who died June 4th, 1826, aged 68 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The sons, Jacob and Maurities, both became doctors. The first named married Catharine DuBois. During his long life he attended to the duties of his profession as a physician, riding about the country on horseback, according to the custom of those days, to visit his patients. He lived in the house which his father built until in middle age, when he built and moved into the house in the southern part of our village where his son Cornelius afterward lived.

The children of Dr. Jacob Wurtz and his wife, Catharine

DuBois, were George, born in 1798; Gertrude, born in 1803; Mathusalem, born in 1806; Gitty Jane, born in 1809; David, born in 1812; Maurice, born in 1815. By his second wife, Mary Hornbeck, Dr. Jacob Wurts had one son, Cornelius.

Maurities (in English Maurice), the younger son of Dr. George Wirtz, engaged in the practice of medicine, living for a while in Esopus and likewise for a time at Springtown, on the farm where his son-in-law, Gilbert Elting, afterwards lived. His wife was Maria Jansen. He died in middle age, leaving two sons, John H. and Jansen, and two daughters, one of whom married Gilbert Elting and the other Nathaniel Elting.

Dr. Jacob Wurts' sons David and Maurice became doctors, George and Cornelius became farmers, all living in this town all their lives, except that Maurice was at Plattekill for a time and sheriff at Kingston in 1855. Dr. Jacob Wurts' son Mathusalem moved to western New York.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

Old Dutch Families at New Paltz and Vicinity

The Dutch families residing at New Paltz and vicinity previous to the Revolution for a greater or less length of time include the Eltings, the Lows, the Roses, the Clearwaters, the Van Wagenens, and the Ostranders of Plattekill.

The Dutch element was always quite small at New Paltz.

None of the Dutch families who located in New Paltz became permanent settlers here except the Eltings and the Van Wagenens, though the Lows remained through several generations.

There is this difficulty in tracing the ancestry of Dutch families: that is while the Huguenots all had surnames when they came to Ulster county nearly all the Dutch are first recorded on the church book by their Christian names alone, although some of them had surnames used in legal documents. The Jansens are descended from Jan Mattys, the Lows from Peter Cornelis, the Clearwaters from Tunis Jacobse, the Roses from Albert Hymans, the Van Wagenens from Aaert Jacobson, who was the son of Jacob Geritson. The Ostranders took the name from "east strand," where the ancestor of the family lived. The name Ean simply means "one." Where it is recorded in the church book by a French minister it is written "un" and when by a Dutch minister Ein or Een.

CHAPTER XXXIX

The Low Family at New Paltz

The ancestor of the Low family in Ulster county is Peter Cornelius, who sailed from Holstein in 1659. He married Elizabeth Blanshan, daughter of Matthew Blanshan and sister of the wife of Louis DuBois, the New Paltz Patentee, at Kingston in 1668. His name was entered on the church record simply as Peter Cornelis, the surname of Low not yet having been adopted. His sons were Matthew, Peter, Cornelius, Jacob, born in 1683; Johannis and Abraham, born in 1688. Peter and Cornelius received land grants in Shawangunk and Wawarsing.

Matthew married Jannetje Van Heyning. His two sons, Peter, born in 1700, and Johannes, born in 1706, located in New Paltz. Peter married Catharine, daughter of Solomon DuBois of Paughwaughtanonk, in New Paltz, in 1722, and his name on the marriage register is set down as residing at New Paltz. He quite certainly lived on the southern part of the land of his father-in-law at Paughwaughtanonk and his descendants afterwards lived there for many years.

The name of Peter Low appears as a freeholder in New Paltz in 1728 and again on the tax list of 1765 as still living in the Paughwaughtanonk neighborhood. His sons were Jonathan, born in 1724; Solomon, born in 1725 (located at Springtown), and Isaac, born in 1730, who lived where his father had lived. When the Conferentia church was organized, in 1767, Peter Low and his two sons, Solomon and Isaac, united with it. The Low family long had a blacksmith shop at

Paughwaughtanonk and the name is found on one or more tombstones in the burying-ground near where the blacksmith shop stood on the farm now occupied by LeFevre DuBois on the County House Plains.

Johannes, the brother of Peter, sometimes wrote his name Johannes M. and sometimes Johannes, Jr. He located in New Paltz village, married, about 1735, Rebecca, daughter of Hugo Freer, Senior, and after his father-in-law's death occupied his house, the northernmost of the old stone houses, still standing on Huguenot street in this village, and here his descendants lived for many years.

The children of Johannes M. Low and Rebecca Freer were Johannes, born in 1736; Maria, born in 1738 (married Roelif J. Elting); Jacob, born in 1743; Lena, born in 1745; Simeon, born in 1747. Johannes M. Low still occupied the homestead in 1765. After his death it passed into the possession of his son Simeon, who married Christina McMullen. The children were Ezekiel, born in 1777, David, Janitje, Maria, Jacob and Samuel. Jacob Low taught school in this vicinity for a long time. All of the Low family at New Paltz finally died out or moved away.

CHAPTER XL

The Klaarwater (Clearwater) Family

The Klaarwaters were one of the most ancient families in Holland. For centuries they owned and to this day own estates at Baarn, near Rotterdam. Its members were among the founders of the Dutch Republic, and achieved distinction in the wars of Holland.

Theunis Jacobsen Klaarwater, the founder of the Clearwater family in America, was born at Baarn in 1624. He was a soldier of Holland and a graduate of the University of Leyden. He came from Holland to Niew Amsterdam, went to Esopus (Kingston) and subsequently to Bontecoe.

In the year 1709 Queen Anne granted to him, to his son, Jacob Klaarwater, his brother-in-law, Hendrick Vernooy, his son's father-in-law, Abraham Doiau (Deyo), Rip Van Dam, Adolph Phillipse, Dr. Gerardus Beekman and Colonel William Peartree a patent of 4,000 acres of land in this county.

The patent is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, in Book 7 of patents, at page 54, and embraces that tract in the present town of Shawangunk bounded by the Wallwill on the east, the Dwaarskill on the south and the Shawangunkkill on the west.

Theunis Jacobsen was one of the founders of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church at Kingston, commonly known as the First Dutch. He was chosen by the citizens of Kingston commissioner to present to the British Crown their protest

against the arrogant and illegal conduct of the commandant of the English garrison stationed at Kingston under the English rule, a duty discharged with ability and dignity.

After his removal to Bontecoe he joined the Huguenot church at New Paltz. His son Jacob, who was born in Holland, married Marie, daughter of Pierre Doiau (Deyo), one of the patentees. He was the first Dutchman to marry a daughter of one of the New Paltz Patentees.

Theunis Jacobsen and Jacob were among the freeholders of the New Paltz Patent whose names appear upon the oldest tax list of the Patent now extant, that of 1712, which is preserved among the archives of the Memorial House.

Theunis Jacobsen died in 1715 and was buried in the orchard of his farm at Bontecoe, which is still owned by one of his descendants.

A tablet, designed by Charles R. Lamb, the architect of the Dewey Arch, was erected on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, 1899, in the Dutch church at Kingston to his memory, and that of some of his lineal descendants by Judge Clearwater of Kingston, his descendant six degrees removed.

The tablet is of white marble, framed by Corinthian pilasters, with capitals and frieze supported by heavy corbels. Upon the frieze is a scroll, on which is carved a pair of crossed swords on the model of those used by the officers of the continental army, intertwined with oak leaves, the symbol of strength and heroism, surmounted by the words "In Meoriam." At the base of the tablet is the inscription, "Fide Et Fortitudine," intertwined with ivy leaves, the symbol of remembrance and longevity. Each capital is crowned with a scallop shell, the emblem of the Pilgrim. The inscription is

of bronze letters executed in high relief, and is as follows:

1624 THEUNIS JACOBSEN KLAARWATER 1715
Whose ancestors were among the founders of the

DUTCH REPUBLIC.
A soldier of Holland.
An early settler of Ulster County.

1663 JACOB KLAARWATER 1747
A native of Holland who fought in the wars of the American frontier.

1699 ABRAHAM KLAARWATER 1782
Sergeant in the provincial army during the Colonial Wars.
Signer of the Articles of Association 1775.
Dragoon in the Marbletown Troop of Horse during the war of the Revolution.

1757 THOMAS KLAARWATER 1830
Signer of the Articles of Association 1775.
Trooper in the Marbletown Horse.
Soldier in the Continental Army.

1787 THOMAS TEUNIS CLEARWATER 1860
Soldier of the War of 1812

The bronze is made of old cannon captured in battle during the American wars. The marble is from American quarries.

The tablet is placed in the west wall of the church and is a fine addition to the beautiful interior of that stately edifice.

Among the descendants of Theunis Jacobsen who will be recalled by the readers of this volume are the Honorable Hiram

Clearwater, who for many years was the president of the Board of Education and the president of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Cincinnati; the Reverend Charles Knapp Clearwater, now pastor of the old Reformed Protestant Dutch church of Newton, L. I.; Charles Hiram Clearwater, one of the pioneer manufacturers of Rosendale cement in this county; Colonel Alfred Clearwater, one of the leading citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, and the Honorable Alphonso Trumpbour Clearwater, LL. D., who three times has been District Attorney and twice County Judge of Ulster county, and afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. During the two hundred and forty years the family has been settled here its members have intermarried with many of the old Dutch and Huguenot county families, and those interested in tracing their descent from its founder should consult among other family genealogies, those of Beekman, Burger, Davis, DePew, DeWitt, Deyo, DuBois, Elmendorf, Freer, Helm, Houghtaling, Hoffman, Kortright, Schoonmaker, Terwilliger, Trumpbour, Van Leuven, Van Wagenen, Vernooy, Wood.

The family always has been prominent in the American wars to every one of which it has contributed more than its full quota of men, and always its members have taken a deep and warm interest in the Dutch Church and in the cause of education, and during the entire period the family name constantly appears among the founders of churches and schools in the neighborhood in which its members have lived.

CHAPTER XLI

The Ean Family at New Paltz

There has been a question as to whether the Ean family was of French or Dutch extraction. But this question seems to be settled by the Council Minutes of New York vol. 8, p. 131, Sept. 7, 1699, where there is mention of a petition of Elias Ueen for assistance in consideration of his suffering as a French Protestant.

Elias Eign (spelled by the French Un or Yn) married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthoine Crespel, the Patentee. Another daughter of Anthoine Crespel, the Patentee, named Maria (or Maria Maddaleen), also settled at New Paltz and married a Dutchman, Mattys C. Sleght. We have very little knowledge of Sleght or his children, although as late as 1724 we find the name of Mattys Sleght, Jun., signed to the agreement of the 24 proprietors of the Patent at that time, authorizing the Duzine to give title to land. The Sleght family certainly did not long remain at New Paltz. Ean and his descendants always remained here. In the tax list of 1712 he is assessed £35. In 1718 his name appears as the only person, not of the Patentees' families, who assisted in building the first stone church. In the agreement of the 24 proprietors in 1724, authorizing the Duzine to give title to land, appear the names of Jan Een, Elizabeth Een, Sarah Een and Maria Maddaleen Een. These were undoubtedly the widow and children of Elias. We have no means of determining whether he lived always in the village or moved in his later years to the homestead at Bontecoe, where his descendants have lived ever since. In the tax list of 1728 the property is assessed to "Elias Ean's

RUINS OF THE EAN HOUSE AT BONTECOE

widow" at £20. Her father, Anthony Crespel, always remained at Hurley, and in 1693 he sold a plot of land in this village, probably the lot assigned to him for a home to Hugo Freer, Sen., as is shown by the original deed, in the possession of the writer.

Jan Ean, son of Elias, married, in 1735, Geesje Roosa. In the marriage record, recorded in the church book at Kingston, the bride is set down as being from Marbletown and the groom as born at Hurley and residing "at Mond-Albany, in the jurisdiction of Paltz." The clerk who made the record undoubtedly misunderstood the name of the locality and should have written Bontecoe, where, on the farm about 3½ miles north of the village, Jan Ean lived and died and his grave is pointed out till the present day, and on this farm his descendants still live.

The children of Jan Ean were Elizabeth, Margaret, Elias, Abraham (born in 1741) and Isaac. We have no account of these sons except Abraham. The others probably died in infancy or boyhood. In the old stone house, which has lately tumbled into ruins, on a stone beside the front door appear the inititials A. E. and J. E., showing that Jan Ean and his son Abraham together built the house. About two miles down the Wallkill a lot of about ten acres of fertile lowland in one of the great bends of the stream belonged to the Eans as early as 1730, as shown by a paper in possession of the writer. It is called the Half Moon in this paper and retains that name until the present day. It was owned by the Eans until about 1880. Jan Ean died before 1755 and in that year Geesje Ean, widow of Jan, is set down in the list of slave-owners in the town. In a map of the Patent, made in 1760 by Louis Bevier, the house of Geesje Ean is the only one set down. She was a woman of note in the community and is still remembered by the LeFevres, who owned the adjoining farm, for her help to the sick.

Abraham Ean came next in possession of the farm. In 1765 Abraham was married, at Kingston, to Catharine Van Wagenen, who was born at Hurley and resided at Wagondahl (Creek Locks) at the time of the marriage, as stated in the record on the church book. In the division in the church between the Cœtus and Conferentia parties Abraham seems to have sided with the latter party and his mother with the Cœtus, as Abraham's name appears as one of the subscribers to the Conferentia church then built, and in 1772 his mother's name appears as a contributor to the building of the second church in our village.

In the Revolutionary War Abraham Ean served on the frontier as a member of Capt. Abraham Deyo's company, Third Ulster County Regiment.

The children of Abraham Ean and Catharine Van Wagenen, his wife, were Elias (born in 1768), Annetje, Rachel, Catharine and Peter (born in 1781). The three daughters all married and located directly across the Wallkill in the Springtown neighborhood. Rachel married David Deyo (grandfather of Rev. Paul T.). Catharine married Jonathan Deyo (grandfather of James E.). Annetje married Benjamin Hasbrouck. Peter, who was the younger son, occupied the farm during his long life. He married Maria Freer. From Peter the farm descended to Abraham Ean, who was an only son, and occupied the farm during his lifetime.

Going back now to Elias, son of Abraham, we find that he married Elizabeth Hasbrouck of Springtown. He built the stone house at Middletown, which passed to his son, Elias, Jun., and in the next generation to James Ean. This house, still standing with its gable end to the road, bears, deeply cut in a stone in the southwest corner of the building, the date of erection, 1789, and the initials of the builders, E. E. (Elias Ean)

and R. H. B. (Roelif Hasbrouck). A peculiarity of this old house was that the stone oven, instead of being incorporated in the building as in other stone houses was built on a rock across the street, where it stood until modern times. Elias Ean was for a number of years an officer in the church and was a much respected man. His sons were Elias, who occupied the farm after his father's death, and Jacobus, who spent his days in the Middletown neighborhood. A daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1807, married ——— Snyder. She lived to the extraordinary age of 95 years.

Tom Clip

When our village boys and girls skate down the Wallkill in winter they have a landmark about a mile below Springtown, which is known as Tom Clip, at the farm of the Misses Ean. Few know what the words Tom Clip mean. This is the explanation: Tom was a negro and "clip" is the Dutch word for a precipitous rock. There is a large rock in the Wallkill surrounded by deep water. On the land adjoining is a cliff of slate rock, which commands an extensive view. But Tom Clip is not the cliff on the shore. It is the large rock in the deep water. This is the history of the name: Long, long ago when there were slaves in this state the Ean family owned a negro named Tom. Tom had a custom of diving from this rock in the Wallkill and swimming a long distance under water. Sometimes he would not rise to the surface until nearly across the Wallkill. Once in the sight of spectators he dived from this rock as he had done before. But he did not rise to the surface as he had done at other times. He never rose to swim out to the shore and join his companions. Ever since that day the spot has been known as "Tom Clip" in memory of the negro who here lost his life.

CHAPTER XLII

The Van Wagenen Family at New Paltz

The first Van Wagenen at New Paltz was Petrus Van Wagenen, whose father Archa resided at Creek Locks (called by the old people Wagondahl) in a house near the residence of the late Washington LeFevre.

Petrus married, at Kingston, June 15, 1760, Sarah Low, daughter of Simeon Low of New Paltz village. In the marriage record on the church book Petrus is set down as residing at Wagondale and his wife as residing at New Paltz. They probably took up their residence at New Paltz immediately after the marriage. Petrus' house, one mile northeast of the village, is still standing, but has not been occupied for many years. Part of the eastern wall has tumbled down. It is the most picturesque ruin anywhere in the vicinity of New Paltz, and the artist's brush of Mr. A. Scott Cox has placed it on canvas in a very attractive manner. It stands in a field about half a mile northwest of Put Corners.

In the tax list of 1765 Petrus is assessed £8 10s. In 1767 he, with other New Paltz people of Dutch descent transferred his membership from the church at Kingston to the newly-organized Conferentia church at New Paltz, which had just erected a house of worship about two miles from the village on the west side of the Wallkill. Petrus lived to the extraordinary age of 92 years. He was by trade a stone mason. His name appears as one of the enlisted men in the Third Ulster County Regiment in the Revolutionary war.

Petrus and his wife had a large family of children. The following are recorded on the church book at Kingston as being

baptized from 1761 to 1766: Jonathan, Daniel, Ezekiel, Levi. The following are recorded on the church book at New Paltz as being baptized from 1766 to 1778: Catharine, Lucas, Maria, Aert (in English Archa) and Sarah.

In the Revolutionary war Daniel and Levi served in the stockade at Wawarsing and Daniel was in the stockade when it was attacked by Tories and Indians. Daniel left three sons, all of whom went west. Archa wrote his name Archa P. He married, in 1800, Maria Freer. They lived for a time in the old homestead and for a time on what is now the Abner DuBois farm at Middletown. Archa P. served in the war of 1812 in the 92d Regiment, Heavy Artillery. He was on Lake Ontario and in the fight at Lake Mills in Canada. He received 160 acres of land for his services in war, but it was afterwards sold for taxes. Archa P. left two sons, Jonas, who resided at Plutarch, and Alexander; also one daughter, Magdalen, who married Jacob Bedford.

Lucas Van Wagenen, son of Petrus, married Cornelia Markle. They lived in the house still standing just south of the present church-yard; at least Mrs. Van Wagenen lived there after her husband's death, which occurred in 1811, at the age of 41. The children of Lucas and Cornelia Van Wagenen were Benjamin, born in 1796; Jonathan, born in 1798; Janetje, born in 1800; Maria, born in 1803. We have no account of any of these children except Benjamin and one daughter, who married James Mitchell of Shawangunk. Benjamin married Catharine, daughter of Judge Jonathan DuBois of Springtown. They lived in the building now the Huguenot bank. Benjamin Van Wagenen was a very prominent citizen of our village in his day. There was no lawyer in New Paltz until long after that time and the legal business required in the place was done by Benj. Van Wagenen.

CHAPTER XLIII

The Eltinge Family in New Paltz

The following account of the Eltinge family so far as it relates to Jan, the original Eltinge in Ulster county, was derived mainly from the researches of Jonathan W. Hasbrouck and is given in his words:

Jan Elten, the ancestor of all the Eltinges in Ulster county, was born in Holland, at Swichsaelen, a dependency of Beyle, in the province of Drenthe, on the 29th day of July (old style) 1632. He was the son of Roelif and Aaltje Elten and known to be of a numerous and respectable family. The first mention I find on record concerning him I find in one of the volumes of the Transactions of the Dutch, at Albany, in a commission, issued Sept. 6, 1675, by authority of E. Andross, Governor, constituting and appointing Capt. Thomas Chambers to be a justice of the peace for Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown and dependencies in Esopus and also for him and George Hall, the sheriff, Cornelius Slecht, W. Nottingham, John Elten (or Jan Eltinge) and John Biggs, or any four or more of them to hold a court of sessions twice a year at Kingston, to hear and determine all appeals and causes, as a court of sessions, according to law. He must therefore have emigrated from Holland a considerable time prior to that date. In 1680 a certificate, signed by the church officers at Beyle was executed for his benefit, in which he is commended by them to the favorable regard of all to whose knowledge its contents should be made known. This must have been sent to him years after his residence here.

Being associated, as above, with Cornelius Slecht, one of the first settlers of Esopus, he doubtless became intimate with him and his family, thus forming an acquaintance with Cornelius' daughter Jacomyntje, whom he married about the year 1677. The mother of Jacomyntje was Tryntje Tyssenbos. Jacomyntje had had two previous husbands, Jan Barentsen Kunst and Gerrit Foecken, by whom she had four children, one of whom by Gerrit Foecken, named Tryntje married Solomon DuBois of New Paltz. Jan Elten took out a patent for land in Hurley in ———. Jan Eltinge and his wife Jacomyntje had five children, as follows: Roelif, baptized in 1678, who settled in New Paltz and married Sarah DuBois; Cornelius, baptized in 1681, who settled in Marbletown and married Rebecca Van Meeteren; William, who settled in Kingston, and married Janetje Lesier; Grietje, who married Thos. Hall of Somerset Co., N. J., son of Sheriff George Hall and Aaltje who married Aart Gerritse of Kingston, son of Gerrit Aartse.

Jan Eltinge signed the treaty made by the Paltz Huguenots and the Indians, in the spring of 1677, as one of the witnesses. On the 8th of June, 1686, Jan Eltinge and Gerrit Aertson, father of his son-in-law, and Arien Roosa bought a lot of land at Rhinebeck; "Right over against the Rondout Creek" by a small creek called Quaawanoss. This is now the home of Hon. Levi P. Morton. The price paid for the land was 6 suits of stremuater (a kind of coarse cloth), 6 duffels, 4 blankets, 5 kettles, 4 guns, 5 hoes, 5 axes, 10 cases powder, 10 bars of lead, 8 sheets, 8 pairs stockings, 40 fathoms wampum, 2 drawing knives, two adzes, ten knives, half an anker of rum (anker is ten gallons) and one frying pan.

Jan Eltinge had a brother Bartlett and a sister Maria.

Roelif the First Eltinge at New Paltz

Roelif, the eldest son of Jan Eltinge, was baptized October 27, 1678, and married, in 1703, Sarah, daughter of Abm. DuBois, the Patentee, who was the son of Louis DuBois, the Patentee. He settled at New Paltz about 1720. We have reason to believe that Roelif lived for several years on Huguenot street in this village, in a house which stood a short distance south of the old stone house of Isaiah Hasbrouck and was torn down in 1800. In his later days he located a short distance outside the south bounds of the Paltz patent, where Edmund Eltinge resided, on a portion of a patent of land, lying on both sides of the Wallkill, granted to the Patentee, Louis DuBois, and by him conveyed to his sons, Solomon and Louis, Jr., both of whom settled on a part of this tract lying on the west side of the Wallkill. The deed from Solomon and Louis DuBois to Roelif Eltinge was in the possession of Edmund Eltinge and is dated February 4, 1726-7. (The last two figures are written in a fractional form, customary in those days, to indicate the difference of old and new style.) Geo. Van Wagoner is one of the witnesses of this deed. On this tract, a short distance south of Edmund Eltinge's residence, Roelif built a stone house and here ended his days. This house was burned about 1820. Some of the stones of the old house are in the kitchen walls of the present residence. One of these bears the inscription "Anno 1742." This old stone house was erected at different periods and a part of it may have been erected by Roelif Eltinge at a still earlier date. Roelif had four sons, Noah, Josias, Abraham and Johannes, and three daughters, Jacomyntje, Margaretta and Cattrina. We have little further knowledge of any of these children except Noah, Josias and Margaretta.

Tradition says that when Roelif came from Kingston to

New Paltz he had a belt of gold around his waist. He was one of the justices of the county before moving to New Paltz. He became a man of much influence in the little settlement, and in 1728 was still one of the justices of the county. Roelif was an executor of the will of his father-in-law, Abm. DuBois, who died in 1731 and was the last survivor of the twelve patentees, as stated on his tombstone, still standing in the old burying-ground in this village. We can not state the exact date of the death of Roelif Eltinge or the place of his burial. His will, a copy of which is in the possession of Jacob Eltinge, is dated in 1745 and probated in 1747. It is in English. In this will, after provision is made for the support of the widow, the son, Noah, is given the homestead on which he afterwards resided and certain lands in the New Paltz Patent. The grandson, Roelif Elting, son of the testator's son Abraham, late of the Potomac, is given certain sums of money and land which is to be sold. His uncles, Josiah and Noah, are made his guardians until he arrives at the age of 21 years. The testator's eldest son, John of Mormel (Marbletown), is given certain property and tan pits in the corporation of Kingston; to John and his sons, Peter and Roelif, are given a share in certain lands in the Paltz Patent. The will gives to the testator's son Josiah the property which he had purchased of his brother-in-law, Abraham DuBois, and a share in certain undivided lots in the Patent. The daughter, Jacomyntje, wife of Wm. Codebec, and the daughter Margaret, wife of Abraham Bevier, are given certain sums of money to be paid by their brothers. The sons, John, Josiah and Noah, are appointed executors.

Roelif Eltinge's Children

Roelif's sons, Noah and Josias, settled at New Paltz. Noah, who was born in 1721, lived in the homestead of his father on

the Plains, where his descendants have lived ever since. He married his cousin, Jacomyntje Elting, October 16, 1742. They had but one child, Sarah, who married Dirck Wynkoop. Though his descendants are not numerous, we have more extended information concerning Noah than any man of that day. In 1748 he obtained, in conjunction with Nathaniel LeFevre, who lived in the old stone house some distance further north, torn down about 1885, a grant for 3,000 acres of land. This land has remained in the possession of the descendants of each, to a considerable extent, to the present day. This grant was comprised in three tracts, lying on both sides of the Wallkill. The whole, or at least a part of it, had been previously granted to Capt. John Evans, but had been vacated for some cause and the title reassumed by the government. The patent for the 3,000 acres, written on parchment, with the colonial seal, several inches in diameter, attached, was in the possession of Edmund Eltinge. This grant of the 3,000 acres brought a great deal of trouble. It was claimed that the original Paltz patent covered a part of the tract. Louis Bevier of Marbletown, Col. Abm. Hasbrouck of Kingston and Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., in behalf of the descendants of the patentees, began proceedings, alleging, furthermore, that Noah had no good title to the homestead, where he resided and which had come to him from his father. Finally the matter was settled without being tried in court. Noah Eltinge and Nathaniel LeFevre retained their 3,000 acres, and for a very moderate sum (perhaps enough to pay the expenses of litigation) a release was signed, in 1754, by Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., Louis Bevier and Col. Abm. Hasbrouck, confirming to Noah Eltinge his title to one lot of 179 acres and another of 22 acres, comprising, undoubtedly, the homestead. A full and lengthy account of these matters, drawn up by Noah, was in the possession of Edmund Eltinge.

The old barn, still standing on this place, is thought to have been built by Roelif Eltinge. It was rebuilt in 1811. The timbers are of pitch pine, which formerly grew to some extent along the Plattekill. Noah was the first elder in the Conferentia church at New Paltz, which was organized in 1767. In 1773 he owned one-seventeenth of all the undivided land in the Paltz patent. The road from Plattekill to New Paltz was laid out in Noah Eltinge's day, and among his documents is one throwing some light on this matter. Noah Eltinge died in 1778, aged 57 years, and is interred in the old graveyard in this village. By his side is the grave of his wife, who died in 1790, aged 75 years. We have said that Noah Eltinge left but one child, a daughter named Sarah, who married Dirck Wynkoop and continued to occupy her father's homestead. Dirck Wynkoop was a prominent man. He was one of the delegates from this county to the convention in Poughkeepsie which decided to adopt the Federal constitution. Mr. Wynkoop voted against the measure. During his lifetime he held various important public positions. Dirck and wife left but two children, both daughters, Gertrude, who married Alexander Colden and afterwards David Colden, and Cornelia, who married Peter Eltinge. Peter was the son of William, who was the grandson of William, who was the second son of the original Jan Eltinge of Kingston. Peter continued to occupy the old homestead up to the time of his death, and it was afterwards occupied by his son Edmund Peter Elting's son Derick W., who inherited a large portion of the estate, and lived in the brick house on the Modena road, was the most extensive farmer in the town of New Paltz.

The history of the family of Noah Eltinge being brought down to modern times, we will take up that of his brother, Josias (or Josiah), baptized October 12, 1712, and this should

take more space, as his descendants are more numerous. There is no reasonable doubt that Josiah lived in the old Eltinge house, still standing, on Huguenot street, nearly opposite the late residence of Mrs. Berry. This house bore on one of its chimneys till recently the date 1735. It was originally a Bevier house, but passed into the possession of the Eltings about 1740. Josiah married Helena, daughter of Solomon DuBois, July 15, 1734. In a tax list dated 1765 Josiah's name appears as the wealthiest man in the town. To a list of owners of slaves, dated in 1755, Josiah's name is signed as captain. In the building of the Conferentia church his name and that of Hendricus DuBois appear as the most liberal subscribers. We do not know when Josiah Eltinge died. Doubtless he was interred in the old burying-ground in this village, and it is singular that no stone marks his grave. Josiah left one daughter, Catharine, who married Jacobus Hardenbergh of Hurley, and four sons as follows: Roelif J., Abram, Cornelius and Solomon. The last named left no children. Cornelius married Blandina Elmendorf and settled in Hurley, where he left a line of descendants. Abram married Dinah DuBois and located where his son Philip, his grandson, Mathusalem and his great-grandson, Sol. L. F., have since resided. Roelif J. married Maria Low, daughter of Johannes M. Low. He occupied his father's homestead in this village and carried on the mercantile business.

The Eltinge Homestead

We have a feeling of pity for any one who does not love old houses, something akin to the pity we would feel for any one who says he does not love flowers or the song of birds. In the whole village there is no more interesting house than the one we are about to describe. There are none about which

THE ELTINGE HOMESTEAD, ORIGINALLY THE BEVIER HOUSE

cluster more associations and traditions, and there is probably no old house in the county that has sheltered beneath its roof the ancestors of so numerous a line of descendants, now living. What makes this old structure much more interesting is the fact that there has been no attempt to spoil it by modern improvements. This house is now the property of Jacob Eltinge's sons. It is about 50 feet in length and 25 feet wide. It has evidently been built at two different periods—the rear or eastern end last. On this eastern end the chimney bore until a few years ago the figures 1735. The western end, which fronts on the street, is evidently the oldest portion of the building, but there is no date to determine its age exactly. Before entering we must notice the well, which is about 20 feet deep, the water of excellent quality and the stones covered with moss and ferns all the way from top to bottom. Every Eltinge who visits the home of his ancestors must take a drink from this well. The house is shaded by locust trees, such as the old folks used to plant. On the north side of the building the roof projects a dozen feet and the earth is paved with flat stones. Here we are told the people used to sit in the olden times on Sunday and chat until the bell summoned them to attend Divine service at church. Looking at the house we notice the gutters sustained in part on stones projecting from the wall; also the old shutters, held open by long, twisted hooks. No regulation style of architecture seems to have existed in the early days of the settlement. In this house the window above the door with its ten small panes was doubtless considered quite an attempt at style in its day. The main window by the side of the door is very grand with its 30 panes of 7x9 glass. Entering at the front door we find a room which in the old times has been about 16x24 and this is undoubtedly the room in which the merchant's wares were kept. From floor to beams above

is a distance about eight feet and the great beams are about 10x15. In the chimney still hangs the crane.

Descending to the cellar we find the most interesting portion of the building. Here is a sub-cellar, which now exists in none of the other old houses. This sub-cellar is under the other cellar and is about four feet deep and walled all round, the mortar being made of loam and the floor of the cellar proper resting on these walls. Although there is no drain the ground is dry as dust owing to its porous, gravelly nature. The chimney is about ten feet wide in the cellar and on the east side there has been evidently an oven. In the cellar is a fireplace and an outside door. The sub-cellars, where they existed in the old houses, were, we understand, for wine cellars, to be used in the storing of liquors. Ascending now to the first floor we notice the huge door frames, of pitch pine timber, 12x6 inches and fastened together by wooden pins. The nails used in the building are hand-made and the work of the home carpenter is to be seen in the planing of the timbers. Ascending the back stairs by the original staircase we notice that it has no banister, and doubtless many children and probably some grown people have got a tumble in descending it. One room on the stairs has been finished off, but in the rest of the house there is nothing overhead but the roof and rafters. The rafters are very heavy—about 6x4 inches. The floor boards are of pitch pine, about 15 inches wide. The bricks in the chimneys are of the same length as modern brick, but only about 1½ inches thick. Probably they were brought across the ocean as ballast and hauled from Kingston. The mortar used in the building is of loam, lime and chopped straw. The stone in the walls are only such as a farmer would use in building an ordinary stone fence, but the excellence of the mortar has held the stones together until the present day.

So ends our description of the house of the richest man in the town in 1765, for as such do we find Josiah Eltinge's name in a tax list of that date. From Josiah Eltinge the old homestead passed to his son, Roelif J., who owned it during the Revolutionary period. In the contest between the Coetus and Conferentia parties in the church a few years before the Revolutionary war, which doubtless shook the little community to its center, Roelif sided with the latter party, attended their church when erected, near Mr. Wm. H. D. Blake's, and when after a few years the quarrel was settled and the church had stood, unused for awhile, he removed it to this village.

Roelif J. Eltinge is buried in the old graveyard in this village and his tombstone, of dark sandstone, states that he died on the 21st of July, 1796, aged 58 years, 6 months and 4 days. By his side is another tombstone, stating that "Mary Louw wife of R. Elting, departed this life Aug. 24th, 1800, aged 62 years and 7 days." This couple left five sons: Josiah, Ezekiel, Solomon, John, Roelif; also four daughters: Magdalen, Sarah, Catharine and Maria. Each of these nine children of Roelif J. married and settled in this vicinity and each one raised a large family of children.

Josiah, the eldest son, married Sarah LeFevre and settled on the Turnpike where his grandson, Philip L. F., now lives. Josiah had eight children, who grew up and married, of whom the last survivor was Gitty, wife of Cornelius D. LeFevre. Josiah's sons were Andries, Roelif and Abm. D. B. The daughters of Josiah were Maria, wife of Dr. John Bogardus and afterward of Abm. P. LeFevre; Rachel, wife of Ralph LeFevre; Cornelia, wife of Peter Deyo, and Magdalen, wife of Derick W. Elting.

Ezekiel, Roelif J.'s second son, kept the old homestead and long carried on the mercantile business in partnership with his cousin, Philip Elting, who was also his brother-in-law. Later

in life, in 1800, Ezekiel built the large stone house where Jesse M. Elting lived many years in our day. Here the mercantile business continued to be carried on. Ezekiel married Magdalen Elting and they left a family of eight children, of whom Jacob Elting of Clintondale was the last survivor. The other children of Ezekiel were Solomon, Alexander, Dinah, Maria, Sarah, Catharine and Jane. All of these lived in New Paltz or adjoining towns except Alexander, who located at Owasco in western New York. Dinah married C. Brodhead and long carried on the milling business at Dashville Falls, Maria married Andries DuBois, Catharine married Andries Deyo. Ezekiel's son Solomon lived two or three years in the "Old Homestead" and afterwards lived and carried on the mercantile business in the store across the street from the Huguenot Bank. Solomon was elected sheriff of the county in 1837. He was the father of Abm. V. N. of this village and Ezekiel of Highland.

Going back now to the next son of Roelif J., who was named Solomon, we find that he was first married to Cornelia LeFevre and afterwards to Rachel Eckert and left a family of eleven children, of whom Tobias was the last survivor. Several of this family located at a distance. Roelif, the eldest son, lived on South street in Lloyd. There were only two other sons, David and Solomon, the rest of the eleven children being daughters.

The next of Roelif J.'s sons, John, married Jane Wurts and lived in Esopus opposite Hyde Park. He left four daughters and only one son, George, who has a son, John, who is now and has been for many years engaged in business in this village. Roelif J.'s son Roelif lived in the north part of the village, where Philip D. Elting now lives. He married Dinah Elting. They left a family of four sons and five daughters,

not any of whom located in this vicinity. Roelif built the dyke along the Wallkill about 1795. Three of the sons were Daniel of Ellenville and Brodhead and Ezekiel of Port Ewen.

We have said that Roelif J. left four daughters, Magdalen, Sarah, Catharine and Maria. All of these married in this town and all left large families of children. The eldest daughter, Magdalen, married Peter LeFevre and they left a family of nine children, of whom Moses P., Magdalen and Josiah P. were the last survivors, the two first named each living until upwards of 90 years of age. Magdalen, who died in 1900, aged nearly 93 years, was the last survivor of the 77 grandchildren of Roelif J. Elting.

The next of Roelif J.'s daughters, Sarah, married Wm. Deyo and lived with him on what is now Oscar Tschirkey's farm, about four miles north of this village. This couple raised a family of five sons and six daughters, all of these eleven marrying and nearly all settling in this immediate vicinity. The sons of this family were William W., Roelif, Ezekiel, Cornelius and Abram W.

Roelif J.'s next daughter, Catharine, married Philip Elting and they lived about a mile north of this village, where their grandson, Sol. L. F., now lives. This couple left seven children who reached maturity and five married.

Roelif J.'s youngest daughter, Maria, married Garret DuBois. They lived on the eastern bank of the Wallkill near the Libertyville ford where Garret L. DuBois lately resided. This couple left four sons, Henry, Jacob, Roelif and Solomon, all of whom married, and three daughters, Catharine, Rebecca and Maria. Of this family Solomon, who lived at Vigo, Ross county, Ohio, was the last survivor.

In all Roelif J. Elting and his wife had 77 grandchildren who grew up. Most of these married and settled in this

vicinity. There is such a host of the second cousins that the old homestead would not begin to hold them.

Abram, son of Josiah and brother of Roelif J., located where his great-grandson, Sol. L. Eltinge, now lives, about a mile north of this village, which place has been in possession of his descendants ever since. Abram married Dinah, daughter of Hendricus DuBois of Nescatack. They left four sons, Josiah, Henry, Noah and Philip, and two daughters, Jane and Margaret; also one son, Jacobus, by the second wife, Dorothy Bessimer. Of these sons Philip kept his father's homestead. He carried on the mercantile business in this village, many years in partnership with his cousin, Ezekiel Eltinge, who was also his double brother-in-law (each marrying the other's sister) in the stone house with a brick front, now owned by his great grandson, Arthur Elting.

Abram's son Josiah married Hester Brodhead and, together with his brother Henry, who did not marry, built, about 1786, the brick house now owned and occupied by Mr. Terpenning, about 2½ miles north of this village and which is by far the oldest brick house in this town. Josiah died in 1813, May 15th, aged 52 years, and his wife, Hester, in 1848, at the ripe age of 86 years. Both lie buried in the northwest corner of the old graveyard in this village. Josiah left four sons, Cornelius, Abm. J., Charles and Richard. The last named studied medicine and located in Rondout, where he became a very noted physician. Charles lived on part of the old homestead and built his house where his grandson, Watson, lived. Abm. J. lived for a time in the brick house of his father. One of Abm. J.'s sons, Edgar, became a doctor and settled in Kingston. Another, Norman, was educated at West Point Military Academy and was in the service of the government a considerable time.

HOUSE BUILT BY JOSIAH ELTING —THE OLDEST BRICK HOUSE IN THE TOWN

We will now take up the history of Abram Elting's son Noah, who was born in 1763. He married Hannah Deyo and located at New Paltz Landing on a tract of 500 acres. His house was built near the ferry landing. He established the ferry to Poughkeepsie, which at first was propelled by oars and sails, giving place afterwards to horse power, and finally to steam as the propelling force. Noah died in 1813 and is buried in the old cemetery at Highland. His brother Henry, of whom we have previously spoken, died three years earlier and is buried in the same cemetery. Noah left a family of five sons, viz.: Abram, Henry D., Joseph, Philip and David. Abram commenced the freighting business by running a sloop to New York about the time of the close of the second war with England and he continued in the business for perhaps 40 years, his son Luther being latterly associated with him and the sloop giving place to a barge. Noah's son Philip erected the first buildings, in the present village of Highland, about 1825.

Going back now to the family of Abram's son Philip at New Paltz, who we have said lived about a mile north of this village and long carried on the mercantile business here, we find that he married Catharine Eltinge. They left a family of three sons, Moses, Mathusalem and Jesse, and five daughters, Maria, Rebecca, Dinah, Magdalen and Gertrude. Mathusalem occupied the homestead of his father up to the time of his death, since which time it has been occupied by the son, Solomon L. F. Other sons were Philip P. and Jesse M.

Right here we will note a curious instance of heredity from a female ancestor. The Eltings are not generally noted for their large size, but, as we have stated, Abram Elting married Dinah, daughter of Hendricus DuBois. The family of Hendricus were noted for their goodly stature, a saying of an old

negro being still remembered that more large people had probably come out of his house than any other in the country. Now, among the descendants of Abram Elting and his wife, Dinah DuBois, are found to this day men of large size. The Eltings, not descended from this line, are not above the average in physical proportions.

The Hurley Eltinges

The Hurley Eltinges are descended from Cornelius, the son of Josiah and brother of Roelif J., and Abram, who moved from New Paltz about the time of the Revolutionary war and located on a farm about a mile south of Kingston, which is still owned by the family. Cornelius Eltinge married Blandina Elmendorf and left a family of three sons, Solomon, Cornelius and Wilhelmus, and four daughters, Jane, who married Matthew Oliver; Polly, who married David Bevier; Blandina, who did not marry, and Katie, who married Dr. Peter Crispell. Two of Cornelius' sons, Wilhelmus and Cornelius, became ministers of the gospel. The first named located at Paramus, New Jersey. Cornelius located at Port Jervis. The son, Solomon, kept his father's homestead at Hurley and he has descendants still living at the place.

Rev. Wilhelmus Elting married Jane Houseman and they had three children, Maria, who married Cornelius Van Winkle, Jane V. W., who married Augustus Hasbrouck of Shawangunk, and Cornelius, who married Catharine Hardenburgh, daughter of Jacobus Hardenburgh of Marbletown.

We have now completed the history of the Eltings at New Paltz—the only family not of original Huguenot stock that settled here at an early date and increased and flourished at New Paltz.

Before closing this chapter we will allude to the personal characteristics of the Eltings, as noted by the old people. They are an active, thrifty, energetic race, given to sociability and hospitality. They have been, with very few exceptions upright, moral and church-going people. Bluntness of speech and positiveness in dislikes and likes may be considered to some extent as family traits. A tendency to turn gray at a comparatively early age has been considered by the old people as a physical characteristic.

CHAPER XLIV

Families Living in the Congregation but not in the Precinct of New Paltz

The Schoonmaker Family in Gardiner

Hendrick Jochensen Schoonmaker, founder of the Schoonmaker family in America, was a native of Hamburg, Germany. He came to this country from Holland as lieutenant in the military service of the Dutch East India Company, in 1654. He was sent with his company to Fort Orange (Albany), where he later became an innkeeper. In 1659 he was sent with his company on order of Governor Stuyvesant to the Esopus (Kingston) to assist the settlers there in defending themselves against the Indians. He was so attracted by the beautiful lands in the Esopus country that on his return to Fort Orange he sold his property there and located among the people he had been sent to defend. He married, at Fort Orange, Elsie, daughter of Jan Janse Van Breestede. He died in 1681. He left five children, of whom the eldest, Jochem Hendrick, married Petronella Sleght in 1679. After her death he married Ann Hussey. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Rochester and was one of the three trustees to whom a patent was granted in 1703. He died in 1713.

By his first wife he had four children. The eldest of these, Cornelius, B., married, in 1711, Engeltje Roosa. They had three daughters and only one son, Cornelius, who married, in 1744, Arriantje Hornbeck of Rochester.

Cornelius settled on a large tract of land on the north side of Shawangunk, which he purchased from the James Henderson patent, which adjoined on the south the Zachariah Hoffman patent. He died in Shawangunk January 21, 1778.

He had three sons: Cornelius C., Abraham and Isaac, all of whom located in what is still called Schoonmakertown, in the present town of Gardiner. Abram had a family of seven sons: John A., George, David, Moses, Selah, Cornelius and Abram. All of the sons married and left children. Cornelius C. was a member of the Legislature for eleven sessions and was elected a member of Congress in 1790. He had three sons and three daughters. The youngest son, Zachariah, became a lawyer and located in Kingston.

Isaac married Sarah DuBois. Their eldest child, Mathusalem, was baptized at New Paltz in 1783. Mathusalem lived at Tuthill. Isaac had four other children: Harriet, who married ——— Goetcheous; Polley, who married Tjerick DeWitt; Abraham, who married Rachel Deyo, and Jacob I. The last named married Arriantje Schoonmaker, and after her death Ann Baird. Jacob I. carried on the blacksmith business at Libertyville, and afterwards put up a store building and long carried on the mercantile business at that place. He was a member of Assembly in 1828 and again in 1831. It was during his term of office that measures were taken to erect the first county poorhouse and he was one of the committee.

From the late Elihu Schoonmaker, who was a son of Jacob I., the information was obtained concerning the location of the Schoonmaker family in Gardiner.

The Ronk Family

The ancestor of the Ronk family in Ulster county was John George de Ranke. He lived in Belgium near the French line and was educated for the ministry. About the year 1740, Belgium being under the dominion of Holland, having incurred the hostility of the government, de Ranke left the country and fled to America. He married his wife, Clara Battie, on board the ship.

In 1750 he purchased of Frances Barbarie, daughter of Peter Barbarie, the patentee of that tract, 245 acres, at $2.50 an acre, on the Shawangunk Plains road. He built a log house on this tract by a big spring about the centre of the portion of this tract lying on the west side of the road, and afterwards a stone house on the extreme north part of the tract. This house was lately owned and occupied by Mr. Jacob Tears. In the same year (1750) he joined the church at New Paltz by letter and he was elected a deacon.

Some time afterwards de Ranke made a second purchase of Frances Barbarie amounting to 277 acres. Afterwards de Ranke made a purchase of land from James Erwin joining his previous purchases on the south and joining Dr. Phinney's farm.

Ronk's name and that of his wife appear at different times on the New Paltz church records as sponsors at the baptism of children, and in 1760 Ronk's name appears as sponsor at the baptism of his grandchild, Johannes Ostrander.

John George de Rank or Ronk (as it was afterwards written left four sons, Laurents, John, Philip and Cornelius; also four daughters: Christina, who married Peter Ostrander; Margaret, who married Peter Pich; Janet, who married Ezekiel Masten, and Anna, who married Dr. Plum of Plattekill.

The two brothers, John and Philip Ronk, were at Fort Montgomery, when it was taken by the British in the Revolutionary war, but they escaped to the mountains and returned home.

The name of Cornelius Ronk appears as a private in the 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia.

Laurents Ronk left but one child, a son named John George. He sold his father's farm and bought the place south of the Flint, where J. J. Van Steenbergh lived before emigrating to California.

John Ronk, one of the four brothers, married a Sinsabagh.

He left several sons, one of whom, whose name was Joseph, kept the farm.

Laurents Ronk, the eldest son of John George, was one of the organizers of the church at New Hurley in 1770.

The name of his father, John George, does not appear in the church records until three or four years after the organization of the church, when he served several years as an elder. He was probably connected with the church at New Paltz and did not unite with the church at New Hurley at its first organization. The name in this church record is spelled in various ways—de Rank, Ranke, Rank, Rancke.

John George divided his land among his four sons, Laurents, John, Philip and Cornelius. The first named received five shillings as his birthright. He had only 100 acres of land from his father, but was given £800 in money. The daughters received £250 in money.

Laurents (who is the grandfather of the late A. M. Ronk of Brooklyn), lived in a stone house which he built, south of the New Hurley church on the road to Wallkill. John, the second son, built and lived in a stone house on the road to the Wallkill. This house was of late occupied by Mr. Sutton. Philip built and occupied a stone house, still standing, adjoining the Dr. Phinney place. Cornelius, the youngest son, kept his father's homestead. The houses of the four brothers are all still standing except that built by Laurents.

The Relyea Family

The first mention we find of any Relyea is when the name of Dennis Relje appears as godfather at the baptism of a child of Hugo Freer and his wife, Mary LeRoy, in 1693. Dennis' wife's name was Joanna LeRoy. Probably she and Hugo Freer's wife were sisters. Dennis Reljea or a son of the

same name long occupied the house on the Hudson, south of Juffrow's Hook, where the bounds of the patent struck the river. Dennis and wife, Joanna LeRoy, had several children baptized in the Kingston church—David in 1703, Claudina in 1706, Hester in 1708.

Although the first Dennis Relje had children, it is learned from the manner in which the location is mentioned in the contract of 1744, that they did not occupy the house on the Hudson after his death, nor do we find any further mention of the family until in 1759, when David Relyea, doubtless the same whose christening is recorded in 1703, appears as godfather at the baptism of David, child of Dennis Relje and Marytje Van Vliet at Kingston. In 1771 Dennis and his wife, Marytje Van Vliet, joined the church at New Paltz. It was probably at about this time that Dennis located at New Hurley. In the list of soldiers of the Revolution we find the names of Dennis, Peter, John and Simeon Relje. About this time the name of Simeon also appears in the New Paltz church book. In 1793 David Relyea and his wife, Lana Ostrander, joined the New Paltz church by letter from New Hurley. In 1795 Dennis Relyea was an elder in the New Paltz church.

The Smith Family at Swartekill

The territory lying north of the Paltz patent in the present town of Esopus, on the east side of the Wallkill, was called Swartekill by the old people, and the name is still applied to the locality a little north of Rifton. We are indebted to Mr. William Smith, the Sunday school missionary, for information concerning the early history of the Swartekill neighborhood, derived mainly from his grandfather, William Smith, as follows: Probably the first settler in this neighborhood was his ancestor, Hendrick Smit, the first of the name in this country.

He came from Holland in the same ship with Jacob Rutsen, who was the first settler at Rosendale and father-in-law of Johannes Hardenbergh, the first of the name in Ulster county. Rutsen paid Smit's passage across the ocean and the latter worked for some time to repay the money advanced. He then got a life lease for eighty acres of land on the east side of the Wallkill and included in the Hardenbergh patent. There were no definite bounds assigned to the eighty acres, except that it bounded on the south on the Paltz patent. It lay east of the Dashville falls. The house was built about 1715, at about the same date that Hugo Freer, Jr., Hendricus Deyo and Isaac LeFevre located on the Wallkill in the northern part of the Paltz patent. The annual rent paid by Smith was "a hen and a rooster." In his old days he obtained a deed for the eighty acres, which has never been put on record. But the property has descended in the family from father to son for 175 years, and the name of the owner has alternated from William to Henry for the whole time. During the entire period there never has been a mortgage on the property. Our informant has a son, Henry, who has a son named William, so the custom of naming the infant son for its grandfather has been continued to the present day.

The house, partly of stone and partly of frame, is situated a short distance east of Rifton. The very first house on the place was of logs. Some time ago an examination of the walls disclosed a small loose stone, which on being pulled out proved to be a whetstone, bearing the date 1704.

Our informant's grandfather, William Smith, was a soldier in the army of the Revolution. At the age of seventy-two he attended the gathering of Revolutionary soldiers at Kingston, in 1831, half a century after the surrender of Yorktown. He drew a pension of three dollars a month in his old age and was assigned bounty lands at Hurley.

CHAPTER XLV

Genealogy of the French Settlers of New Paltz to the Third Generation

BY LOUIS BEVIER

The reformation in France in the sixteenth century included among its adherents many of the nobility as well as the common people who, as a whole, constituted a large and influential part of the population of most of the provinces of France.

Whenever the persecutions of the government and Romish hierarchy became particularly oppressive and violent the Huguenots, as they were called in derision by their enemies, living in Catholic communities and under Catholic rulers, were often obliged to seek refuge from the storm in those communities, where their co-religionists were in great number so as to be able to afford them some protection, more particularly to those provinces where the Huguenot princes were in authority. These movements of the Huguenot population continued at intervals down to 1628, when Rochelle, the last of their strongholds, was taken by Cardinal Richelieu, the minister of Louis XIII, and the power of the Huguenots as a political party was broken, and from this time all prudent persons foresaw that there remained no adequate security that the peace and toleration now freely promised by the king would be maintained. They had too often proved by sad experience that Catholic princes acted on the maxim that "no faith should be kept with heretics," to trust the sincerity of the king and his advisers; hence large numbers sought asylums in the neighboring Calvinistic States where they might enjoy those rights and privi-

MR. LOUIS BEVIER, OF MARBLETOWN

leges which were denied them at home. So a more general emigration was inaugurated throughout the kingdom, and France lost thousands of her most quiet and industrious citizens to the manifest and acknowledged advantage of the Netherlands, England, Switzerland and the Palatine provinces. The French government from time to time increased the difficulties in the way of these fugitives until after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, their flight was absolutely forbidden. Yet still members, by one device or another, managed to escape to their brethren who had preceded them.

About the year 1650 the band of Huguenots who afterward associated as patentees of New Paltz, began to gather from their several homes in France in the vicinity of Manheim in the Palatinate where they sojourned about ten years, during which time some of those friendships and connections were formed which survived the transplanting to the new world.

Whilst they were in the Palatinate they affiliated with the churches there and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the church officials. This is evidenced by the certificates given by the pastors to many of the emigrants on leaving for their new homes.

One of these given by Jacob Amyot, the noted pastor of the church at Mutterstadt near Manheim, to Pierre Deio, is still in possession of one of his descendants at New Paltz, by whom it is valued as a precious relic of the past. This is dated January 31, 1675, the year preceding his arrival at Wiltwyck. It is said that the heirs of Jean Hasbrouck, one of the patentees, held a similar certificate dated March 16, 1672, and Peter Gumaer's heirs hold a similar paper dated Moise, April 20, 1686. Doubtless others of a like character were brought by each of these emigrant families.

Matthew Blanshan and his wife, Maddeleen Jorisse, and

their son-in-law, Anthony Chrispel, with his wife, Maria Blanshan, and three younger children of Blanshan, were the first of these refugees to set sail for the new world in the Gilded Otter, April 27, 1660. They arrived at Wiltwyck before December 7, 1660, for at that date we find Dominie Blom's record of their presence at his first celebration of the Lord's Supper.

The next arrival from this band was another son-in-law of Blanshan, Louis DuBois, who, with his wife, Catharine Blanshan, and their two young children, Abraham and Isaac, aged respectively four and two years, arrived at Wiltwyck in 1661. Matthew Blanshan and his two sons-in-law settled at the new village (now Hurley) as early as 1662. At the time of its burning by the Indians, June 7, 1663, Matthys Blanshan's two children, Louis DuBois' wife and three children and Anthony Crispel's wife and child were taken prisoners and remained among their captors about three months, when they were at length restored to their friends. It was during the efforts to recover the prisoners, held by the Indians, that attention was first drawn to the lands along the Wallkill where New Paltz was subsequently located.

The LeFevre brothers, Simon and Andre, were in Wiltwyck and united with the church there April 23, 1665. The exact date of their emigration is unknown. They were young, unmarried men at this time and brought to their new home the energy and enthusiasm for the reformed faith, which characterized the eminent scholar of their name, Jacobus Stapulensis Faber or LeFevre.

Advised of the unsettled condition of the New Netherlands, no more emigrants left the colony in the Palatinate until May 17, 1672, when Jean Hasbrouck and wife, Anna, daughter of Christian Deyo, and their two daughters, Mary and Hester,

set out from Manheim and arrived at Wiltwyck in the spring of 1673. Jean Hasbrouck and his brother Abraham (of whom we shall speak later) were originally from the vicinity of Calais before their emigration to the Palatinate.

Louis Beviere and his wife Maria LaBlan followed shortly after to New York, in 1673, but made no permanent settlement until 1677 when the settlement at New Paltz took place. His two children, born before that time, were baptized elsewhere.

Hugh Frere and his wife, Mary Haye, and three children, Hugh, Abraham and Isaac, arrived about 1676, but there is no record of his appearance at Wiltwyck until the purchase of the land from the Indians and patent from Andros, September 29, 1677.

About this time Christian Deyo, with Pierre Deyo and his wife, Agatha Nickol, and their child Christian, came over and accompanied by the three unmarried daughters of Christian, viz.: Maria, Elizabeth and Margaret. Maria married Abraham Hasbrouck, the brother of Jean, mentioned before, November 17, 1676; Elizabeth married Simon LeFevre, 1676; Margaret married Abraham DuBois, 1681. Thus Christian Deyo, the oldest of the twelve patentees, gathered all of his family around him again in the *New* Paltz, as they had been before in the German Palatinate.

Abraham Hasbrouck sailed from Amstrdam in 1675 and landed at Boston, and in July rejoined his brother Jean and his other friends.

In May, 1677, Louis DuBois and his associates obtained, by purchase, the title from the Indians to all the lands from the Shawangunk mountains to the Hudson river, which were more particularly described in the patent subsequently given by Governor Andros September 29th of the same year. The Pat-

entees as named in said Patent were Louis DuBois, Christian Doyau, Abraham Hasbrouck, Andre LeFebvre, Jean Hasbrouck, Pierre Doyau, Louis Beviere, Anthoine Crespel, Abraham DuBois, Hugue Frere, Isaac DuBois and Simon LeFebvre. These men and their families removed to their patent lands and there founded the village of New Paltz in the spring of the subsequent year. Here in 1683 they organized the French Reformed church, electing Louis DuBois as elder and Hugo Frere deacon. They adopted the confession of faith framed by the first Synod of the Reformed church of France in the year 1559 and the other formularies of the French Reformed church. These continued in use in the church and its school until the change from the French to the Dutch language was made, when the Heidelberg catechism took their place and the French church was merged into the Reformed Dutch church.

Below is a short account of the twelve patentee families to the third generation.

The Children of Louis DuBois, the Patentee

The children of Louis DuBois and Catharine Blanshan were:

Abraham, b. 1657, at Manheim; m. Margaret Deyo (daughter of Christian), March 6, 1681; settled at New Paltz, 1678; d. October 7, 1731.

Isaac, b. cir. 1659, at Manheim; m. Marie Hasbrouck (b. Mutterstadt cir. 1662), June, 1683; settled at New Paltz, 1678; d. June 28, 1690.

Jacob, b. October 9, 1661, at New Village (Hurley); m. Gitty Garretson (b. February 15, 1665), March 25, 1689; settled at Hurley; d. 1745.

Sarah, b. September 14, 1664, at Hurley; m. Joost Jansen of Marbletown, December 12, 1682.

David, b. March 13, 1667, at Hurley; m. Cornelia Vernooy (b. April 3, 1667), March 8, 1689; settled at Rochester.

Solomon, b. 1670, at Hurley; m. Tryntje Garretson (b. cir. 1671), cir. 1690; settled at New Paltz (Poughwaughtenonk); d. 1759.

Rebecca, b. June 18, 1671; d. young.

Rachel, b. April 18, 1675; d. young.

Louis, b. 1677; m. Rachel Hasbrouck (daughter of Abm., b. cir. 1679), January 19, 1701; settled at New Paltz (Nescatack); d. after 1729.

Matthew, b. January 3, 1679, at New Paltz; m. Sarah Matthysen (daughter of Matthys Matthysen and Tjatje Dewitt, b. April 17, 1678); settled at Kingston.

Children of Abraham DuBois

The children of Abraham and Margaret Deyo were:

Sarah, b. New Paltz, May 18, 1682; m. Rœlif Eltinge, June 13, 1703, New Paltz.

Abraham, b. April 17, 1685; m. Maria LaSiliere; settled Somerset county, N. J.

Leah, b. New Paltz, October 16, 1687; m. Philip Ferre; settled Lancaster county, Penn.

Twins—Mary, d. young; Rachel, b. New Paltz, October 13, 1689; m. Isaac DuBois (son of Solomon), April 6, 1713; settled at PesKoine Creek, Penn.

Catharine, b. New Paltz, May 21, 1693; m. Wm. Donnelson, October 24, 1728; settled at Lancaster county, Penn.

Noah, b. February 18, 1700; d. young.

Joel, b. New Paltz, 1703; d. 1734.

Children of Isaac DuBois

The children of Isaac and Maria Hasbrouck were:

Daniel, b. April 28, 1684; m. Mary LeFevre (daughter of Simon), June 8, 1713, New Paltz.

Benjamin, b. April 16, 1689; d. young.

Philip, b. May 14, 1690; m. Esther Gumær (daughter of Peter), Rochester.

Children of Jacob DuBois

The children of Jacob and Gitty Gerretson were:

Magdalen, b. May 25, 1690; m. 1st, Garret Roosa, December 30, 1710; m. 2d, Peter VanEst, October 20, 1718. Hurley.

Barent, b. May 3, 1693; m. Jacomyntje DuBois (daughter of Sol.), Pittsgrove, N. J.

Louis, b. January 6, 1695; m. 1st, Jane VanVliet, April 16, 1718; m. 2d, Margaret Jansen, May 22 1720, Pittsgrove, N. J.

Geiltje, b. May 13, 1697; m. Cornelius NieuKirk, September 3, 1737.

Gerrit, b. March 29, 1700; d. in infancy.

Isaac, b. February 1, 1702; m. 1st, Næltje Roosa, August 5, 1732; m. 2d, Jannetje Roosa, October 15, 1760, Kingston.

Gerrit, b. February 13, 1704; m. Margaret Elmondorf, July 18, 1730.

Catrina, b. March 17, 1706; m. Petrus Smedes, January 24, 1725, Hurley.

Rebecca, b. October 31, 1708; m. Petrus Bogardus, September 15, 1726.

Johannes, b. October 10, 1710; m. Judith Wynkoop (daughter of Corn.), December 14, 1736, Hurley.

Sarah, b. December 20, 1713; m. Conrad Elmondorf (son of Conrad), May 27, 1734, Kingston.

Children of David DuBois

The children of David and Cornelia Vernooy were:

Catrina, b. May 25, 1690; d. in infancy.

Catryn, b. April 7, 1692; m. Wm. Kool (son of Leonard).

Hanna, b. October 11, 1696.

Anna, b. March 28, 1703; m. Jacob Vernooy.

Josaphat, b. March 17, 1706; m. Tjatje Van Keuren, April 21, 1730.

Elizabeth, b. October 31, 1708.

Children of Solomon DuBois

The children of Solomon and Trintje Garretson were:

Isaac, b. September 27, 1691; m. Rachel DuBois (daughter of Abm.), Perkiomen, Pa.

Jacomyntje, b. 1693; m. Barrent DuBois (son of Jacob), April 23, 1715, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin, b. May 16, 1697; m. Catrina Zuyland, Catskill.

Sarah, b. January 1, 1700; m. Simon Jacobse Van Wagenen, November 17, 1720, Marbletown.

Catryn, b. October 18, 1702; d. in infancy.

Cornelius, b. ———; m. Anna Margaret Hotaling, April 7, 1729, Poughwoughtenonk.

Magdalena, b. April 15, 1705; d. young.

Catharine, b. ———; m. Petrus Mathens Louw, December 9, 1722, Poughwoughtenonk.

Deborah, b. ———; probably died young.

Hendricus, b. December 31, 1710; m. Jannetje Hotaling, April 15, 1733, Nescatack.

Magdalena, b. December 20, 1713; m. Josiah Elting (son of Roelif), May 6, 1734. New Paltz.

Children of Louis DuBois

The children of Louis and Rachel Hasbrouck were:

Maria, b. December 1, 1701; d. in infancy.

Nathaniel, b. June 6, 1703; m. 1st, Gertrude Bruyn, May 17, 1726; m. 2d, Gertrude Hoffman, Salisbury Mills, Orange county.

Mary, b. March 24, 1706.

Jonas, b. June 20, 1708.

Jonathan, b. December 31, 1710; m. Eliz. LeFevre (daughter of Andries), December 25, 1732, Nescatack.

Catrina, b. October 31, 1715; m. Wessel Brodhead, January 25, 1734.

Louis, b. 1717; m. Charity Andrevelt, Staten Island.

Children of Matthew DuBois

The children of Matthew and Sarah Matthysen were:

Louis, b. July 18, 1697.

Matthens, b. October 9, 1698.

Hiskiah, b. January 26, 1701; m. Anna Pierson, June 17, 1722.

Ephraim, b. May 30, 1703; m. Anna Catrien Delamater.

Johannes, b. March 17, 1706; m. Rebecca Tappen, November 16, 1728.

Tjatje, b. November 2, 1707.

Jesse, b. February, 1709.

Eliza, b. October 4, 1713.

Catrina, b. December 4, 1715.

Gideon, b. January 11, 1719.

Jeremiah, b. May 18, 1721.

The Children of Christian Deyo, the Patentee

Christian Deyo had five children who were all probably born before he went to Germany.

Anna, b. 1644; m. Jean Hasbrouck.

Pierre (Peter), b. between 1646-1650; m. Agatha Nickol, about 1672; settled at New Paltz, and was one of the Patentees,

Maria, b. 1653; m. Abraham Hasbrouck, November 17, 1676.

Elizabeth, ———; m. Simon LeFevre, about 1678.

Margaret, ———; m. Abm. DuBois, about 1680 or 1681.

Children of Pierre Deyo

The children of Pierre Deyo and Agatha Nickol were:

Abraham, b. October 16, 1676; m. Elsie Clearwater, October, 1702. New Paltz (Village).

Mary, b. April 20, 1679.

Christian, b. 1681; m. Mary Le Conte (or as translated into Dutch DeGroff, in church records it appears in both forms), February 20, 1702.

Pierre, baptized October 14, 1683.

Margaret, baptized October 14, 1683.

Maddeline, b. April 16, 1689.

Henricus, b. October 12, 1690; m. December 31, 1715, Margaret Wanboom (or VanBummel). New Paltz (Bontecoe).

Children of Christian Deyo

The children of Christian and Mary Le Conte were:

Peter, b. 1702; probably d. young.

Jacobus, b. January 16, 1704; m. Janetje Freer, October 28, 1724; removed to Kingston before 1738.

Moses, b. January 26, 1706; m. Clarissa Stohraad, of Hoogdrytslandt, April 17, 1728.

Maria, b. September 11, 1709; m. Jeems Achmootie, September 19, 1731, Bontecoe.

Angenieter, b. March 30, 1712; probably d. young.

Esther, b. February 27, 1715; m. Hugo Hugosen Freer, August 18, 1738.

Margaret, b. January 27, 1717; m. Marinus Van Acken, August 30, 1740 (2d wife).

Children of Abraham Deyo

The children of Abraham and Elsie Clearwater were:

Marytje, b. November 7, 1708; m. Isaac Freer, August 24, 1723. New Paltz.

Wyntje, b. January 24, 1708; m. Daniel Hasbrouck.

Abraham, b. October 16, 1710; m. Elizabeth DuBois. New Paltz (Village).

Children of Henry Deyo

The children of Henry and Margaret Wamboom were:

Debora, b. January 27, 1717; m. Petrus Ostrander, February 19, 1749. New Hurley.

Peter, Jr., b. November 9, 1718; m. Eliz. Helm, January 14, 1745. Tuthill.

Isaac, b. March 11, 1723; m. Agatha Freer.

Benjamin, b. May 30, 1725; m. Jennek Van Vliet, November 10, 1751. Bontecoe.

Johannis, b. November 6, 1726; m. Sara Van Wagenen, November 20, 1756. Springtown.

Christoffel, b. February 4, 1728; m. Debora Van Vliet. Springtown.

Haggetta, b. October 19, 1729; m. John Freer, May 5, 1769. Bontecoe.

Henricus, b. 1731; m. Eliz. Beem, October 13, 1753; buried at Highland, 1805.

Sarah, b. September 16, 1733; m. Isaac Van Wagenen.

David, b. January 9, 1739.

The Children of Abraham Hasbrouck, the Patentee

Abraham Hasbrouck with his wife, Maria Deyo, emigrated in 1675 and settled at Kingston, 1676. Their children were:

Anna, b. October 9, 1682; d. young.

Joseph, b. January 28, 1684; m. Elsie Schoonmaker (daughter of Joachim), October 27, 1706. Guilford.

Solomon, b. October 6, 1686; m. Sara Van Wagenen, April 7, 1721. New Paltz (Middletown).

Jonas, b. October 14, 1691; probably d. young.

Daniel, b. June 23, 1692; m. Wyntje Deyo (daughter of Abm.), April 2, 1734; d. June, 1759. New Paltz (Village).

Benjamin, b. May 31, 1696; m. Jannetje DeLange, February 13, 1737. Dutchess county.

Rachel (probably the oldest child); m. Louis DuBois, January 19, 1701.

Children of Joseph Hasbrouck

The children of Joseph and Elsie Schoonmaker were:

Abraham, b. October 19, 1707; m. Catharine Bruyn, January 5, 1739. Kingston.

Sarah, b. February 18, 1709; m. William Osterhoudt.

Isaac, b. March 17, 1712; m. Antje Low (widow of John Van Gasbeck). Shawangunk, south of Tuthill.

Mary, b. January 10, 1714; m. 1st, John Gasherie; m. 2d, Abm. Hardenberg.

Petronella, b. December 25, 1710; m. Simon LeFevre, June 24, 1735. New Paltz (Village).

Rachel, b. November 11, 1715; m. Jan Eltinge.

Jacob, b. May 5, 1717; m. Mary Hornbeck, October 17, 1746. Kyserike.

Benjamin, b. June 28, 1719; m. Ellidia Schoonmaker. Shawangunk (Borden Home Farm).

Cornelius, b. September 5, 1720.

Jonathan, b. April 12, 1722; m. Cath. DuBois (daughter of Cor's), May, 1751. Newburgh.

Children of Solomon Hasbrouck

The children of Solomon and Sarah Van Wagenen were:

Abraham, Jr., b. March 11, 1722; m. Rachel Sleight, June 28, 1749.

Jacobus, b. January 3, 1725; d. in infancy.

Jacobus, b. January 1, 1727; m. Divertje Van Wagenen, March 19, 1755.

John, b. February 1, 1730; m. Rachel Van Wagenen, December 24, 1763.

Daniel, b. October 18, 1732 (no records).

Simon, b. December 25, 1735.

Petrus, b. August 20, 1738; m. Sarah Bevier (daughter of Abraham), October 25, 1765. New Paltz.

Elias, b. June 21, 1741; m. Elizabeth Sleight. Kingston.

Children of Daniel Hasbrouck

The children of Daniel and Wyntje Deyo were:

Maria, b. January 9, 1735.

Jonas, b. May 16, 1736; m. Catharine DuBois, August 1, 1765.

Josaphat, b. April 29, 1739; m. Cornelia DuBois. Plattekill.

David, b. June 8, 1740; m. Maritje Haughland. New Paltz, Butterville.

Elsie, b. July 4, 1742; m. Petrus Smedes. Hurley.

Rachel, b. October 30, 1743.

Isaiah, B. April 13, 1746; m. Mary Bevier (daughter of Abm.). New Paltz.

Benjamin, b. January 31, 1748; m. 1st, Antje Bevier; m. 2d, Maria Bevier. New Paltz.

Zachariah, b. June 24, 1749; m. Rebecca Waring.

Children of Benjamin Hasbrouck

The children of Benjamin and Jannetje DeLange were:

Daniel.
Benjamin.
John.
Jacob.
Mary, m. John Halstead.
Heiltje, m. Dr. Nathaniel House.
Francis, m. Elizabeth Brinkerhoff.

The Children of Jean Hasbrouck, the Patentee

The children of Jean Hasbrouck and Anna Deyo were:

Mary, b. ———; m. Isaac DuBois (son of Louis), 1683. New Paltz (Village).

Hester, b. ———; m. Peter Gumær, April 1, 1692. Minisink.

Abraham, b. March 31, 1678 (went abroad and never returned. See will.)

Isaac, b. April 17, 1680; d. before 1712. (See will.)

Elizabeth, b. February 25, 1685; m. Louis Bevier, June 2, 1713. Marbletown.

Jacob, b. April 15, 1688; m. Hester Bevier (daughter of Louis 1st), December 14, 1717. New Paltz (Village).

Children of Jacob Hasbrouck

The children of Jacob and Hester Bevier were:

Jan, b. December 16, 1716; d. young.

Benjamin, b. April 17, 1719; d. October 14, 1747. (Killed by a falling tree.)

Isaac, b. March 11, 1722; m. Maria Bruyn, August 30, 1745. Marbletown.

Lowies, b. February 21, 1725; d. in infancy.

Jacob, b. May 7, 1727; m. Jannetje DuBois, April 12, 1756. New Paltz.

Children of Isaac Hasbrouck

The children of Isaac and Maria Bruyn were:

Jacob I., b. September 28, 1746; m. Sarah DuBois (daughter of Cor's). Calbergh, Marbletown.

John, b. ———; m. Mary Hasbrouck (daughter of Jacob A.). Rest Place, Marbletown.

Jacobus, b. February 19, 1749; d. in infancy.

Jacobus Bruyn, b. December 1, 1753; m. Ann Abell. High Falls.

Severyn, b. January 1, 1756; m. 1st, Maria Depew; m. 2d, Nancy Concklin. Stone Ridge.

Maria, b. February 5, 1758; m. Cor's Stilwell. Stone Ridge.

Esther, b. January 8, 1760; m. Abm. Sahler. High Falls.

Catharine, b. August 12, 1762; m. 1st, Patterson; m. 2d, Wigton. Stone Ridge.

Benjamin, b. January 8, 1764; m. 1st, Catrina Smedes; m. 2d, Rachel Hasbrouck. Kyserike.

Louis, b. February 1, 1767; m. Catharine Decker. Stone Ridge.

Anna, b. June 23, 1769; d. in infancy.

Children of Jacob Hasbrouck

The children of Jacob and Jannetje DuBois were:

Hester, b. May 18, 1752; m. Dr. Geo. Wurts. New Paltz.

Josiah, b. March 5, 1755; m. Sarah Decker. New Paltz.

Lowies, b. July 26, 1758; d. in infancy.

Jacob J., b. October 25, 1767; m. 1st, Margaret Hardenberg; m. 2d, Ann DuBois. New Paltz.

The Children of Louis Bevier, the Patentee

The children of Louis Bevier and Maria LaBlan were:

Maria, b. July 19, 1674; d. in infancy.

Jean, b. January 2, 1676; m. Cath. Montanye, April 14, 1712. Wawarsing.

Abraham, b. January 20, 1678; m. Rachel Vernooy, February 18, 1707. Wawarsing.

Samuel, b. January 21, 1680; m. Magdalena Blanjean. New Paltz.

Andries, b. July 12, 1682. Unmarried.

Louis, b. November 16, 1684; m. Elizabeth Hasbrouck (daughter of Jean), May 5, 1713.

Esther, b. November, 1686; m. Jacob Hasbrouck (son of Jean).

Solomon, b. July 12, 1689; d. in infancy.

Children of Jean Bevier

The children of Jean and Catharine Montanye were:

Maria, b. March 1, 1713; d. in infancy.

Elenora, b. March 23, 1714; m. Benj. Rolscher. Wawarsing.

Elizabeth, b. February 10, 1717; m. Isaac Bevier (son of Samuel), 1715. Wawarsing.

Johanna, b. May 15, 1720; m. Michæl Sax, April 23, 1753. Wawarsing.

Ester, b. September 23, 1722; m. Solomon Westbrook, May 4, 1748. Minisink.

Louis J., b. October 18, 1724. Unmarried. (See will.) Wawarsing.

Jesse, b. May 11, 1729; m. Elizabeth Hoffman. Wawarsing.

Children of Abraham Bevier

The children of Abraham and Rachel Vernooy were:

Louis, b. 1708; d. before 1750. No heirs. (See will.)

Anna, b. May 17, 1710; d. in infancy.

Cornelius, b. July 20, 1712; d. after 1770. Apparently unmarried.

Samuel, b. August 28, 1715; m. Sarah LeFevre (daughter of Andries), June 10, 1739. Wawarsing.

Jacobus, b. September 28, 1717; m. Anna Vernooy, February 23, 1757. Wawarsing.

Abraham, b. January 10, 1720; d. aged 18.

Maria, b. January 28, 1722; m. Benj. DuBois, June 20, 1755. New Paltz.

Johannes, b. April 26, 1724; m. 1st, Rachel LeFevre, August 10, 1747; m. 2d, Elizabeth Van Vliet, September 18, 1764. Wawarsing.

Benjamin, b. May 7, 1727; m. Eliz. Van Keuren (daughter of Tjerck), December 13 ,1760. Wawarsing.

Daniel.

Children of Samuel Bevier

The children of Samuel Bevier and Magdalena Blanjean were:

Solomon, b. May 13, 1711; d. young.

Abraham S., b. June 14, 1713; m. Margaret Elting (daughter of Rœlof), January 22, 1742. New Paltz (Butterville).

Isaac, b. December 25, 1714; m. Eliz. Bevier (daughter of Jean). Wawarsing.

Jacobus, b. April 29, 1716; m. Antje Freer. New Paltz.

Margaret, b. June 30, 1717; m. Matthew LeFevre, June 7, 1737. Bloomingdale.

Maria, b. October 5, 1718; m. Abm. LeFevre. Wawarsing.

Louis S. Unmarried.

Esther, b. January 18, 1721; m. Cornelius Brink. Shawangunk.

Johannes, b. September 9, 1722; m. Magdalena LeFevre, September 2, 1748. Shawangunk.

Philip, b. February 9, 1723; m. Tryntje Low, July 10, 1748. Shawangunk.

Matthew, b. June 28, 1712; d. young.

The only child of Louis Bevier and Elizabeth Hasbrouck was:

Louis, b. April 10, 1717; m. Esther DuBois (daughter of Philip, d. October 7, 1790), October 24, 1745; d. April 29, 1772. Marbletown. They left five children.

THE CHILDREN OF ANTHOINE CRISPEL, THE PATENTEE

The children of Anthoine Crispel and Maria Blanshan were:

Maria Maddaleen, b. February 15, 1662; m. Matthys Cor's Sleight. New Paltz.

Pieter, b. December 21, 1664; m. Neeltje Gerretsen (m. 2d husband, Johannes Schepmoes), February 18, 1697.

Lysbet, b. October 3, 1666; d. in infancy.

Lysbet, b. October 15, 1668; m. Elias Eijn. New Paltz.

Sara, b. June 18, 1671; m. Huybert Suyland.

Jan, b. July 24, 1674; d. young.

CHILDREN OF SECOND WIFE

Jannetje, b. January 4, 1682; d. in infancy.

Jan, b. October 12, 1684; m. Geetje Jans Roosa.

Jannetje, b. February 7, 1686; m. Nic's Hoffman.

CHILDREN OF PIETER CRISPEL

The children of Pieter Crispel and Neeltje Gerretsen were:

Antony, b. April 17, 1692; m. Lea Roosa, September 11, 1719.

Arriantje, b. June 31, 1694; m. Andries, March 20, 1712.

Joannes, b. October 27, 1695; m. Anna Margaret Roosa, December 15, 1725. Hurley.

CHILDREN OF JAN CHRISPEL

The children of Jan Chrispel and Geertje Jans Roosa were:

Marytje, b. March 15, 1702; m. Jacob Heermance, April 28, 1725.

Rebecca, b. March 17, 1706; d.

Antoine, b. October 12, 1707; m. Catrina Van Benthuysen.

Helena, b. May 7, 1710; m. Teunis Van Steenberg, April 24, 1731. Kingston.

Jan, b. September 21, 1712; m. Sara Janse, December 10, 1736; m. 2d, Maria Dorothea Kraft, December 29, 1753.

Petrus, b. January 24, 1727; m. Lea Roosa, January 14, 1743.

Rebecca, b. April 7, 1717.

Zara, b. November 26, 1721.

Children of Anthony Chrispel

The children of Anthony Chrispel (son of Peter) and Leah Roosa were:

Petrus, b. May 1, 1720; d. in infancy.

Neeltje, b. February 4, 1722; m. Dirk Roosa.

Petrus, b. August 11, 1723; m. Leah Roosa, January 14, 1743.

Johannes, b. November 8, 1724.

Cornelius, b. September 4, 1726.

Anna Margriet, b. December 22, 1728.

Arriantje, b. October 8, 1732.

Wilhelmus, b. August 17, 1740.

Children of Johannes Chrispel

The children of Johannes (son of Peter) and Anna Margaret Roosa were:

Petrus, b. November 26, 1727; d. young.

Aldert, b. November 10, 1728; d. young.

Rachel, b. October 1, 1732.

Arriantje, b. August 25, 1734.

Petrus, b. September 19, 1736.

Elizabeth, b. September 24, 1738.

Lea, b. December 14, 1740.

Allert, b. February 13, 1743.

Johannes, b. April 21, 1745.

Children of Antoine Chrispel

The children of Antoine (son of Jan) and Catharine Van Benthuysen were:

Lidia, b. April 28, 1734.
Geertje, b. October 3, 1736.
Jan, b. May 28, 1738.
Rebekka, b. October 12, 1740.
Maria, b. October 10, 1742.

Children of Jan Chrispel

Jan married 1st, Sarah Janse; 2d, Maria Dorothea Kraft. The children were:

first wife

Mayke, b. August 27, 1738.
Jan, b. August 16, 1741.
Thomas, b. January 22, 1744.
Hendricus, b. June 21, 1745.
Thomas, b. May 8, 1748.

second wife

Matthens, b. December 1, 1754.
Sara, b. July 15, 1759.
Matthens, Elisa [twins], b. November 17, 1761.
David, b. November 26, 1763.
Solomon, b. November 24, 1764.

Children of Petrus Chrispel

The children of Petrus and Lea Roosa were:

Petrus, b. October 9, 1743.
Benjamin, b. January 13, 1745.

Anthony, b. July 20, 1746.
Abraham, b. March 5, 1749.
Maria, b. February 24, 1751.
Rachel, b. April 1, 1753.
Rachel, b. October 13, 1754.
Jacob, b. June 6, 1762.

The Children of Hugo Frere, the Patentee

Hugo Frere married 1st, Mary Haye; 2d, Jannetje Wibau. The children were:

Hugo, ———; m. Mary Ann Leroy, June 7, 1690. New Paltz.
Abraham, ———; m. Aagien Tietsorte, April 28, 1694.
Isaac, b. 1672; d. August 9, 1690.
Jacob, b. June 9, 1679; m. Antje Van Weyen, September, 1705. Bontecoe.
Jean, b. April 16, 1682; m. Rebecca Wagener. Kingston.
Mary, ———; m. Lewis Veille. Schenectady.
Sarah, ———; m. Teunis Clausen Val Volgen. Schenectady.

Children of Hugo Frere

The children of Hugo Frere and Mary Ann Leroy were:

Hugo, Jr., b. October 14, 1691. Bontecoe.
Isaac, b. May 21, 1693. New Paltz.
Mary, b. May 31, 1696.
Sarah, b. May 15, 1698.
Esther, b. October 15, 1699.
Benjamin, b. October 20, 1706.
Rachel, b. November 10, 1710.
Jannette, b. January 25, 1713.
Elizabeth, b. May 25, 1718.

Children of Abraham Freer

The children of Abraham Freer and Aagien Tietsorte were:

Maeltje, b. May 5, 1696. New Paltz.
Abraham, b. October 31, 1697. Rhinebeck.
Solomon, b. October 23, 1698; m. Klaartje Westvall, September 22, 1721. Minnesink.
Willem, b. January 14, 1700.
Jelena, b. January 16, 1704.
Phillipus, b. August 16, 1706. Claverack.
Sara, b. October 12, 1707.
Naritje, b. September 11, 1709.
Jacomyntje, b. November 4, 1711.
Aagien, b. April 11, 1714.
Johanna, b. November 13, 1715.
Catryntjen, b. January 11, 1719.

Children of Jacob Frere

The children of Jacob Frere and Antje Van Weyen were:

Jannetje, b. October 20, 1706.
Sarajte, b. September 11, 1709.
Abraham, Isaac [twins], b. February 27, 1715.
Jacob, b. January 27, 1717.
Maritje, Annatje [twins], b. January 3, 1720.
Antjen, b. April 2, 1721.
Jacob, b. September 1, 1723.
Daniel, b. January 2, 1726.
Cornelis, b. June 29, 1729.

The Children of Simon LeFevre, the Patentee

Simon LeFevre married Elizabeth Deyo (whose second husband was Moses Cantain). He died about 1690. The children were:

Andries, ———; m. Cornelia Blanjean. New Paltz (Village).

Abraham, b. May 11, 1679; died before his father.

Isaac, b. August 5, 1683; m. Maritje Freer, May 16, 1718. New Paltz (Bontecoe).

Jan, b. October 28, 1685; m. Catharine Blanjean, November 20, 1712. New Paltz (Plains).

Maritje, b. October 15, 1689; m. Daniel DuBois, June 18, 1713. New Paltz (Village).

Children of Andries LeFevre

The children of Andries and Cornelia Blanjean were:

Simon, b. September 11, 1709; m. Pieternella Hasbrouck, June 24, 1725. New Paltz (Village).

Matthens, b. April 10, 1710; m. Margaret Bevier, June 17, 1737. Rosendale (Bloomingdale).

Elizabeth, b. September 8, 1712; m. Jonathan DuBois (son of Louis), December 23, 1732. Nescatack.

Margaret, b. March 13, 1715; m. Conraed Vernooy, June 10, 1739. Wawarsing.

Zara, b. February 3, 1717; m. Samuel Bevier, June 10, 1739.

Maritje, b. March 1, 1719; m. Nathaniel LeFevre. New Paltz (Plains).

Catarina, b. April 2, 1721; m. Simon DuBois. New Paltz (Village).

Magdalena, b. October 11, 1724; m. Johannis Bevier, September 2, 1749. Shawangunk.

Benjamin.

Rachel, b. June 23, 1728; m. Johs Bevier, September 2, 1749. Wawarsing.

Children of Isaac LeFevre

Isaac LeFevre married Maritje Frere. The children were:

Isaac, b. December 14, 1718; died unmarried.

Peter, b. February 19, 1721; m. Elizabeth Vernooy, January 2, 1760. New Paltz (Bontecoe).

Johannes, b. November 18, 1722; m. Sarah Vernooy, May 29, 1752. New Paltz (Bontecoe).

Daniel, b. November 8, 1725; m. Catharine Cantine. New Paltz (Bontecoe).

Simon, b. November 10, 1728; died young.

Mary, b. March 20, 1732; m. Johannes Hardenberg, Jr. Swartekill.

Simon, b. December 17, 1738; died young.

Children of Jan LeFevre

The children of Jan LeFevre and Catharine Blanshan were:

Margaret, b. December 20, 1713; d. young.

Abraham, b. March 25, 1716; m. Maria Bevier. New Paltz (Kettleborough).

Elizabeth, b. October 2, 1717.

Nathaniel, b. November 2, 1718; m. Maritje LeFevre. New Paltz (Plains).

Andries J., b. March 18, 1722; m. Rachel DuBois (daughter of Nathaniel), October 20, 1745. New Paltz (Kettleborough).

Margaret, b. February 9, 1724; m. 1st, Jacob Hoffman; m. 2d, Abm. Richards. Shawangunk.

INDEX

PAGE

Abeel, Ann, wife of Jacobus Bruyn Hasbrouck..... 406
Achtmoemy (Auchmoody), Christian..... 96
Adriance, Lieut. Cornelius..... 325
Aertson, Garret, son of Aert Jacobson..... 482
Aertson, Jacob, son of Aert Jacobson..... 482
Akker, David 95
Anable, Margaret, 2d wife of John Bevier..... 246
Andrevelt, Charity, wife of Louis DuBois 3d..... 317
Allen, Louise Seymour, wife of Louis Hasbrouck..... 386
Andros, Gov. Edmund 11, 12, 14, 368, 481
Arnold, Gen. Benedict 326
Auchmoody, Abraham, son of Christian..... 451
Auchmoody, Christian, son of James.....101, 451
Auchmoody, David, son of James.....95, 101
Auchmoody, David, son of James, soldier in Revolution..... 451
m. Maria De Graff..... 451
Auchmoody, Elizabeth, da. of James..... 451
Auchmoody, Jacobus, son of James..... 451
m. 1, Elizabeth Smith; 2, Margaret Irwin..... 452
Auchmoody, James, m. Mary Deyo.....259, 451, 516
Auchmoody, Jonathan, son of Abraham..... 452
Auchmoody, Maria, da. of James..... 451
Auchmoody, Rachel, da. of James, wife of Samuel Bevier..246, 247, 451
Auchmoody, William, son of Jacobus..... 452
Austin, Lieut. Aaron 328
resigns 329

Bakeman (Beekman), Martinus 96
Banks, Catharine, da. of Justus, wife of Louis Hasbrouck..... 385
Banks, Justus 385
Barbarie, Frances, da. of Peter..... 501
Barbour, John 316
Barnes, Matilda, wife of Isaac S. Hasbrouck..... 406
Barnes, Nancy, wife of Henry C. Hasbrouck..... 406
Barnhart, Peter, m. Eliza Hasbrouck..... 403
Barnhart, Mrs. Peter, da. of Dr. Cornelius Hasbrouck..... 306
Basten, G. W., son of George, m. Esther Gumaer Bevier..... 251
Battie, Clara, wife of John George de Ranke..... 500
Beatty, John, Royal Com. Gen. of Prisoners..... 335
Beatty, ———, Lieut. 4th Penna. Line..... 342
Beaver, R. V. N..... 361
Becker, Alfred LeRoy..... 356
Bedford, Jacob, m. Magdalen Van Wagenen..... 480
Beekman, Dr. Gerardus..... 470
Beekman, Col. Henricus..... 282
Beem, Elizabeth, wife of Hendricus Deyo 2d.....276, 517
Beesmer, Annie, wife of John W. Deyo..... 277
Belknap, 2d, Mr. Isaac..... 327

PAGE

Bell, Rachel, wife of Lewis LeFevre..... 430
Bessimer, Dorothy, 2d wife of Abram Elting..... 494
Betts, Lieut. James 331, 342
Bevier, Abagail, da. of Abraham, wife of David McKinstry..... 240
Bevier, Abram 1, 75
Bevier, Abraham, soldier in 1715..... 117
Bevier, Abraham, son of Abraham.....98, 235, 522
Bevier, Abraham, son of Abraham A..... 246
Bevier, Abraham, son of Jacob, m. 1, Margaret LeFevre; 2, Nelly Vanderbilt; 3, Maria DuBois.....236-7, 239
Bevier, Abraham, son of Louis 1st, m. Rachel Vernooy..... 226
233, 235, 521
Bevier, Abraham, son of Mathew..... 239
Bevier, Abraham, son of Samuel, son of Louis 1st, m. Margaret Elting.....98, 230, 243, 244, 484, 523
Bevier, Abraham, Jun., son of Samuel, m. Maria DuBois, 236, 239, 318
Bevier, Abraham A. 229
Bevier, Abraham A., son of Abraham, m. Maria Freer..... 244
Bevier, Abraham A., son of Andries, m. Ann Perrine..... 238
Bevier, Abraham Bourbon, son of David..... 250
Bevier, Abraham J., son of Capt. Andries..... 229
Bevier, Abraham J., son of Johannes, m. Jenneke Vernooy...238, 242
Bevier, Abraham Solomon, son of Solomon..... 245
Bevier, A. Deyo..... 268
Bevier, Alexander, son of Jacob J..... 241
Bevier, A. L. R..... 230
Bevier, Andre, son of Louis.....226, 233, 411, 521
Bevier, Andries, son of Abraham, m. Mary Deyo..... 239
Bevier, Andries, son of Samuel, m. Jacomyntje DuBois.....236, 238
Bevier, Andries of Wawarsing, m. Jacomintje DuBois..... 310
Bevier, Capt. Andries..... 227
great-great-grandson of Louis the Patentee, great-grand son of Abraham 229
Bevier, Andries LeFevre..... 237
Bevier, Andrew 268
Bevier, Andrew, son of Simon, m. Martha J. Shaver..... 241
Bevier, Ann, da. of Benjamin..... 243
Bevier, Anna, da. of Abraham, dies young.....235, 522
Bevier, Anne, da. of Jacob, wife of John DuBois..... 237
Bevier, Ann Elizabeth, da. of John, wife of DeWitt Depuy..... 235
Bevier, Antje, da. of Elias..... 243
Bevier, Antje, da. of Jacobus, wife of Benjamin Hasbrouck..... 246
Bevier, Antje, da. of Samuel..... 247
Bevier, Benjamin 230
Bevier, Benjamin, son of Abraham, m. Elizabeth Van Keuren... 236
238, 523
Bevier, Benjamin, son of Benjamin, m. Leah Roosa.....238, 242
Bevier, Dr. Benjamin R..... 229
Bevier, Dr. Benjamin Rush, son of Dr. Benjamin R..... 229
Bevier, Benjamin Rosa, son of Conrad, m. Catharine Ten Eyck.. 240
Bevier, Blandina, da. of Jesse, wife of William Bodley..... 234
Bevier, Blandina, da. of Louis..... 251
Bevier, Catharine, da. of David, wife of Stephen Stillwell..... 250
Bevier, Catherine, da. of Jacob, wife of Peter Jansen..... 237
Bevier, Catharine, da. of Jacob, wife of Luther Sawtell..... 247

PAGE
Bevier, Catharine, da. of Jacob J. 241
Bevier, Catharine, da. of Jesse, wife of Benjamin Depuy. 234
Bevier, Catharine, da. of Joseph. 252
Bevier, Catharine, da. of Louis, wife of Oliver G. DuBois. 251
Bevier, Catharine, da. of Philip. 245
Bevier, Catharine, 2d wife of Mathusalem DuBois. 312
Bevier, Catrintje, da. of Petrus. 249
Bevier, Caty, da. of John. 235
Bevier, Caty, da. of Solomon. 246
Bevier, Charity, da. of Solomon. 246
Bevier, Charles, son of David. 233, 235
Bevier, Christian, son of Samuel, m. Magdalena Freer. 247
Bevier, Conrad, bro. of Capt. Andries. 229
Bevier, Conrad, son of Cornelius, m. Sarah Vernooy. 240
Bevier, Conrad, son of Johannes, m. Elizabeth Roosa. 237, 240
Bevier, Cornelia, da. of Abraham. 240
Bevier, Cornelia, da. of Johannes, wife of Petrus Bevier, 237, 245, 249
Bevier, Cornelia, da. of Johannes, wife of Noah LeFevre. 245
Bevier, Cornelia, da. of Samuel, wife of, 1, Mathew Newkirk; 2, Peter Bevier. 236
Bevier, Cornelia, wife of Noah LeFevre. 431
Bevier, Cornelius. 229
Bevier, Cornelius, son of Abraham. 235, 524
Bevier, Cornelius, son of Andries, m. Susan Nottingham. 238
Bevier, Cornelius, son of Capt. Andries. 227
Bevier, Cornelius, son of Jacob J. 241
Bevier, Cornelius, son of Johannes, m. 1, Sarah Bevier; 2, Cornelia Vernooy. 237, 240
Bevier, Cornelius, son of Mathew. 239
Bevier, Cornelius, son of Samuel. 247
Bevier, Daniel, son of Abraham. 236, 523
Bevier, David, son of Andrew. 268
Bevier, David, son of Jacob J. 241
Bevier, David, son of Johannes, m. Sarah Bevier. 238, 239, 242
Bevier, David, son of Jesse, m. Sally Gier. 234, 235
Bevier, David, son of Joseph. 233
m. Deborah Lockwood. 252
Bevier, David, son of Louis 3d, Adjt. Pawling's Regiment. 232
m. Maria Hasbrouck. 249, 250
Bevier, David, m. Polly Elting. 497
Bevier, Dr. Dubois. 268
Bevier, Eleanor, da. of Joseph, 2d wife of Russell Holmes. 252
Bevier, Elenora, da. of Jean, wife of Benj. Rolscher. 234, 522
Bevier, Elias, son of Jacobus, m. Sarah LeFevre. 247, 248
Bevier, Elias, son of Philip. 245
Bevier, Elias, m. ——— LeFevre. 438
Bevier, Elijah, son of Simon, m. Elizabeth Bevier. 241
Bevier, Eliza, da. of Isaac. 244
Bevier, Eliza, da. of Samuel. 247
Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Abraham, wife of Samuel Bevier. 233, 239
Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Abraham J., wife of, 1, Moses Bevier; 2, Charles Shultz. 242
Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Benjamin, wife of Luke Dewitt. 242
Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Elias. 248
Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Jacob. 237

PAGE

Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Jean, wife of Isaac Bevier, killed by Indians in Revolution 227, 234, 243, 244, 522
Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Louis, wife of Joseph Hasbrouck..... 250
Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Louis, wife of Peter Van Dyck..... 252
Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Philip D. B..... 251
Bevier, Elizabeth, da. of Samuel, wife of Arthur Morris..... 236
Bevier, Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Bevier..... 241
Bevier, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Bevier..... 383
Bevier, Elizabeth L., wife of Henry Deyo..... 277
Bevier, Elizabeth Hoffman, da. of David..... 235
Bevier, Elizabeth Lynot, da. of Nathaniel, wife of Henry Deyo... 248
Bevier, Esther, da. of Abraham..... 244
Bevier, Esther, da. of David..... 250
Bevier, Esther, da. of Jean, wife of Solomon Westbrook.....234, 522
Bevier, Esther, da. of Louis.....39 250
wife of Jacob Hasbrouck.....227, 233, 400, 522
Bevier, Esther, da. of Philip D. B., wife of Philip Hasbrouck.... 250
Bevier, Esther, da. of Samuel, wife of Cornelius L. Brink....243, 523
Bevier, Esther Gumaer, da. of Louis, wife of G. W. Basten.... 251
Bevier, Ezekiel, son of Jacob, m. Helen Van Bumble..... 243
Bevier, Hasbrouck, son of David..... 233
Bevier, Henrietta Cornelia, da. of Philip D. B., wife of James Hasbrouck 251
Bevier, Henry, son of Jacob..... 243
Bevier, Hilletje, da. of Philip D. B..... 250
Bevier, Hylah, da. of Philip D. B., wife of Levi Hasbrouck..... 251
Bevier, Isaac, son of Abraham A..... 246
Bevier, Isaac, son of Jacob, m. Mary York..... 247
Bevier, Isaac, son of Jean 234
Bevier, Isaac, son of Samuel 230
m. cousin Elizabeth Bevier.....227, 243, 523
Bevier, Jacob, son of Abraham, m. Anna Vernooy.....235, 236, 522
Bevier, Jacob, son of Jacobus, dies young..... 246
Bevier, Jacob 2d, son of Jacobus, m. Maria York.....246, 247
Bevier, Jacob Hornbeck, son of Abraham J., m. Sarah Devine.... 242
Bevier, Jacob J., son of Johannes, m. Margaret DeWitt.....237, 241
Bevier, Jacobus, son of Samuel, son of Louis 1st..... 98
Bevier, Jacobus, son of Jacob, m. Mary Yandel..... 247
Bevier, Jacobus, son of Samuel.....230, 247
m. Antje Freer 243
Bevier, Jacobus, elected constable of New Paltz..... 300
Bevier, Jacomyntje, da. of Abram S., wife of Mathew Bevier.236, 244
Bevier, Jan, soldier in 1715..... 117
Bevier, Jane, da. of Conrad, wife of Moses C. Depuy..... 240
Bevier, Jane, da. of Louis, wife of Edgar Hasbrouck..... 251
Bevier, Jane Newkirk, da. of Jonas, wife of Annanius Winfield... 249
Bevier, Jane Vernooy, da. of Nathaniel wife of Abraham Elting.. 248
Bevier, Jannet, da. of Andries..... 238
Bevier, Jannetje, da. of Benjamin, wife of Jophat Hoornbeck.... 242
Bevier, Jannetje, da. of Jacobus, wife of John York..... 247
Bevier, Jean, son of Louis 1st, m. Catharine Montanye..... 226
233, 234, 522
Bevier, Jenneke, da. of Abraham J., wife of John A. Snyder..... 242
Bevier, Jennike, da. of Elias..... 248
Bevier, Jenneke, da. of Jacob..... 230

PAGE
Bevier, Jeremiah, son of Jacob, m. Wyntje Smith 248
Bevier, Jesse, son of Jean, m. Elizabeth Hoffman 234, 522
Bevier, Johanna, da. of Jean, wife of Michael Sax, killed by Indians in Revolution 227, 234, 522
Bevier, Johannes, son of Abraham, m. 1, Rachel LeFevre; 2, Elizabeth Gonzalez Van Vliet 235, 523
Bevier, Johannes of Wawarsing, son of Abraham, m. 1, Rachel LeFevre 417
2, Cornelia Vernooy 237
Bevier, Johannes, son of Cornelius 229
Bevier, Johannes, son of Cornelius, m. Elizabeth Tearhout 240
Bevier, Johannes, son of Daniel 242
Bevier, Johannes, son of Jean, dies young 234
Bevier, Johannes, son of Samuel 230
m. Magdalen LeFevre 243, 523
Bevier, Johannes Dewitt, son of Jacob J 241
Bevier, Johannes Dewitt, son of Jonas 249
Bevier, Rev. Johannes Hornbeck 229
Bevier, Johan Vernooy, son of Elias 248
Bevier, John 1
Bevier, John, son of Jesse, m. Martha Green 234, 235
Bevier, John, son of Solomon, m. 1, Hannah Smith; 2, Margaret Anable 246
Bevier, John Hardenbergh 230
Bevier, Jonas, son of Johannes, m. Maria Dewitt 245, 249
Bevier, Jonathan, son of Abraham 239
Bevier, Jonathan, son of Jacob, m. Judith Low 243
Bevier, Jonathan, son of Johannes 245
Bevier, Jonathan, son of Jonas, m. Hanna LeFevre 249
Bevier, Joseph, son of David, son of Joseph 233
Bevier, Joseph, son of David, m. Catharine Hasbrouck 250, 252
Bevier, Joseph, son of David, son of Louis 3d 232
Bevier, Josiah, son of Andries, m. 1, Hannah Brinkerhoff; 2, Leah Bevier 238-9, 240
Bevier, Josiah, son of Isaac 244
Bevier, Josiah, son of Samuel 247
Bevier, Katrintje, da. of Abraham, wife of Mathusalem DuBois .. 244
Bevier, Katrintje, da. of Isaac, wife of Abraham Jansen 244
Bevier, Leah, da. of Conrad, 2d wife of Josiah Bevier 239, 240
Bevier, Leah, da. of Jacob J 241
Bevier, Lea, da. of Jesse, wife of Wm. W. DeWitt 234
Bevier, Leah Dewitt, da. of Jonas 249
Bevier, Lena, da. of Abraham, wife of Simon Muller 240
Bevier, Levi, son of Benjamin 242
Bevier, Lewis 100
Bevier, Lewis, Ensign New Paltz Foot Company 117, 368
Bevier, Ensign Lewis, Jun., of New Paltz Company 1717 118
Bevier, Lewis, son of Andries, m. Garretje Van Keuren 238
Bevier, Lewis, son of Benjamin, m. Gertrude Smeedes 243
Bevier, Louis, the Patentee .. 33, 52, 62, 89, 91, 92, 106, 309, 362, 383, 485
m. Marie LeBlanc 225, 233, 509
Bevier, Louis, m. Elizabeth Hasbrouck 400
Bevier, Louis, Jun., and Rachel Hasbrouck married 42
Bevier, Louis, son of David 232
m. Maria Eltinge 233, 250, 251

PAGE

Bevier, Louis J., son of Jean..... 234
Bevier, Louis, 2d, son of Louis the Patentee..... 75
baptized 38
m. Elizabeth Hasbrouck 226, 233, 249
Bevier, Louis, son of Louis..... 250
Bevier, Louis, 3d, son of Louis 2d, m. Esther DuBois..... 230
232, 249, 293, 523
Bevier, Louis, son of Louis, m. Catharine Van Dyck.....251–2
Bevier, Louis, Jun. 233, 294
Bevier, Louis Du Bois, son of Philip D. B., m. Charity Hornbeck. 251
Bevier, Dr. Louis D. B., son of Col. Philip..... 232
Bevier, Louis S., son of Samuel..... 243
Bevier, Lucas, son of Conrad..... 240
Bevier, Lydia, da. of Elias..... 248
Bevier, Lydia da. of Samuel..... 247
Bevier, Magdalen, da. of Abraham, wife of Mathew Decker..... 244
Bevier, Magdalen, da. of Elias..... 248
Bevier, Magdalena, da. of Isaac..... 244
Bevier, Magdalena, da. of Jacobus, wife of Jonas Freer..... 246
Bevier, Magdalena, da. of Johannes, wife of Jan Hoffman..... 245
Bevier, Magdalen, da. of Jonas..... 249
Bevier, Magdalen, da. of Nathaniel, wife of Charles Elting..... 243
Bevier, Magdalen, da. of Philip, wife of Abraham DuBois..... 245
Bevier, Magdalena, da. of Simon..... 241
Bevier, Magdalen Du Bois, da. of Louis, wife of Willet S. Northrop 251
Bevier, Margaret, da. of Mathew..... 239
Bevier, Margaret, da. of Samuel, wife of Mathew LeFevre...243, 523
Bevier, Margaret, da. of Simon, wife of Andries Dewitt..... 241
Bevier, Margrietje, da. of Solomon..... 246
Bevier, Maria da. of Abraham, wife of Benjamin DuBois..... 235
Bevier, Maria, da. of Abraham, wife of Benjamin DuBois..... 523
Bevier, Maria, da. of Abraham, wife of Isaac Hasbrouck..... 244
Bevier, Maria, da. of Abraham, wife of Andries I. LeFevre.... 239
Bevier, Maria, da. of Benjamin..... 243
Bevier, Maria, da. of Benjamin, 1st wife of Simon Bevier.237, 238, 241
Bevier, Maria, da of Conrad, wife of Simon Bevier..... 240
Bevier, Maria, da. of Daniel..... 242
Bevier, Maria, da. of Elias, wife of Gerrit Newkirk..... 248
Bevier, Maria, da. of Jacob, wife of Ambrose Mitchell..... 247
Bevier, Maria, da. of Jacobus, 2d wife of Benjamin Hasbrouck.. 247
Bevier, Maria, da. of Johannes, wife of John L. Hardenberg... 237
Bevier, Maria, da. of Louis 1st, dies young.....226, 233
Bevier, Maria, da. of Louis, wife of Cornelius L. Van Dyck.... 251
Bevier, Maria, da. of Samuel..... 247
wife of Abraham LeFevre.....243, 430, 523
Bevier, Maria, da. of Samuel, wife of Cornelius G. Vernooy.... 236
Bevier, Maria, da. of Simon, wife of Stephen Dewitt..... 241
Bevier, Maria, da. of Solomon..... 246
Bevier, Maria, wife of Benjamin DuBois..... 299
Bevier, Maria Ann, da. of Philip D. B., wife of Cornelius C. Elting 251
Bevier, Maria Vernooy, da. of Abraham J., wife of Daniel Elmore 242
Bevier, Marie, da. of Jean, dies young.....234, 522
Bevier, Marjrietje, da. of Abraham..... 240

PAGE
Bevier, Marjitje, da. of Andries..... 238
Bevier, Mary, wife of Benjamin Hasbrouck..... 372
Bevier, Mary, wife of Isaiah Hasbrouck..... 371
Bevier, Mary Ann, da. of Joseph, 1st wife of Russell Holmes.... 252
Bevier, Mary White, da. of David..... 235
Bevier, Dr. Mathew 229
Bevier, Mathew, son of Conrad, m. Cornelia Hardenbergh..... 240
Bevier, Mathew, son of Jacob J..... 241
Bevier, Mathew, son of Jacobus..... 246
Bevier, Matheus, son of Petrus..... 249
Bevier, Mathew, son of Samuel.....243, 523
Bevier, Mathew, son of Samuel, m. Jacomyntje Bevier..236, 239, 244
Bevier, Moses, son of Benjamin, m. Elizabeth Bevier..... 242
Bevier, Nathan, son of Abraham J., m. Sarah Brannen..... 242
Bevier, Nathaniel, son of Jacob J..... 241
Bevier, Nathaniel, son of Johannes, m. Catharine Dewitt....245, 248
Bevier, Nathaniel, son of Jonas..... 249
Bevier, Nathaniel DuBois, son of Abraham..... 239
Bevier, Neeltje, da. of Jonas, wife of Silas Winfield..... 249
Bevier, Nelly, da. of Solomon..... 246
Bevier, Noah, son of Solomon..... 246
Bevier, Orville D. 230
Bevier, Peter. 265
Bevier, Peter, son of Simon, m. Elizabeth Terwilliger..... 241
Bevier, Peter, m. Cornelia Bevier, da. of Samuel, widow of Mathew Newkirk 236
Bevier, Petrus, son of Philip, m. Cornelia Bevier.....237, 245, 249
Bevier, Petrus LeFevre, son of Elias..... 243
Bevier, Philip, son of David..... 250
Bevier, Philip, son of Louis 3d, Col. in Revolution..... 232
Bevier, Philip, son of Samuel..... 230
m. Tryntje Low.....243, 245, 523
Bevier, Philip D. B., son of Louis, m. Ann Dewitt..... 250
Bevier, Capt. Phil. D. B.....328, 331, 342
Bevier, Philippus, son of Petrus..... 249
Bevier, Rachel, da. of Abraham..... 239
Bevier, Rachel, da. of Capt. Andries, wife of Henry J. Brinkerhoff. 229, 239
Bevier, Rachel, da. of Jacob..... 237
Bevier, Rachel, da. of Petrus..... 249
Bevier, Rachel, da. of Philip D. B., wife of Thomas R. Hardenburgh 250–1
Bevier, Rachel, da. of Samuel, wife of Johannes A. DeWitt.... 236
Bevier, Rachel, da. of Simon, wife of Peter Cantine..... 241
Bevier, Reuben, son of Elias..... 248
Bevier, Richard 268
Bevier, Richard Broadhead, son of Jacob J.....229, 241
Bevier, Roelif, son of Solomon..... 245
Bevier, Roelif Elting, son of Abraham.....244, 246
Bevier, Samuel 75, 92, 106, 299, 309
Bevier, Samuel, soldier in 1715..... 117
Bevier, Samuel, soldier Ulster County Militia 1738..... 118
Bevier, Samuel, son of Abraham..... 239
m. Magdalen Blanjean 523
Bevier, Samuel, son of Abraham, m. Sarah LeFevre.235, 236, 417, 522

PAGE

Bevier, Samuel, son of Andries, m. Elizabeth Bevier.....238, 239
Bevier, Samuel, son of Elias..... 248
Bevier, Samuel, son of Jacobus, m. Rachel Auchmoody.....246, 247
Bevier, Samuel, son of Louis 1st, m. Magdalena Blanshan.226, 233, 243
Bevier, Samuel, son of Mathew..... 239
Bevier, Samuel son of Simon, m. Maria Van Wagenen..... 241
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Abraham, wife of Johannes Freer, Jun.... 361
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Abraham, wife of Petrus Hasbrouck..244, 373
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Abraham, Jun., wife of Daniel Bevier.238, 239, 242
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Andries 238
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Cornelius, wife of Jacob Hermance..... 240
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Jacob, wife of Cornelius Bevier.....237, 240
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Jacobus, wife of Johannis Freer..... 247
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Johannes, wife of Manuel Gonsaulus..... 237
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Mathew..... 239
Bevier, Sarah, da. of Nathaniel..... 248
Bevier, Sarah (2), da. of Philip..... 245
Bevier, Sarah Amelia, da. of Philip D. B., wife of Cornelius Bruyn..... 251
Bevier, Sarah Vernooy, da. of Abraham J., wife of Silas Gillett. 242
Bevier, Simeon, son of Jacobus..... 246
Bevier, Simon 230
Bevier, Simon, son of Cornelius, m. Maria Bevier..... 240
Bevier, Simon, son of Jacob J..... 241
Bevier, Simon, son of Johannes, m. 1, Maria Bevier; 2, Elizabeth Cantine 237, 238, 241
Bevier, Simon, son of Simon..... 241
Bevier, Solomon, son of Abraham, m. Elenor Griffin..... 244
Bevier, Solomon, son of Isaac..... 244
Bevier, Solomon, son of Louis 1st.....227, 233
baptized..... 391
Bevier, Solomon, son of Samuel.....243, 523
Bevier, Stephen, son of Jonas..... 249
Bevier, Thomas, son of Abraham A..... 246
Bevier, Tjerck, son of Benjamin, m. Sarah Dewitt..... 243
Bevier, Wilhelmus, son of Andries, m. Annatje Hoornbeck.... 238
Bevier, Dr. William 230
Bevier, Zacharias, son of Abraham A..... 246
Bevier, ——, wife of Abraham DuBois..... 303
Beynx, Ensign Thomas 331
Birdsall, Lieut. Daniel.....331, 342
Birdsall, Hannah, wife of Isaac Hasbrouck..... 392
Biverie, Laurens quaere Bevier..... 15
Blake, Capt. W. H. D.....197, 305
(Blanshan, Blancon, Blanjean.)
Blanshan, Catharine, wife of Louis DuBois 1st.....6, 38, 280, 508
captive of Indians..... 16
m. Jean, Cottin..... 286
Blanshan, Catherine, wife of Josiah Deyo..... 260
Blanshan, Catharine, wife of Jean LeFevre..... 415
Blanshan, Cornelia, wife of André LeFevre..... 415
Blanshan, Elizabeth, da. of Mathew, wife of Peter Cornelius Low 468
Blanshan, Magdalena, da. of Mathew, wife of Samuel Bevier.....226, 233, 243
Blanshan, Maria, wife of Anthony Crispell..... 503

PAGE

Blanshan, Mary, wife of Abram Hasbrouck 373
widow of Abram Hasbrouck, wife of Daniel LeFevre 443
Blanshan, Mathew 6, 7, 280
m. Maddeleen Jorisse 507
Blanshan, Mathew, Jun 7
Bloomer, Deborah Ann, wife of Nathaniel DuBois 344
Bodley, William, m. Blandina Bevier 234
Bogardus, Dr. John, m. 1, Gitty LeFevre 442
2, Maria Elting 491
Bogardus, Rev. William R 157
Bontecoe School 279, 358
Bradford, Major ——— 337
Brannen, Sarah, wife of Nathan Bevier 242
Briggs, John 481
Brink, Cornelius L., m. Esther Bevier 243
Brinkerhoff, Capt. Abraham 394–5
Brinkerhoff, Gen. Roelif 229
Brinkerhoff, Hannah, 1st wife of Josiah Bevier 238–9
Brinkerhoff, Henry J., m Rachel Bevier 229
Brinkerhoff, Martha, 2d wife of John L. Hardenberg 237
Brinkley, Lieut. Thomas 331
Brister, Anthony 96
Brodhead, Abraham Deyo 29, 49, 261
Brodhead, Andrew, son of John 442
Brodhead, Ann, wife of Abraham Deyo 268
Brodhead, C., m. Dinah Elting 492
Brodhead, Charles 299, 431
Brodhead, Henry, son of John 442
Brodhead, Hester, wife of Josiah Elting 494
Brodhead, John, m. Rachel LeFevre 442
Brodhead, John C 268
Brodhead, Wessel 319
Brown, ———, Major 326
Brown, Deborah, 2d wife of Thomas Deyo 278
Brown, George C., m. ——— Deyo 277
Brun, Jacobus 60
Brundage, Martha J., wife of Wade Hampton Budd 454
Bruyn, Andries 271
Bruyn, Catharine, wife of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck 381
Bruyn, Capt. ——— 327
Bruyn, Cornelius, m. Sarah Amelia Bevier 251
Bruyn, Gertrude, wife of Cornelius DuBois, Jun 310
Bruyn, Gertrude, 1st wife of Mathusalem DuBois 312
Bruyn, J 319
Bruyn, Jacobus 109
Bruyn, Lieut.-Col. Jacobus 330
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
Bruyn, Lieut.-Col. Jacobus S 328
Bruyn, Maria, wife of Isaac Hasbrouck 400
Bruyn, Severyn, m. Margaret Hasbrouck 392
Bruyn, Zachariah, m. Elizabeth LeFevre 426
Bruyn, ———, wife of Jeremiah Hasbrouck 373
Budd, Catharine, da. of Samuel, wife of Jonas LeFevre 453
Budd, Catharine, 1st wife of Jonas N. LeFevre 431
Budd, Gertrude, da. of Samuel 453
wife of Robert Lawson 453–4

PAGE

Budd, Hiram, son of Samuel, m. 1, Maria Deyo; 2, Catharine Ann Smedes. 453
Budd, John. 454
Budd, Joseph. 454
Budd, Laura, da. of Samuel. 453
wife of Joseph Harris. 454
Budd, Samuel, son of Thomas, m. Mary La Rue. 453, 454
Budd, Thomas, of Monmouth, N. J. 453
Budd, Wade Hampton, son of Samuel. 451
m. Martha J. Brundage. 454
Budd Family, History of. 454
Burhans, Catharine, wife of Major Isaac LeFevre. 435
Burhans, Jan. 282
Burnett, Lieut. John. 331
Burr, Aaron 53
Campbell, Alexander 123
Campbell, Col. ——— 326
(Cantine, Cantain, Quantin, Quantyne.)
Cantine, Catharine, grandaughter of Moses, wife of Daniel LeFevre 421, 435, 447
Cantine, Elizabeth, 2d wife of Simon Bevier. 237
Cantine, Col. John 395, 420, 430, 457
Cantine, Mathew, member of Council of Safety. 440
Quantin, Moses. 42, 51, 362
Cantain, Moses, m. Elizabeth Deyo, widow of Simon LeFevre. . 411
Quantin, Moses, Lieut. New Paltz Foot Camp. 117, 368
Cantain, Peter, son of Moses. 411
Cantine, Peter, m. Rachel Bevier. 241
Cantyn, Peter, soldier in Kingston Co. 1715. 117
Cantin, ———, son of Moses. 41
Carpenter, Nehemiah, (quartermaster). 330
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery. 332
Carshun, Catharine, wife of Mathias DuBois. 317
Chalker, Rev. Isaac 143
Chambers, Abraham Gasbeck. 315
Chambers, Lydia, wife of Alvah Deyo. 277
Chambers, Thomas 14, 481
Champlin, Jacob 319
Charles IX of France. 3
Church at New Paltz. 1, 3, 59, 63, 91, 265
. . . . . 281, 305, 322, 349, 351, 359, 360, 364, 418, 464, 477
no tax allowed for building. 164
Conferentie church. 148, 305, 311, 468, 477, 479, 486, 487, 491
reunited with old church. 151
Clearwater (Klaarwater), Abraham. 472
Clearwater, Abraham 92, 257
son of Jacob. 42
Clearwater, Alphonso Trumpbour. 473
Clearwater, Charles Hiram 473
Clearwater, Rev. Charles Knapp. 473
Clearwater, Elsie, wife of Abraham Deyo. 261, 515
Clearwater, Hiram. 472–3
Clearwater, Jacob 89, 257
Clearwater, Jacob, son of Theunis Jacobson, m. Marie Deyo. . 471, 472
Clearwater, Mary. 257

PAGE

Clearwater, Thomas, soldier in Revolution 472
Clearwater, Thomas Teunis, soldier in 1812 472
Clearwater, Tunis Jacobson 89, 91, 470, 471
Clinton, Charles 109
Clinton, Gov. George 54, 325
letters from 327, 333, 336, 339
Clinton, General Sir Henry 336
letters from 337
Clinton, Col. James 325
Clapper, Cornelius 423
Clapper, Henry 423
Coates, John, Surgeon 328
Coddington, Joseph, the schoolmaster 96, 102, 217
Codebec, William, m. Jacomyntje Elting 484
Colden, Alexander, m. Gertrude Wynkoop 486
Colden, Cadwallader, Jun 64, 109, 316
Colden, David, m. Gertrude Wynkoop, widow of Alexander Colden 486
Conklin, Maria, wife of Severyn Hasbrouck 406
Conklin, Lieut. Nathaniel 328
Conklin, Capt. ——— 337
Connolly, Michael, Paymaster and Lieutenant 342
Cook (Cooke), Samuel, Surgeon 330, 342
Constable, Ruth, wife of Henry H. Hasbrouck 389
Cornelissen, Garit 14, 305
Cornish, James C., m. Margaret Peters Hasbrouck 404
Cornish, Rev. Marion, son of James C 404
Cottin, Jean, the schoolmaster 51
gift of a house to 22
m. Catharine, widow of Louis DuBois 27, 286
Craft, Isaac, m. Catharine DuBois, widow of Dr. Deyo 302
Crandle, Simon 96
Crispell, Crespel, Anthony 6, 7, 13, 15, 19, 20, 52, 106, 474
m. Maria Blanshan 508
Crispell, Anthony, m. Eliza DuBois 321
Crispell, Anthony, of Hurley, sells land in New Paltz 33
Crispell, Anthony, trooper in 1715 117
Crispell, Antoine, son of Jan, m. Catrina Van Benthuysen 524
Crispell, Antony, son of Peter, m. Leah Roosa 524
Crispell, Anthony, deceased 354
Crispell, DuBois, son of John 386
Crispell, Elizabeth, da. of Anthoine the Patentee, wife of Elias Ean 474, 524
Crispell, Jan, soldier in 1715 117
Crespell, Johannes 106
soldier in Kingston Co. 1715 117
Crispell, John, m. Jane Hasbrouck 386
Crispell, Lydia, wife of Samuel Hasbrouck 373
Crispell, Maria Maddaleen, da. of Anthoine, wife of Mattys C. Sleght 474, 524
Crispel, Peter, son of Anthoine, m. Neeltje Gerretson 524
Crispell, Peter, son of John 386
Crispell, Dr. Peter, m. Katie Elting 497
Daillie, Rev. Pierre 25, 52, 55, 59, 362
arrives at New Paltz 37
Damour, Anne, wife of Peter Guimar 40

PAGE

Davenol, Humphrey 255
David, John 255
Dean, Jedediah 96
De Bonrepos, Rev. David.....25, 31, 52, 59, 362
Decker, Catharine, wife of Louis Hasbrouck..... 406
Decker, Mary, wife of Levi Hasbrouck..... 387
Decker, Matheus, m. Magdalen Bevier..... 244
Decker, Sarah, wife of Col. Josiah Hasbrouck..... 401
Degraff, Jenitje, wife of Abraham Freer, Jun..... 364
De Graff, Maria, wife of David Auchmoody..... 451
De Graff, Marytje, wife of Christian Deyo..... 259
See Le Conte.
Delavall, John 61, 309, 376
Delavall, Thomas 257
De Long, Jannitje, wife of Benjamin Hasbrouck.....369, 394
Depuy, De Witt, m. Ann Elizabeth Bevier 234
Depew, Nicator 255
De Peyster, A..... 109
Depuy, Benjamin, m. Catherine Bevier 234
Depuy, De Witt, m. Ann Elizabeth Bevier..... 235
Depuy, Maria, 1st wife of Severyn Hasbrouck..... 405
Depuy, Moses C., m. Jane Bevier..... 240
Des Chalets, Madeline, wife of Jean Giron..... 357
Devine, Sarah, wife of Jacob Hornbeck Bevier..... 242
De Vou, Michael 95
Dewitt, Andries, m. Margaret Bevier..... 241
Dewitt, Ann, wife of Philip D. B. Bevier..... 250
Dewitt, Catharine, da. of Dr. Andries, wife of Nathaniel Bevier.245, 248
De Witt, Catharine, wife of Deyo..... 260
De Witt, Cornelius, m. Jane Hasbrouck..... 387
De Witt, Jacobus 265
De Witt, Johannes 109
De Witt, Johannes A., m. Rachel Bevier..... 236
De Witt, Leah, wife of Nathaniel Deyo..... 269
Dewitt, Luke, m. Elizabeth Bevier..... 242
DeWitt, Margaret, wife of Jacob J. Bevier.....237, 241
Dewitt, Maria, wife of Jonas Bevier.....245, 249
DeWitt, Maria, 2d wife of Roelif Hasbrouck..... 373
DeWitt, Marytie, wife of Hugo Ab. Freer 303
De Witt, Dr. Matthew, m. Maria Hasbrouck..... 404
De Witt, Moses, m. Elizabeth Deyo..... 268
Dewitt, Sarah, da. of Reuben, wife of Tjerck Bevier..... 243
Dewitt, Stephen, m. Maria Bevier 241
De Witt, William, Jun..... 265
De Witt, William W., m. Lea Bevier..... 234
De Yadus, Joost..... 14
(Deyo, de Yoo, Doyo, Doyou, Doioie, de Joo, Dolliaw, Doliaw, Doliou, Dieo, Dujou, Doiau) .....
Deyo, Abraham 75, 106, 309, 470, 471
Deyo, Abraham, son of Pierre the Patentee.....19, 89, 91, 99, 261
Deyo, Abraham, 2d, m. Elizabeth DuBois.....297, 299, 516
Deyo, Abraham, 3d, Captain, et seq..... 263
Deyo, Abraham, 5th son of Daniel..... 268
Deyo, Abraham, 6th 266
Deyo, Abram, Abraham 49, 261, 277

PAGE
Deyo, Capt. Abraham 477
Deyo, Capt. Abm., Cantine's Regiment 420
Deyo, Capt. Abm., m. Mary LeFevre, widow of Isaac 441
Deyo, Dr. Abraham 268–9
Deyo, Judge Abraham, of Modena 268
Deyo, Abraham, of Ireland Corners 266
Deyo, Abram, son of Benjamin, m. —— Freer 278, 279
Deyo, Abraham, son of Daniel A 268
Deyo, Abraham, son of Joseph 270
Deyo, son of Pierre, m. Elsie Clarweater 515
Deyo, Abraham, son of Simeon 269
Deyo, Abm., grandson of Christian the Patentee 29
Deyo, Abram A., son of Capt. Abm 441
Deyo, Judge Abraham A 264
sheriff 266
Deyo, Abm. A., Jun 29, 266
Deyo, Abraham J 270, 271
Deyo, Abm. W. 273, 279
Deyo, Abm. W., son of William 278, 493
Deyo, Alfred 269
Deyo, Alvah, m. Lydia Chambers 277
Deyo, Andrew L. F 266, 269
Deyo, Andries 49, 270
Deyo, Andries, son of Philip 271
Deyo, Andries, m. Catherine Elting 492
Deyo, Anna 269
Deyo, Anne, dies 41
Deyo, Anna, da. of Christian the Patentee, wife of Jean Hasbrouck the Patentee 10, 508, 515
Deyo, Anna, da. of Harvey 278
Deyo, Anna, da. of Pierre, wife of John Hasbrouck 55
Deyo, Anning S., son of Col. Jacob 269
Deyo, Annitje, wife of Daniel Freer 360
Deyo, Barzillai 268
Deyo, Benjamin 441
Deyo, Benjamin, son of Benjamin 278
Deyo, Benjamin, son of Hendricus, m. Jennek Van Vliet 5
Deyo, Benjamin 98, 273, 275, 278
son of Hendricus, m. Jennek Van Vliet 516
Deyo, Benjamin I. 279
Deyo, Bridget 278
Deyo, Brodhead 268
Deyo, Caroline, wife of Dewitt Ransom 277
Deyo, Catharine, da. of William 278
Deyo, Catharine, wife of Andries Elting 271
Deyo, Catharine, wife of W. DuBois 270
Deyo, Charles 278
Deyo, Christian 10, 13, 15, 19, 56, 289, 361, 369, 509
Deyo, Christian, the Patentee 253
will of 254
agreement of the heirs of 255
Deyo, Christian, 2d, son of Pierre 75, 89, 91, 92, 254–5, 257, 259, 260, 509
and Mary Le Conte, married 42, 515
Deyo, Christian, 3d 259

PAGE

Deyo, Christian, 4th 260
Deyo, Christian, son of John 279
Deyo, Christian, Jun., son of Moses 98
Deyo, Christopher Cristoffel 259, 275
son of Hendricus 98
m. Deborah Van Vliet 516
Deyo, Clorine 277
Deyo, Cornelia 268
Deyo, Cornelia, wife of Jacob G. DuBois 273
Deyo, Cornelia, wife of Josiah Hasbrouck 270
Deyo, Cornelia Ann, da. of Dr. Nathaniel 346
Deyo, Cornelius 278
Deyo, Cornelius, son of William 493
Deyo, Daniel 62, 263
Deyo, Daniel, son of Abraham 102, 266
son of Abram, settles at Ireland Corners 423
m. Margaret LeFevre 419
Deyo, Daniel, son of Nathaniel 269
Deyo, Daniel A. 268
Deyo, Daniel A., m. Petronella LeFevre 427
Deyo, Daniel L. 270
Deyo, David 275
Deyo, David, son of Benjamin 2d 279
Deyo, David, son of Christoffel, marries Rachel Ean 275, 477
Deyo, David, son of Isaac 275
Deyo, Deborah, da. of Henry, wife of Peter Ostrander 516
Deyo, Delia Ann, wife of Andrew LeFevre 277
Deyo, Delilah 270
Deyo, De Witt, son of Benjamin 2d 279
Deyo, Dr., m. Catharine DuBois 302
Deyo, Eleanor 269, 270
Deyo, Electa, wife of Philip Elting 270
Deyo, Elijah 277
m. Patty Thomas 278
Deyo, Elizabeth, da. of Christian the Patentee, wife of Simon LeFevre the Patentee 10, 11, 271, 410, 421, 509, 515
widowed, marries Moses Cantain 411
Deyo, Elizabeth, da. of Hendricus 3d 277
Deyo, Elizabeth, da. of Henry Deyo, wife of Abm. E. Hasbrouck 277
Deyo, Elizabeth, wife of Henry DuBois 270
Deyo, Elizabeth, wife of Moses DeWitt 268
Deyo, Elmira, wife of Philip D. LeFevre 277
Deyo, Emeretta, wife of Barton Weed 278
Deyo, Emily, wife of Josiah Elting 277
Deyo, Ennis 277
Deyo, Elsie, widow of Abraham 92
Deyo, Elsie, wife of Andries Bruyn 271
Deyo, Esther, da. of Christian 2d, wife of Hugo Hugosen Freer. 516
Deyo, Evelina, da. of Dr. Nathaniel 346
Deyo, Evert 276
Deyo, Ezekiel 265
son of Lucas 276
Deyo, Ezekiel, son of William 278, 493
Deyo, Ezekiel I. 273
Deyo, Francis 276

PAGE
Deyo, Frank DeWitt, son of Dr. Nathaniel 346
Deyo, George, son of Joseph H., goes to Illinois 277
Deyo, George, son of Thomas 278
Deyo, Hagetea, da. of Henry 275
wife of John Freer 359, 517
Deyo, Hannah, wife of Noah Elting 496
Deyo, Harvey 277
m. Ellen Tooker 278
Deyo, Heckaliah 278
Deyo, Hendrick 58
Deyo, Hendricus 259–60, 504
Deyo, Hendricus or Henry, son of Pierre the Patentee .....
..... 40, 89, 91, 92, 273, 275
m. Margaret van Bummel (Wanboom) 515
Deyo, Hendricus, son of Hendricus 276
Deyo, Hendricus, son of Hendricus 275
m. Elizabeth Beem 276, 517
Deyo, Henricus 257
Deyo, Henry, Aenrey 75, 106
Deyo, Henry, son of Elijah 278
Deyo, Henry, son of Hendricus 277
m. Elizabeth L. Bevier 248, 277
Deyo, Henry, son of John W 278
Deyo, Hiram C. 269
Deyo, Ira 271
Deyo, Isaac 275
son of Henry, m. Agatha Freer 516
Deyo, Israel T. 261
Deyo, Jacob, Colonel of Militia 269
Deyo, Jacob, grandson of Peter, Jun 276
Deyo, Jacobus 92, 259, 260
son of Christian 2d. m. Janetje Freer 515
Deyo, Jacobus, soldier Kingston Co. 1738 118
Deyo, Jacobus, 2d 260
Deyo, James E. 98, 259, 477
Deyo, Jane, da. of William Deyo, wife of Joseph 277, 278
Deyo, Jane H. 269
Deyo, Johannis 259, 275
Deyo, Johannis, son of Daniel A. 268
Deyo, Johannes, son of Hendricus 98
m. Sarah Van Wagenen 275, 516
Deyo, Johannis, Jun. 259
Deyo, John, son of Benjamin 278
m. Catrina Kritsinger 279
Deyo, John, son of John 279
Deyo, John, son of Nathaniel 269
Deyo, John, son of Dr. Nathaniel 269, 346
Deyo, John B. 266
Deyo, John H. 268
Deyo, John L. 271
Deyo, John W. 277
Deyo, Jonathan 260, 263, 268
Deyo, Jonathan, son of Abraham 2d 270
Deyo, Jonathan, son of Daniel L. 271
Deyo, Jonathan, m. Catharine Ean 477

PAGE

Deyo, Jonathan, m. Mary LeFevre 440
Deyo, Jonathan N. 269
Deyo, Joseph 269
Deyo, Joseph, son of Hendricus 2d 276
Deyo, Joseph H. 277
Deyo, Josiah 260
Deyo, Julia, wife of Philip LeRoy 277
Deyo, LeFevre 421
Deyo, Levi 279
Deyo, Livingston, m. —— Saxton 278
Deyo, Lucas, son of Peter, Jun., m. —— Van Kleeck 276
Deyo, Luther, m. Frances E. Pratt 277
Deyo, Lydia, wife of Jacob LeFevre 435
Deyo, Madaline, da. of Peter (Pierre), baptized 39
Deyo, Margaret, da. of Pierre 37
Deyo, Margaret 10, 55, 257, 265
da. of Christian, wife of Abraham DuBois 11, 289, 509, 515
Deyo, Margaret, da. of Thomas 278
Deyo, Margaret, da. of Christian 2d, wife of Marinus Van Acken 516
Deyo, Maria, da. of William 278
Deyo, Maria, da. of Christian, wife of Abraham Hasbrouck 11, 368, 509, 515
Deyo, Maria, da. of Harvey 278
Deyo, Maria, da. of Pierre the Patentee, wife of Isaac Freer 358
Deyo, Maria, 1st wife of Hiram Budd 453
Deyo, Maria, wife of Martymas Freer 250
Deyo, Maria, wife of Mathusalem Hasbrouck 373
Deyo, Marie, da. of Abraham the Patentee, wife of Jacob Clearwater 471
Deyo, Mary 259
Deyo, Mary, da. of Elizabeth 39
Deyo, Mary, da. of Pierre the Patentee 37
Deyo, Mary, da. of Christian, wife of James Auchmoody 259, 451, 516
Deyo, Mary, wife of Abraham J. Deyo 270, 271
Deyo, Mary, wife of Andrie Bevier 239
Deyo, Mary, wife of Andries DuBois 302
Deyo, Mary, wife of Simon DuBois 268
Deyo, Mary, wife of Nathaniel LeFevre 203, 426, 428
Deyo, Mary, wife of Oscar Noyes 269
Deyo, Mary Ann 269, 278
Deyo, Marytje, da. of Abraham, wife of Isaac Freer 261, 516
Deyo, Mathew 98, 259
Deyo, Mathew, 2d 260
Deyo, Maurice W. 278
Deyo, Monroe 270
Deyo, Moses 92, 259
Deyo, Moses, 2d 260
Deyo, Moses, son of Christian, son of Pieree 1st 93
m. Clarissa Stokhard 259, 516
Deyo, Moses, son of John 279
Deyo, M. L. 261
Deyo, Nathan 269
Deyo, Nathaniel 268, 431
Deyo, Nathaniel, son of Daniel 269
Deyo, Nathaniel DuBois, son of Dr. Nathaniel 346

PAGE
Deyo, Dr. Nathaniel, son of Jonathan 268
m. Cornelia Bruyn DuBois 346
Deyo, Noah, son of Joseph H 277
Deyo, Oliver Hazard Perry 269
Deyo, Rev. Paul T., son of David 98, 275, 477
Deyo, Perry 271
Deyo, Peter (Pierre), the Patentee .. 10, 13, 15, 55, 58, 257, 259, 507, 509
son of Christain the Patentee, m. Agatha Nickel 253, 515
Deyo, Peter, son of Pierre the Patentee 37, 89, 91, 92, 257
dies 30-31
Deyo, Peter, Jun 275, 276
Deyo, Peter, son of Hendricus 97, 98
m. Elizabeth Helm 516
Deyo, Peter, son of Jonathan 270
Deyo, Peter, son of Lucas 276
Deyo, Peter, m. Cornelia Elting 491
Deyo, Phebe, wife of Abm. Deyo 277
Deyo, Phebe Ann, wife of ——— Goodrich 278
Deyo, Philip 49, 263, 271
m. Gertrude LeFevre 426
Deyo, Philip T 278
Deyo, Rachel, wife of Abraham Schoonmaker 500
Deyo, Rebecca, da. of William 278
Deyo, Reuben 270
m. Ellen DuBois 302
Deyo, Richard 261
Deyo, Robert E 269, 325
Deyo, Robert Emmet, son of Dr. Nathaniel 346
Deyo, Roelif, son of William 278, 493
Deyo, Rowena 270
Deyo, Samuel, son of Thomas 278
Deyo, Sarah 269, 275
Deyo, Sarah, da. of Henry, wife of Isaac Van Wagenen 517
Deyo, Sarah, da. of Philip 1st, wife of Solomon P. LeFevre .. 273, 432
Deyo, Sarah, da. of William 278
Deyo, Simeon 263, 269
Deyo, Simeon, son of Joseph 270
Deyo, Simeon, 2d, son of Jacob 269
Deyo, Simon, son of Abraham 3d 264
Deyo, Stephen 279
Deyo, Theodore 49, 257
Deyo, Mrs. Theodore 49
Deyo, Theron 278
Deyo, Thomas, son of Hendricus 3d 277
m. 1, ——— Elting; 2, Deborah Brown 278
Deyo, Thomas J. 268
Deyo, Tjerck 276
Deyo, Tjerck, son of Benjamin 2d 279
Deyo, Van Zandt, son of Dr. Nathaniel 346
Deyo, William 261
Deyo, William, son of Benjamin 278
m. Sarah, da. of Roelif J. Elting 493
Deyo, William, m. Rachel LeFevre 428
Deyo, William H. 277
Deyo, William W., son of William 278, 493
m. Sarah Hasbrouck 373

PAGE

Deyo, Woolsey, son of John W..... 278
Deyo, Wyntje, wife of Daniel Hasbrouck 261, 369
wife of Nathaniel LeFevre..... 267
Dickerson, Elizabeth, da. of William, wife of Benjamin Hasbrouck 389
Doag, Alexander, schoolmaster..... 217
Dodge, Lieut. Henry 328, 331
Adjutant 342
Dodge, Lieut. Samuel 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
Donaldson, Abraham 95, 101
Donaldson, William, of Lancaster Co., Penna..... 289
Dongan, Gov. Thomas 61, 309, 376
Doren, Arthur, m. Rachel DuBois..... 302
Drake, Charles 374
(DuBois, Debois, DuBoois, D. Booys.)
DuBois, Abraham 13, 15, 37, 51, 55, 56, 58, 64, 75, 89, 91, 92, 256, 316, 362
DuBois, Abraham the Patentee son of Louis 1st.....280, 286
m. Margaret Deyo, will of..... 289
last suvivor of the Patentee..... 289
DuBois, Abraham, 2d, son of Abraham the Patentee.....289, 508
settles in Somerset Co., N. J..... 289
DuBois, Abraham, son of Abraham, baptized 38
DuBois, Abraham, son of Benjamin, m. Magdalen Bevier....245, 303
DuBois, Abraham, son of Daniel, m. Anna LeFevre of Bloomingdale 303, 450
DuBois, 'Abram, son of Mathusalem..... 313
DuBois, Abraham, son of Simon..... 301
DuBois, Abraham, m. Margaret Deyo..... 11
DuBois, Abm. A., son of Abm..... 450
DuBois, Abm. R. 371
DuBois, Amanda, da. of Lewis 4th, wife of Samuel Harris..... 345
DuBois, Andries, son of Andries..... 319
DuBois, Andries, son of Jonathan..... 318
m. Sarah LeFevre 319
DuBois, Andries, son of Simon 300
m. Mary Deyo 302
DuBois, Andries, m. Maria Elting..... 492
DuBois, Ann, da. of Mathias..... 317
DuBois, Anna, da. of Benjamin, wife of Peter Freer..... 303
DuBois, Anna, da. of Lewis 4th, wife of Henry E. Leman..... 346
DuBois, Anna, da. of Louis J..... 321
wife of Jacob J. Hasbrouck 322
DuBois, Anna, 2d wife of Jacob Hasbrouck, Jun..... 402
DuBois, Ann Amelia, da. of Cornelius..... 344
DuBois, Ann Amelia, da. of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Ann Eliza, da. of John..... 344
DuBois, Rev. Anson 257, 307
DuBois, Antoinette, da. of Josiah 311
DuBois, Augustus, son of Louis 3d..... 317
DuBois, Barent, son of Jacob, m. Jacomyntje DuBois 307
DuBois, Benjamin, son of Abraham..... 303
DuBois, Benjamin, son of Benjamin 307
DuBois, Benjamin, son of Daniel, son of Isaac the Patentee.... 98
DuBois, Benjamin, son of Daniel..... 296
m. Maria Bevier 235, 299, 303

PAGE
DuBois, Benjamin, son of Isaac the Patentee, baptized..... 39
dies young 293
DuBois, Benjamin, son of Solomon 310
m. Catherine Suylant and settles at Catskill, Greene Co.... 307
DuBois, Rev. Benjamin, grandson of Jacob..... 287
DuBois, Blanche, da.-in-law of David de Bonrepos..... 31
DuBois, Brodhead, son of Jonathan, settles in Michigan..... 321
DuBois, Caroline, da. of Cornelius..... 344
DuBois, Catherine, da. of Abram 40–41
DuBois, Catharine, da. of Andries, wife of Dr. Deyo and later of Isaac Craft 302
DuBois, Catharine, da. of Charles, wife of Abiel Hand..... 321
DuBois, Catherine, da. of Garret 493
DuBois, Catharine, da. of Hendricus, wife of Mathew DuBois.. 311
DuBois, Catharine, da. of Isaac 307
DuBois, Catharine, da. of Judge Jonathan of Springtown, wife of Benjamin Van Wagenen 480
DuBois, Catharine, da. of Louis 2d 314
DuBois, Catharine, da. of Cornelius, wife of Col. Jonathan Has-Brouck 310, 381
DuBois, Catharine, da. of Solomon of Poughwoughtenonk, wife of Peter Low 307, 468
DuBois, Catharine, wife of Dr. Abraham Deyo 270
DuBois, Catharine, wife of Jonas Hasbrouck 371
DuBois, Catharine, wife of Dr. Jacob Wirtz (Wurts) 465
DuBois, Charles, son of Louis 3d 317
DuBois, Charles, son of Lewis 5th 345
DuBois, Charles, son of Louis J..... 321
DuBois, Charles Augustus, son of Nathaniel..... 344
DuBois, Charlotte, da. of Cornelius 344
DuBois, Chretien (Christian) 6, 280
DuBois, Clementine Williams, da. of Lewis 4th, wife of Reuben H. Rohrer 346
DuBois, Col., son of Louis, son of Jouis J..... 322
DuBois, Cornelia, da. of Jonathan, wife of Cornelius Vernooy.... 318
DuBois, Cornelia, da. of Simon, wife of Josaphat Hasbrouck.300, 371
DuBois, Cornelia Bruyn, da. of Lewis 4th, wife of Dr. Nathaniel Deyo 345
DuBois, Cornelius 319
m. Rebecca DuBois, his cousin 313
DuBois, Cornelius, son of Benjamin 307
DuBois, Cornelius, son of Mathusalem 313
DuBois, Cornelius, son of Solomon 97
DuBois, Cornelius, son of Wilhelmus, has three wives..... 344
DuBois, Cornelius, Sr., son of Solomon.....306, 307, 310
m. Margaret Houghtaling 309
DuBois, Cornelius, Jun., son of Cornelius, Sr.....306, 310
Quartermaster 4th Regiment, m. Gertrude Bruyn..... 310
DuBois, Dallas, son of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Daniel 50, 75, 92, 106, 290, 309, 353, 423
DuBois, Daniel, m. Catharine LeFevre 430
DuBois, Daniel, trooper in 1715 117
DuBois, Daniel, soldier Ulster County Militia 1738..... 118
DuBois, Daniel, son of Benjamin, m. Catharine LeFevre 303
DuBois, Daniel, son of Daniel 301

PAGE

DuBois, Daniel, son of Isaac the Patentee 293. 301
baptized 38
m. Mary LeFevre 412
house of, built in 1705, still standing 294
will of 296
DuBois, Daniel, son of Isaac, son of Simon, m. Magdalene Hasbrouck 301, 373
DuBois, Daniel, son of Mathias 317
DuBois, Daniel, son of Simon, m. Catharine Bessimer 300
DuBois, Daniel A., son of Abraham 303
DuBois, Daniel Asa, son of Cornelius 344
DuBois, Daniel Lockwood, son of Lewis 4th, never married.... 346
DuBois, David, son of Jonas 321
DuBois, David, son of Lewis 1st 280, 286
DuBois, Lieut. David 117
DuBois, Capt. David 328
DuBois, Deborah Ann, da. of Cornelius 344
DuBois, Derick W., son of Charles 321
DuBois, Deyo, son of Jonas 321
m. Elizabeth LeFevre 428
DuBois, Dinah, da. of Hendricus, 1st wife of Abram Elting 311, 487, 494
DuBois, Edward, son of Josiah 311
DuBois, Edwin Lockwood, son of Gen Nathaniel 347
DuBois, Eli, of Ellenville, grandson of Wessel 321
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Andries, wife of Samuel Duncan 302
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Andries, wife of Johannes LeFevre.... 319
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Cornelius 344
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Daniel, wife of Abraham Deyo 2d..297, 299
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Isaac 307
DuBois, Eliza, da. of Jonas, wife of Anthony Crispell 321
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Josiah, wife of Dr. Isaac Reeve..... 311
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Louis 3d 317
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Lewis 4th, dies young..... 346
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Louis J..... 321
wife of Rev. Stephen Goetchius..... 322
DuBois, Elizabeth, da. of Wilhelmus, wife of John W. Wygant.. 344
DuBois, Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Deyo 2d, called "Capt. Batche" 263
DuBois, Elizabeth, wife of Johannes LeFevre..... 426
DuBois, Elizabeth Wygant, da. of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Ellen, da. of Andries, wife of Reuben Deyo..... 302
DuBois, Elsie, da. of Andries, wife of Philip LeFevre.....319, 431
DuBois, Emma, da. of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Esther, da. of Isaac the Patentee, wife of Louis Bevier of Marbletown 230, 293
DuBois, Esther, da. of Philip, wife of Louis Bevier..... 249
DuBois, Eugene, son of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Fletcher, son of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Garret, son of Henry 313
m. Maria Elting 493
DuBois, Garret L. 313
DuBois, George, son of Jonas 321
DuBois, George, son of Jonathan 321
DuBois, Gilbert, son of Josiah 311
DuBois, Hannah, da. of Cornelius, Jun., wife of Andries J. LeFevre 311, 427

PAGE

DuBois, Hannah, da. of Nathaniel, son of Col. Lewis 344
DuBois, Hardenburgh, son of Joseph 303
DuBois, Helena, da. of Solomon, wife of Josiah Elting..307, 310, 487
DuBois, Hendricus, son of Solomon 97, 307, 310
m. Janetje Houghtaling 311
contributes to Conferentie Church 312
DuBois, Hendricus, Fence Viewer, New Paltz 300
DuBois, Henry 270
DuBois, Henry, son of Charles 321
DuBois, Henry, son of Garret 493
DuBois, Henry or Hendricus, son of Hendricus 311
soldier in Revolution 312, 313
m. Rebecca Van Wagenen 313
DuBois, Adjutant Henry 328, 330
Colonel 342
DuBois, Henry I., son of Isaac 301
DuBois, Henry L. 100, 319
DuBois, Henry M., son of Mathusalem, son of Cornelius..... 313
DuBois, Hester, da. of Nathaniel, wife of Col. Jesse Woodhull.. 322
DuBois, Hiskiah, soldier Kingston Co. 1738..... 118
DuBois, Hudson, son of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Huybartus, son of Benjamin 307
DuBois, Isaac, the Patentee 13, 15, 263, 280, 286, 508
DuBois, Isaac, m. Mary Hasbrouck 42, 254, 293, 400
family of 293
dies 40
DuBois, Isaac, son of Benjamin 307
DuBois, Isaac, son of Daniel 296
DuBois, Isaac, son of Jacob 101
DuBois, Isaac, son of Gen. Nathaniel 347
DuBois, Isaac, son of Simon 300
m. Rebecca Deyo, moves to Chenango County, but returns, private in 3d Ulster County Regiment 310
DuBois, Isaac, son of Solomon 310
m. Rachel DuBois and moves to Lancaster Co., Penn....289, 307
DuBois, Isaac, soldier Kingston Co. 1738..... 118
DuBois, Isaac, soldier in the Revolution 265
DuBois, Jacob 101
DuBois, Jacob, son of Charles, moves to Michigan 321
DuBois, Jacob, son of Louis 1st 280, 282, 286
son of, settles in Monmouth Co., N. J..... 287
DuBois, Jacob, soldier in Hurley Co. 1717 118
DuBois, Lieut. Jacob 117
DuBois, Jacob G., son of Garret 493
DuBois, Jacob M. 97
DuBois, Capt. Jacob M., son of Mathusalem 2d.....311, 313
DuBois, Jacobus, Jun., soldier Kingston Co. 1738..... 118
DuBois, Jacomyntje, da. of Cornelius, wife of Andries Bevier.236, 238
DuBois, Jacomyntje, da. of Solomon, wife of Barnet DuBois, son of Jacob 307
da. of Andries Bevier 310
DuBois, Jacques, brother of Louis 1st 281
DuBois, James, son of Jonas 321
DuBois, Jane, da. of Cornelius 344
wife of Major Jacob Hasbrouck 310
DuBois, Jane, da. of Cornelius, Sr., wife of Jacob Hasbrouck, Jun., 400

PAGE
DuBois, Jane, da. of Cornelius, Jun., wife of Jacob Hardenburgh.311, 458
DuBois, Jane, da. of Henry, wife of Z. Freer 313
DuBois, Jane, da. of Josiah, wife of Dr. William Pierson 311
DuBois, Joe 289, 290
DuBois, Johannes 52
m. Rachel LeFevre 430
DuBois, Johannes, soldier Ulster County Militia 1738..... 118
DuBois, John, son of Johannes and Judith Wynkoop, m. Anna Bevier 237
DuBois, John, son of John, son of Mathias 317
DuBois, John, son of Jonathan, settles in Michigan 321
DuBois, John, son of Louis 3d 317
DuBois, John, son of Mathias 317
DuBois, John, son of Wilhelmus, m. Rebecca Wygant 344
DuBois, John, W., son of Daniel 301
Dubois, Jonas, son of Jonathan 318
dies young 319
DuBois, Jonas, son of Louis J..... 321
DuBois, Jonas, son of Nathaniel 322
DuBois., Jonathan, son of Andries 31
DuBois, Jonathan, son of Louis 2d 314
m. Elizabeth, da. of Andries LeFevre 318, 417
will of 318
DuBois, Jonathan, son of Louis J 321
DuBois, Jonathan, son of Wessel 321
DuBois, Joseph, son of Andries 302
dies in the army, 1812 16
DuBois, Joseph, son of Isaac, moves to Michigan 301
DuBois, Joseph, son of Simon 300
m. Mary Hardenburgh 302
DuBois, Josiah 64, 271, 306, 316
DuBois, Josiah, m. Elizabeth Hasbrouck 401
DuBois, Josiah, son of Cornelius, Sr..... 310
DuBois, Josiah, son of Cornelius, Jun., m. 1, Elizabeth Hasbrouck; 2, Catharine Winfield 311
DuBois, Josiah, son of Josiah 311
DuBois, Katharine, da. of Abraham, wife of William Donalson of Lancaster Co., Penna..... 289
DuBois, Katy Ann, da. of Louis, son of Louis J..... 322
DuBois, Leah, da. of Abraham the Patentee, baptized 39
DuBois, Leah, da. of Abraham, m. Philip Ferrie 289
DuBois, Leah, da. of Hendricus, wife of Christopher Kiersted.. 311
DuBois, Leah da. of Solomon, wife of Cornelius Wynkoop..... 310
DuBois, LeFevre, son of Jonas 321, 403, 469
DuBois, Lockley, da. of Mathias..... 317
DuBois, Louis, 1st . . . .
.....6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 51, 53, 56, 61, 64, 253, 483
m. Catharine Blanshan.....280, 508
church elder and returns to Kingston 281
will of 283
patent to 305
DuBois, Louis, 2d, or Jun 61, 89, 91, 92, 280, 286, 305
quit claim to, and brother 309
settles at Nescatack or Libertyville and marries Rachel Hasbrouck 314, 317
boundaries of land of 316

PAGE
DuBois Louis. 3d. son of Louis 2d..... 314
m. Charity Andrevelt and settles on Staten Island..... 317
DuBois, Lewis 4th, son of Col. Lewis 317
m. Annie Hull 345
DuBois, Lewis, 5th, son of Lewis 4th, m. Jane Thorne 345
DuBois, Louis, son of Andries 319
DuBois, Louis, son of Charles 321
DuBois, Lewis, son of Nahtaniel 1st, m. Rachel DuBois..... 310
Colonel 5th Continentals 322
buried at Marlboro 323
military service of, et. seq.....325, 342
DuBois, Louis, son of Jacob, settles in Monmouth Co., N. J. 287
DuBois, Louis, son of Louis J..... 321
DuBois, Louis, son of Mathias..... 317
DuBois, Louis, Corporal of Troop in 1715..... 117
DuBois, Louis, of Denning, grandson of Wessel..... 321
DuBois, Louis, Jun 383, 483
DuBois, Louis, Jun., soldier in Kingston Co. 1715..... 117
DuBois, Louis I., son of Jonas 321
DuBois, Louis J., son of Jonathan..... 318
m. Catharine Brodhead 319
Captain 3d Ulster County Regiment 100, 321
DuBois, Louis L 321, 322
DuBois, Louis Matthyse, soldier in Kingston Co., 1715..... 117
DuBois, L. Nathaniel, of Walden, son of Jonas..... 321
DuBois, Luther, son of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Marcus Dougherty, son of Lewis 4th 346
DuBois, Margaret, da. of Abraham 304
DuBois, Margaret, da. of Cornelius, Jun., wife of Abm. J. Hardenburgh 311, 458
DuBois, Margaret, da. of Isaac 307
DuBois, Margaret, da. of Col. Lewis, wife of Daniel Lockwood 346
da. of Gen. Nathaniel DuBois 347
DuBois, Maria, da. of Garret 493
DuBois, Maria, da. of John..... 344
DuBois, Maria, da. of Jonas, wife of Jacob Ostrander..... 321
DuBois, Maria, da. of Jonathan, wife of Abm. Bevier, Jun. .236, 318
DuBois, Maria, da. of Louis, Jun., wife of Col. Johannes Hardenburgh 314, 460
DuBois, Mary 50
DuBois, Mary, da. of Cornelius 344
DuBois, Mary, da. of Cornelius, Jun., wife of William McDonald 311
DuBois, Mary, da. of Daniel 301
DuBois, Mary, da. of Henry (Hendricus) 313
DuBois, Mary, da. of Col. Lewis, wife of Asa Steward 344
DuBois, Mary, da. of Mathias 317
DuBois, Mary, da. of Simon, wife of Jacobus Rose..... 300
DuBois, Mary, widow of Isaac 39, 91
DuBois, Mary Louisa, da. of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Mathew, son of Louis 1st.....280, 281, 286
m. Catharine DuBois 311
DuBois, Mathew Wygant, son of John 344
DuBois, Mathias, son of John, son of Mathias 317
DuBois, Mathias, son of Louis 3d, m. 1. Catharine Carshum; 2d, ——— ———, and moves to Broome Co., N. Y..... 317
DuBois, Mathias, son of Mathias..... 317

PAGE

DuBois, Mathusalem, son of Cornelius 313
DuBois, Mathusalem, son of Ephriam, m. Katrintje Bevier..... 244
DuBois, Mathusalem, son of Hendricus.....311, 313
soldier in Revolution, m. 1, Gertrude Bruyn; 2, Catharine Bevier, grandsons of 312
called "Old Captain" 312
DuBois, Melissa, da. of Daniel, wife of Benjamin Relyea..... 301
DuBois, Melissa, da. of Lewis 4th, wife of William C. Goddard 345
DuBois, Nathan, Corporal Kingston Co. 1738 118
DuBois, Nathaniel 318
DuBois, Nathaniel, Capt. Orange County Regiment 1738..... 118
DuBois, Nathaniel, son of Andries, locates at Shivertown..... 319
DuBois, Nathaniel, son of Jonathan, son of Louis 2d..... 99
does not marry 318, 319
DuBois, Nathaniel, son of Louis 2d 314
locates at Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., and m. Gertrude Bruyn 322
DuBois, Nathaniel, son of Col. Lewis 344
DuBois, Nathaniel, son of Welhelmus, m. Deborah Ann Bloomer. 344
DuBois, Gen. Nathaniel, son of Zachary, m. Margaret DuBois, widow of Daniel Lockwood 347
DuBois, Nathaniel Hull, son of Lewis 4th..... 345
DuBois, Oliver G., son of Derick, m. Catharine Bevier 251
DuBois, Pamela, da. of Josiah, wife of Abner Hasbrouck..... 311
DuBois, Patterson, of Philadelphia, descendant of Jacob..... 287
DuBois, Peter 51
DuBois, Peter, soldier in Dutchess County Co., 1715 117
DuBois, Peter W., son of Wilhelmus, son of Mathusalem, the "Old Captain" 312
DuBois, Petrus, son of Benjamin 307
DuBois, Phebe, da. of Andries, wife of Job G. Elmor..... 302
DuBois, Philip, son of Hendricus 97, 311
m. Anna Hue 312
DuBois, Philip, son of Isaac the Patentee, baptized..... 391
M. Esther Gumaer 293
DuBois, Philip, son of Jacob G. 493
DuBois, Philip, son of Mathusalem 313
DuBois, Philip, trooper in 1715 117
DuBois, Capt. R. C., of Washington, D. C., visits the home of Abram D. B. in Somerset Co., N. J. 290
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Abm. the Patentee, baptized 39
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Abraham 2d. m. Isaac, son of Solomon DuBois 289
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Andries, wife of Arthur Doren 302
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Hendricus, wife of John A. Hardenburgh? (|
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Hendricus, wife of John A. Hardenburgh.311, 457
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Hendricus of Nescatack, wife of Zacharius Freer 360
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Louis, son of Jouis J. 322
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Col. Lewis, wife of Cornelius Low..... 344
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Nathaniel, son of Louis, Jun., wife of Andries LeFevre 322, 424
DuBois, Rachel, da. of Cornelius, wife of Col. Lewis DuBois of Marlboro 310
DuBois, Rachel Margaret, da. of Lewis 4th, wife of Lewis W. Young 345
DuBois, Rebecca, da. of Charles 321

PAGE
DuBois, Rebecca, da. of Garret 493
DuBois, Rebecca, da. of Henry (Hendricus), wife of Cornelius DuBois 313
DuBois, Rebecca, da. of Isaac 307
DuBois, Robert Patterson, of New London, Penn..... 317
DuBois, Roelif, son of Garret 493
m. Gertrude LeFevre 427
DuBois, Samuel, son of Abraham 303
DuBois, Samuel, son of Benjamin, m. Jane LeFevre 303
DuBois, Samuel, m. ——— LeFevre 438
DuBois, Sarah 280
DuBois, Sarah, da. of Abraham the Patentee, wife of Roelif Elting 483
DuBois, Sarah, da. of Cornelius 344
wife of Jacob I. Hasbrouck of Colebergh, Marbletown....306, 403
DuBois, Sarah, da. of Cornelius, Jun., of Poukhwoughtenonk, wife of John N. LeFevre 311, 431
DuBois, Sarah, da. of Josiah, wife of Rev. Mr. Easton..... 311
DuBois, Sarah, da. of Solomon, wife of Jacob Hasbrouck..... 310
DuBois, Sarah, da. of Solomon, wife of Simon Van Wagenen.. 307
DuBois, Simon 299
DuBois, Simon, of Wallkill 268
DuBois, Simon, m. Cathirintje LeFevre 417
DuBois, Simon, son of Daniel, son of Isaac the Patentee..... 99
DuBois, Simon, son of Daniel 296
m. Catharine LeFevre 299
one of the Duzine 299
Constable of New Paltz 300
DuBois, Simon, son of Isaac 301
married twice, 2d wife's name ——— Poyer 16
DuBois, Simon I., son of Abraham 303
DuBois, Simon L. 98
son af Abm. 450
DuBois, Simon L., Sr., son of Andries 319
DuBois, Simon L., Jun., son of Simon L., Sr..... 319
DuBois, Solomon 51, 61, 89, 92, 294, 383
DuBois, Solomon, son of Benjamin 307
DuBois, Solomon, son of Garret 493
DuBois, Solomon, son of Hendricus 311
soldier in Revolution 312
DuBois, Solomon, son of Jacob G..... 493
DuBois, Solomon, son of Louis 1st 280, 282, 286, 483
m. Tryntje Gerritson 483
has land in New Paltz, Greene Co., N. Y., and Chester Co., Pa. 483
Lieutenant in N. Y. troops 307
quit claim to and brother 309
will of 310
DuBois, Solomon, son of Nathaniel Hull DuBois 345
DuBois, Stephen G., son of Charles 321
DuBois, Susan, da. of Mathias 317
DuBois, Theron, son of Nathaniel 344
DuBois, Wessel, son of Jonas 321
DuBois, Wessel, son of Louis J..... 321
DuBois, Wessel, m. Catharine LeFevre 426
DuBois, Wilhelmus 270
DuBois, Wilhelmus, son of Cornelius, Sr..... 310
DuBois, Wilhelmus, son of Col. Lewis, M. Mary Hudson..... 344

PAGE

DuBois, Wilhelmus, son of Mathusalem 313
DuBois, William, son of John 344
DuBois, William E., of Philadelphia 317
DuBois, Zacharias, son of Charles, moves to Michigan..... 321
DuBois, Zachariah, grandson of Mathusalem, the "Old Captain" 312
DuBois, Zachariah, son of Nathaniel 322
Major 323
brother of Col. Lewis DuBois, taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 333
Mem. of his capture by himself 334
parole of, for exchange 334
exchanged 335
DuBois, ———, da. of Abraham, wife of Alexander Elting 394
DuBois, ———, da. of Abraham 2d, wife of Roelif Elting..... 289
DuBois, ———, da. of Joseph DuBois, wife of Daniel Tooker.. 302
DuBois, ———, da. of Joseph, wife of Daniel Bevier of Ireland Corners 303
DuBois, ———, da. of Abraham, wife of Mathusalem Wurts.... 304
DuBois, ———, da. of Abraham, wife of Maurice Hasbrouck.... 304
DuBois, ———, da. of Jonathan, wife of Benjamin Van Wagenen 321
DuBois, ———, da. of Jonathan, wife of Derick W. Elting.... 321
DuBois, ———, da. of Jonhahan, wife of Alexander Hasbrouck.. 321
DuBois, ———, wife of Josaphat Hasbrouck 371
DuBois family, history of, at Catskill..... 273, 307
DuMont, William 255
Duncan, Samuel, m. Elizabeth Dubois 302
Dusine (Douzaine) the, of New Paltz.....2, 111, 112, 261, 474
government by, instituted 69

Eager, Mrs. Elizabeth 394
(Ean, Een, Eign, Un, Uin, Yn.)
Ean, Abram 265
Ean, Abraham, son of Jan.....99, 476
m. Catharine Van Wagenen, soldier in Revolution..... 477
Ean, Abraham, son of Peter 477
Ean, Annetje, da. of Abraham, wife of Benjamin Hasbrouck.... 477
Ean, Catharine, da. of Abraham, wife of Jonathan Deyo.... 260, 477
Ean, Elias 89, 91
m. Elizabeth, da. of Anthoine Crispell.....30, 474
widow of 92
Ean, Elias, son of Abraham, m. Elizabeth Hasbrouck..... 477
Ean, Elias, son of Jan..... 476
Ean, Elias, Jun., son of Elias 477
Ean, Elizabeth 75, 474
Ean, Elizabeth, da. of Elias, wife of ——— Snyder..... 478
Ean, Elizabeth, da. of Jan..... 476
Ean, Isaac, son of Jan..... 476
Ean, Jacobus, son of Elias 478
Ean, James 477
Ean, Jan 75, 309
Ean, Jan. son of Elias 474
m. Geesje Roosa 476
Ean, Margaret, da. of Jan 476
Ean, Maria Magdalen 75, 474
Ean, Peter 4. 5
Ean, Peter, son of Abraham, m. Maria Freer..... 477

PAGE
Eau, Rachel, da. of Abraham, wife of David Deyo.....275, 477
Ean, Sarah 75, 474
Easton, Rev. Mr., m. Sarah DuBois..... 311
Eckert, Rachael, 2d wife of Solomon Elting 492
Ellis, Capt. ——— 337
Ellis, Jabez, m. Elsie Hasbrouck 389
Ellsworth, William 96
Elmendorf, Blandina, wife of Cornelius Elting.....487, 497
Elmore, Andries E., of Fort Howard, Wis., grandson of Andries DuBois 302
Elmore, Daniel, m. Maria Vernooy Bevier 242
Elmore, Job G., m. Phebe DuBois 302
Elting, Eltinge, Elten . . ..
Elting, Aaltje, da. of Jan, wife of Garret Aertson..... 482
Elting, Abraham, m. Jane Vernooy Bevier 248
Elting, Abraham, son of Josiah 99
m. 1, Dnah Dubois 311, 487, 494
2, Dorothy Bessiner 494
Elting, Abram, son of Noah 496
Elting, Abraham, son of Roelif 483
Elting, Abm. D. B., son of Josiah..... 491
Elting, Abm. J., son of Josiah 494
Elting, Abm. V. N., son of Solomon 492
m. Elmira Hasbrouck 400
Elting, Alexander, son of Ezekiel 492
m. ——— DuBois 304
Elting, Andries 271-2
Elting, Andries, son of Josiah 491
Elting, Blandina, da. of Cornelius 497
Elting, Brodhead, son of Roelif..... 493
Elting, Catharine, da. of Ezekiel, wife of Andries Deyo.....271, 492
Elting, Catharine, da. of Josiah, wife of Jacobus Hardenburgh.. 487
Elting, Catharine, da. of Roelif J..... 491
wife of Philip Elting 493
Elting, Catharine, wife of Philip Elting 496
Elting, Catharine, wife of Andries Deyo 271
Elting, Catrina, da. of Roelif 483
Elting, Charles, son of Josiah..... 494
m. Helen Bevier 248
Elting, Cornelia, da. of Josiah, wife of Peter Deyo 271, 491
Elting, Rev. Cornelius, son of Cornelius, m. Catherine Hardenbergh 497
Elting, Cornelius, son of Jan, m. Rebecca Van Metten..... 482
Elting, Cornelius, son of Josiah 494
m. Blandina Elmendorf 487, 497
Elting, Cornelius C., son of Cornelius, m. Maria Ann Bevier.... 251
Elting, Daniel, son of Roelif 493
Elting, David, son of Noah 496
Elting, David, son of Solomon 492
Elting, Derick W., m. da. of Jonathan DuBois 321
Elting, Derick W., m. Magdalen Elting 491
Elting, Dinah, da. of Ezekiel, wife of C. Brodhead.....492
Elting, Dinah, da. of Philip 496
Elting, Dinah, wife of Roelif Elting..... 492
Elting, Dr. Edgar, son of Abm. J..... 494
Eltinge, Edmund 49, 61, 100, 290, 309, 314, 383, 483, 485
Elting, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel A. Deyo..... 268

PAGE

Elting, Ezekiel 463, 494
Elting, Ezekiel, son of Roelif J.....491, 493
m. Magdalen Elting 492
Elting, Ezekiel, son of Solomon 492
Elting, George, son of John 492
Elting, Gertrude, da. of Philip 496
Elting, Gilbert, m. da. of Dr. Maurice Wirtz..... 466
Elting, Gitty, da. of Josiah, wife of Cornelius D. LeFevre..... 491
Elting, Grietje, da. of Jan. wife of Thomas Wall..... 482
Elting, Henry, son of Abram.....494, 496
Elting, Henry D., son of Noah..... 495
Elting, Jacob 484
Elting, Jacob, son of Ezekiel 492
m. 1. Gitty LeFevre 421
Elting, Jacobus, son of Abram 494
Elting, Jacomyntje, da. of Roelif 483
wife of William Codebec 484
Elting, Jacomyntje, wife of Noah Elting 485
Eltinge, Jan 12, 13, 14, 58, 109
Elten, Jan, son of Roelif, first of the family in Ulster County.. 481
m. Jacomyntje Slecht 482
Elting, Jane, da. of Abram 494
Elting, Jane, da. of Cornelius, wife of Mathew Oliver..... 497
Elting, Jane, da. of Ezekiel 492
2d wife of Solomon P. LeFevre..... 432
Elting, Jane, 1st wife of Roelif Hasbrouck..... 373
Elting, Jane V. W., da. of Rev. Wilhelmus, wife of Augustus Hasbrouck 387, 497
Elting, Jesse 29
Elting, Jesse, son of Philip 496
Elting, Johannes (John), son of Roelif 483
Elting, John 310
Elting, John, son of George 492
Elting, John, son of Roelif J., m. Jane Wurts..... 492
Elting, Joseph, son of Noah 496
Elting, Josiah 99, 106, 299
Elting, Josiah, son of Abram, m. Hester Brodhead 494
Elting, Josias or Josiah, son of Roelif 493, 484, 490, 491
m. Helena DuBois 307, 310, 487
Elting, Josiah, son of Roelif J., m. Sarah LeFevre..... 491
Elting, Josiah, m. Emily Devo 277
Eltinge, Josiah, Assessor of New Paltz and Fence Viewer..... 300
Elting, Katie, da. of Cornelius, wife of Dr. Peter Crispell..... 497
Elting, Luther, son of Abram..... 496
Elting, Magdalen, da. of Josiah, wife of Derick W. Elting..... 491
Elting, Magdalen, da. of Philip 496
wife of Andries P. LeFevre..... 432
Elting, Magdalen, da. of Roelif J..... 491
wife of Peter LeFevre 442, 447, 493
Elting, Magdalen, wife of Ezekiel Elting 492
Elting, Margaret, da. of Abram 494
Eltinge, Margaret, da. of Roelif..... 483
wife of Abraham Bevier 98, 484
Elting, Maria, da. of Cornelius, wife of Louis Bevier....233, 250, 251
Elting, Maria, da. of Ezekiel, wife of Andries DuBois..... 492

PAGE
Elting, Maria, da. of Josiah, wife, 1st, of Dr. John Bogardus; 2nd, of Abm. P. LeFevre 491
Elting, Maria, da. of Philip 496
Elting, Maria, da. of Roelif J. 491
wife of Garret DuBois 493
Elting, Maria, da. of Rev. Wilhelmus, wife of Cornelius Van Winkle 497
Elting, Mathusalem, son of Philip 487, 496
Elting, Mathusalem, m. Magdalen LeFevre 431
Elting, Moses, son of Philip 496
Elting, Nathaniel, m. da. of Dr. Maurice Wirtz 466
Eltinge, Noah 62, 312, 383, 419
Elting, Philip, son of Abram 487, 494
m. Hannah Deyo 496
Elting, Noah, son of Roelif 100, 483, 484, 485
m. Jacomyntje Elting 485
Eltinge, Noah, Collector of New Paltz 300
Elting, Norman, son of Abm. J. 494
Elting, Peter, son of John 484
Eltinge, Peter, son of Wlliam, son of William, son of Jan, m. Cornelia Wynkoop 486
Elting, Philip, son of Abram 487, 494
Elting, Philip, son of Noah, m. Catharine Elting 493, 496
Elting, Philip D. 492
Elting, Philip L. F. 491
Elting, Polly, da. of Cornelius, wife of David Bevier 497
Elting, Rachel, da. of Josiah, wife of Ralph LeFevre.....443, 491
Elting, Rebecca, da. of Philip 496
Elting, Dr. Richard, son of Josiah 494
m. Elizabeth Hasbrouck 384
Elting, Roelif 51, 58, 63, 92, 106, 362
Eltinge, Roelif, deed to, from Solomon DuBois and Louis DuBois, Jun. 314
Elting, Roelif, son of Abraham 484
Elting, Roelif, son of Jan.....482, 484
m. Sarah, da of Abraham DuBois 289, 483
Elting, Roelif, son of Josiah 491
Elting, Roelif, son of Roelif J., m. Dinah Elting 492
Elting, Roelif, son of Solomon 492
Elting, Roelif, m. Blandina LeFevre 428
Elting, Roelif, soldier in Kingston Comp. 1715 117
Elting, Roelif J., son of Josias 99
m. Maria Low 469, 487, 491
Elting, Roelif S., m. Catharine LeFevre 421
Elting, Sarah, da. of Ezekiel 492
Elting, Sarah, da. of Noah, wife of Dirck Wynkoop 485, 486
Elting, Sarah, da. of Roelif J. 491
wife of William Deyo 493
Elting, Solomon, son of Cornelius 497
Elting, Solomon, son of Ezekiel 492
Elting, Solomon, son of Josiah 487
Elting, Solomon, son of Roelif J. 491
m. 1. Cornelia LeFevre; 2. Rachel Eckert..... 492
Elting, Solomon, son of Solomon 492
Elting, Solomon, m. Cornelia LeFevre 426
Elting, Sol. L. F., son of Mathusalem.....100, 487, 494, 496

PAGE

Elting, Tobias, son of Solomon 492
Elting, Watson 494
Elting, Rev. Wilhelmus, son of Cornelius, m. Jane Houseman.... 497
Elting, William, son of Jan, m. Jane LeSaeur..... 482
Elting, Wiliam, soldier in Kingston Co. 1715 117
Elting, ———, da. of John Elting, wife of Thomas Deyo..... 278
Eltings of Hurley 497
English, Lieut. Samuel 331
Erwin, James 501
Esterly, Linus, m. Rebecca Hasbrouck 389
Evans, Capt. John 61, 62, 485
Evertson, Nicholas, m. Clara Hasbrouck 392

Ferree, Catharine, wife of Isaac LeFevre of Penna..... 408
Ferree, Madame 408
Ferrie, Philip, of Lancaster Co., Penna., m. Leah DuBois..... 289
Ferris, Julia, da. of Nathaniel Hull DuBois 345
Fletcher, Governor 61
Field, Phebe, wife of Jonathan Hasbrouck 392
Fontaine, John 257
(Freer, Frere, Frear.)
Freer, Abraham, son of Hugo the Patentee. 10, 52, 89, 91. 92, 349, 351, 358
m. Haignies (?Agnes) Titesorte.....41, 363, 527
Freer, Abraham, Jun, son of Abraham..... 363
m. 1, Janitje Degraff; 2, Johanna Louis 364
Freer, Abraham, son of Jacob 364
Freer, Abraham, son of William 363
Freer, Agatha, wife of Isaac Deyo 275
Freer, Annetje, da. of Jacob 365
Freer, Lieut. Anthony 350
Freer, Antje, wife of Jacobus Bevier.....243, 246
Freer, Benjamin 265
Freer, Benjamin, son of Hugo, Sr..... 527
Freer, Benjamin, son of Hugo, Jun..... 98
Freer, Benjamin, son of Hugo, Jun, m. Elizabeth Terwilliger.. 359
Freer, Benjamin, son of William 364
Freer, Benjamin I 100
Freer, Blondini (Blandina), da. of Gerrit J..... 365
Freer, Catharine, da. of Hugo, 2d wife of Isaac Van Wagenen.. 353
Freer, Catharine, wife of Jonathan LeFevre 420 422
Freer, Charles 361
Freer, Cornelia, da. of Gerrit J..... 365
Freer, Cornelius, son of Jacob 364
Freer, Daniel, son of Isaac 1st, m. Annitje Deyo 360
Lieut., 3d Ulster County Regiment 350, 360
Freer, Daniel, son of Jacob 364
Freer, Daniel, Jun. 360
Freer, Dinah, da. of Hugo 2d, wife of Michael Van Kleeck..... 353
Freer, Elias, son of Jonas 2d.....361, 363
Freer, Elias, son of John J..... 363
Freer, Elisa (Elias), son of Jonas 1st 361
Freer, Elizabeth, da. of Hugo 2d.....353, 527
Freer, Esther, da. of Hugo 2d.....42, 527
wife of John Terpening 353
Freer, Ezekiel, of Grahow 350
Freer, Farret, son of Hugo 3d 98

PAGE
Freer, Garret, son of Hugo, Jun., m. Maria Freer 359
Freer, Garret, Jun. 359
Freer, Gerrett, soldier Kingston Co. 1738 118
Freer, Gerrit, son of Jean, m. Elizabeth Van Vliet..... 365
Freer, Gerritt J., son of Jacob, m. Gertje Van Vliet..... 365
Freer, Henry D. B., son of Zacharias.....313, 360
Frere, Hugo 106, 309
Frere, Hugo, the Patentee, 1st 10, 13, 15, 37, 51, 52, 58, 61
Freer, Hugo, 1st or the Patentee, m. 1, Mary Haye 349, 509
2, Janetje Wibau 351, 527
Frere, Hugo 1st, wife of, dies 41
Freer, Hugo, 2d or S.....10, 50-2, 61, 75, 89, 92, 349, 351. 527
Frere, Hugo, 2d, m. Mary Ann LeRoy.....39, 352, 356, 527
Freer, Hugo, Sr., deed from, to his children.....353, 356
will of 358
Freer, Hugo, 3d or Jun., son of Hugo 2d.....
.....40, 61, 75, 91, 92, 98, 352, 353, 504, 500
Freer, Hugo, Jun., m. Bridget Terpening 358
Freer, Hugo, 4th, son of Hugo, Jun. 98
Freer, Hugo, 4th, son of Hugo, Jun., m. ——— Van Aken 359
Freer, Hugo Ab., son of Abraham, m. Marytie Dewitt..... 363
Freer, Hugo B., son of Hugo 4th 359
Freer, Isaac 101, 106
Freer, Isaac, son of Hugo 1st, the Patentee..10, 61, 261, 349, 351, 509
dies young 40, 352
Freer, Isaac, son of Hugo, 2d or Sr.....41, 352, 353
Freer, Isaac, 1st, son of Hugo 2d..... 527
m. Mary Deyo 358
in Capt. Hoffman's Co. 360
Freer, Isaac, 2d, son of Isaac 1st, m. Hester Jansen..... 360
Freer, Isaac, 3d, son of Isaac 2d..... 360
Freer, Isaac, son of Jacob 364
Freer, Isaac, son of Zacharias 360
Freer, Isaac, Fence Viewer, New Paltz 300
Freer, Jacob 106
Freer, Jacob, son of Hugo 1st, the Patentee....58, 75, 89, 91, 92, 358
Freer, Jacob, son of Hugo the Patentee, m. Aritje Van Wagen
(Weyen) 364, 527
Freer, Jacob, son of Hugo, 2d or Sr..... 352
Freer, Jacob, son of Jean, m. Annitje Van Aken..... 365
Freer, Jacob, son of Jacob, son of Jean 365
Freer, Jacob, son of William 363
Freer, Jacob, Jun., son of Jacob, m. Sarah Freer 364
Freer, Jacob J 364
Freer, Capt. Jacobus 350
Freer, Jan (John), son of Gerrit J..... 365
writes his name "John G." 366
m. Dina Rose 366
Freer, Jan, son of Jacob 365
Freer, Jan, soldier in Kingston Comp. 1715..... 117
Freer, Jan, soldier Ulster County Militia 1738..... 118
Freer, Janitje, da. of Hugo 2d.....353, 527
Freer, Janitje, wife of Jacobus Deyo.....260, 261
Freer, Pannitje, da. of Jean 365
Freer, Jean, son of Hugo the Patentee.....52, 352, 358
m. Rebecca Van Wagenen 365, 527

PAGE

Freer, Johannes, son of Solomon, m. Hester Lounsberry..... 363
Freer, Johannes, son of Zacharias 360
Freer, Johannes, Jun., son of Jonas 1st, m. Sarah, da. of Abm. Bevier 247, 361
Freer, Col. John 350
Freer, John, son of Abraham, Jun., Colonel 4th Dutchess County Regiment 364
Freer, John, son of Hugo, Jun..... 98
Freer, John, son of Hugo, Jun., m. Hagetta Devo 359
Freer, John G., son of Gerrit, son of Jacob 365
Freer, John J., son of Johannes, soldier in Revolution 363
Freer, Jonas 53, 92, 106
Freer, Jonas, son of Hugo 2d.....98, 353, 354
Freer, Jonah, son of Hugo 2d, m. Catherine Stokhard 358, 361
will of 361
Freer, Jonas, 2d, son of Jonas 1st 361
Freer, Jonas, m. Magdalen Bevier 246
Freer Jonathan 351
Freer, Jonathan, Jun., son of Jonas 2d 363
Freer, Joseph 101
Freer, Joshua, son of Jonas 2d..... 363
Freer, Lidia, da. of Gerrit J..... 365
Freer, Magdalen, wife of Christian Bevier 247
Freer, Maria, da. of Hugo, Sr..... 41
wife of Isaac LeFevre 353, 415, 433
Freer, Maria, da. of Zacharia 360
Freer, Maria, wife of Abraham A. Bevier.....244, 246
Freer, Maria, wife of Peter Ean 477
Freer, Maria, wife of Garret Freer 359
Freer, Martins, son of Johannes, Jun..... 361
m. Maria Devo 260
Freer, Mary, da. of Hugo the Patentee 10
wife of Lewis Viele 352, 527
Freer, Marytje, da. of Jean 365
Freer, Nathan M. 363
Frere, Nelletie, da. of Abram 41
Freer, Peter, son of Jacob 305
Freer, Peter, m. Anna DuBois 303
Freer, Peter, W. A., son of Elias 361
Freer, Petrus, son of Jonas 1st..... 361
Freer, Philip, son of Abraham 363
m. Catharine Scharp 364
Freer, Rachel, da. of Hugo 2d, wife of Hendrick Ter Boss.... 353
Freer, Rebecca, da of Hugo, Sr., wife of Johannes M. Low..353, 469
Freer, Romeo H. 260, 361
Freer, Samuel, editor Kingston Gazette 350
Freer, Sarah, da. of Hugo 1st, apprenticed to a dressmaker..... 31
Freer, Sarah, da. of Hugo the Patentee, wife of Teunis Clausen Van Volgen 352, 527
Freer, Sarah, da. of Hugo 2d, wife of Evert Tedwilliger 353
Freer, Sarah, da. of Jean 365
Freer, Sarah, wife of Jacob Freer, Jun..... 364
Freer, S. C. Paine 363
Freer, Selitje, da. of Gerrit J..... 365
Freer, Simeon, son of Jonas 2d..... 363

PAGE

Freer, Simon, son of Hugo 2d 352, 353
m. Mariten Wamboon 359
Freer, Simon, son of Jonas 1st 361
Frere, Solomon, son of Abraham and wife Achsah 41-2
Freer, Solomon, son Abraham, m. Claritje Westvaal.....363, 528
Freer, Solomon, soldier Kingston Co., 1738..... 118
Freer, Stephen, son of Elias 361
Freer, Thomas 61, 360
Freer, Thomas, son of Abraham, Jun..... 364
Freer, Thomas, son of Isaac 2d..... 360
Freer, Thomas, son of Zacharias..... 360
Freer, William, son of Abraham, m. Maryanette Van Kuykendall 363
Freer, Wiliam, son of Gerritt 365
Freer, William, son of Gerrit J..... 365
Freer, Z., m. Jane DuBois..... 313
Freer, Capt. Zachary 350
Freer, Zacharias, son of Isaac 2d, m. Rachel DuBois 360
Captain in War of 1812..... 360
Freer, ———, wife of Abram Deyo 279
Freer, ———, wife of Abm. P. Schoonmaker..... 363
Freer, ———, wife of Philip Schoonmaker..... 363
Freer, ———, wife of Archa P. Van Wagenen..... 363
Freligh, Rev. Peter D..... 157
Frelinghuysen, Rev. John, widow of, m. Jacob Rutze Hardenbergh 460
Frelinghuysen, Rev. Theodorus 145
Freyenmoet, Rev. Casparus 143
Furman, Lieut. John 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332

Galespie, Capt. ——— 337
Gano, Lieut. Daniel 328
resigns 329
Gano, John, Chaplain 330
letter from 333
Garland, Thomas 422, 423
Garland, Patent 62, 266
Gerritson, Jacob 482
Gerritson, Tryntje, wife of Solomon DuBois 305
Gier, Sally, wife of David Bevier 234, 235
Gilbert, Ebenezer 96
Gillett, Silas m. Sarah Vernooy Bevier 242
Giron, Jean (John), of Quebec, letter from, to Hugo Freer, Sr. and wife 354
from Creance, France 357
m. Madeline des Chalets 357
Goddard, Adeline, da. of William C..... 345
Goddard, Edward, son of William C..... 345
Goddard, Emily, da. of William C..... 345
Goddard, William, son of Wiliam C..... 345
Goddard, William C., m. Melissa DuBois 345
Goetschius, Rev. J. H. 144
Goetschius, Rev. Johs. Mauritius 147
Goetschius, Rev. Maurice, the Doctor-Dominie.....95, 100, 464
Goetschius, Rev. Stephen 464
Goetschius, Rev. Stephen, m. Elizabeth DuBois 322
Goetschius, ———, m. Harriet Schoonmaker 500

PAGE

Goforth, Major William 328
Gonsaulus, Manuel, m. Sarah Bevier 237
Goodwin, Capt. Henry 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
Gosman, Robert, m. Maria Hasbrouck 384
Graham, James 61, 309, 376
Gray, Oliver 96
Green, Martha, wife of John Bevier 234, 235
Gregg, Lieut. James 328
Griffen, Joseph 95
Griffen, Elenor, wife of Solomon Bevier 244, 245
Griffin, Martynes 265
Gross, Samuel E., of Chicago, a descendant of Isaac DuBois.... 307
Gryn, Richard 261
(Guimar, Gumaer.)
Guimar, Peter, of Moir, Saintonge, France..... 40
Guimar, Peter, son of Peter, m. Esther, da. of Jean Hasbrouck..
..... 1, 40, 254, 400
Gumaer, Peter, of Minnisinck, m. Esther DuBois 293
Gumaer, Peter 507

Hagnette, ———, godmother 41
Hall, ———, Sheriff 14
Hallock, Arabella, wife of Daniel A. Deyo..... 268
Hamtramk, Capt. ——— 337
Hamtramk, Capt. John F..... 331, 342
Hanmer, Lieut. Francis 331
Ensign 342
(Hardenberg, Hardenburgh.)
Hardenbergh, Abraham 97, 109
Hardenbergh, Abraham, son of Johannes, m. 1, Marytje Roosa;
2, Mary Hasbrouck 456
Hardenbergh, Abraham, grandson of Abraham 97
Hardenbergh, Abraham, elected Supervisor of New Paltz..... 300
Hardenburgh, Abm. J., of Guilford and Shawangunk, son of John A. 457
m. Margaret DuBois 311, 458
Colonel in 1812 458
Hardenbergh, Alexander, son of John A 457, 458
Hardenburgh, Benjamin 448
Hardenbergh, Benjamin F. 463
Hardenbergh, Catharine, da. of Col. Johannes 461
Hardenbergh, Catharine, wife of Nathaniel Deyo..... 269
Hardenbergh, Catharine, da. of Jacobus, wife of Rev. Cornelius
Elting 497
Hardenbergh, Charles, son of Abraham J..... 458, 460
Hardenbergh, Charles, son of John A..... 457, 458
Hardenbergh, Charles, son of Johannes, Jun..... 463
Hardenbergh, Charles, son of Col. Johannes, m. Catharine Smedes 460
Hardenburgh, Charles, m. ——— LeFevre 438
Hardenbergh, Cornelia, wife of Mathew Bevier 240
Hardenbergh, David, son of Abraham J..... 458, 460
Hardenbergh, Ditmas, son of Abraham J..... 458, 460
Hardenbergh, Elias, son of Abraham..... 457
Hardenbergh, Gerardus, son of Col. Johannes, m. Nancy Ryerson 461
Hardenbergh, Gerrit Jans, m. Jeapie Schepmoes 455

PAGE
Hardenbergh, Gertrude, da. of Abraham J., wife of Aldert Schoonmaker 458
Hardenbergh, Isaac, son of Johannes, Jun..... 463
Hardenbergh, Jacob, son of Jacob 458
Hardenbergh, Jacob, son of John A..... 457
m. Jane DuBois 458
Hardenbergh, Jacob, son of Richard 29, 463
State Senator 266
Hardenburgh, Jacob, m. Jane DuBois 311
Hardenbergh, Jacob, grandson of Abraham 97
Hardenbergh, Jacobus, m. Catharine Elting 487
Hardenbergh, Jacob Rutze, son of Col. Johannes, m. Dinah Van Bergh, widow of Rev. John Frelinghuysen..... 460
First President of Rutgers College 461
Hardenbergh, Johannes 318, 504
Hardenburgh, Col. Johannis 373
Hardenbergh, Johannes, son of Gerrit Jans..... 455
Colonel Ulster County Regiment; m. Catherine Rutzen; receives Hardenbergh Patent 456
Hardenbergh, Sir Johannes, knighted by Queen Ann..... 455
Hardenbergh, Johannes, of Rosendale, son of Col. Johannes 1st.. 456
Colonel Ulster County Regiment 460
m. Maria DuBois 314, 460
Hardenbergh, Johannes, Jun..... 109
Hardenbergh, Lieut.-Col. Johannis, Jun..... 327
Hardenbergh, Johannes, Jun., son of Col. Johannes 460
m. Mary LeFevre; Lieut. Col. 4th Ulster County Regiment; Sojourner Truth, slave of 435. 461
Hardenberg, Johannes, or John A., son of Abraham, Captain in Revolution, m. Rachel DuBois 457
Hardenburgh, John 63
Hardenbergh, John, son of Louis 463
Hardenburgh, Capt. John A..... 124
m. Rachel DuBois 311
Hardenbergh, John Charles 268
Hardenbergh, John L., m. 1, Maria Bevier; 2, Martha Brinkerhoff 237
Hardenbergh, Josiah, son of Abraham J.....458, 463
Hardenbergh, Lewis, son of Col. Johannes, m. Catharine Waldron 460
Hardenbergh, Lewis, son of Johannes, Jun 463
Hardenbergh, Louis, son of Richard 463
Hardenbergh, Margaret, 1st wife of Jacob Hasbrouck, Jun..... 402
Hardenbergh, Marichie, da. of John A..... 457
Hardenbergh, Maritje, da. of Abraham 457
Hardenbergh, Mary, da. of John Charles, wife of Jonathan Deyo 268
Hardenbergh, Mary, wife of John P. Lefevre 438, 448
Hardenbergh, Nicholas, son of Abraham..... 457
Hardenbergh, Peter, son of Johannes, Jun..... 463
Hardenbergh, Rachel, da. of Abraham 457
Hardenbergh, Rachel, da. of Jacob, wife of Crimes Jenkins...97, 458
Hardenbergh, Rachel, da. of Col. Johannes, wife of Rev. Herman Myer 461
Hardenbergh, Richard 266, 386
Hardenbergh, Richard, son of Louis 463
Hardenbergh, Simon, son of Louis 463
Hardenburgh, Thomas R., m. Rachel Bevier 250–1
Harris, Emily, da. of Samuel 345

PAGE
Harris, Francise, son of Samuel 345
Harris, Gars 14
Harris, Ida, da. of Samuel 345
Harris, Jessie, da. of Samuel 345
Harris, Joseph, m. Laura Budd 454
Harris, Samuel, m. Amanda DuBois 345
Harris, William, son of Samuel 345
(Hasbrouck, Hasbroucq, Broecq, Horsbrook, Hasbrocq, Assebrouck)
Hasbrouck, Abel, son of Joseph I., m. Ruth Winfield..... 387
Hasbrouck, Abner, son of Col. Joe..... 385
m. Pamela DuBois 311
Hasbrouck, Abraham, the Patentee .....
.....10, 13, 15, 19, 52, 56, 61, 62, 89, 91, 92, 256, 362, 509
Hasbrouck, Abraham, the Patentee, m. Maria, da. of Christian Deyo 11, 369
Captain New Paltz Foot Co..... 368
Hasbrouck, Abm. 2d 99
Hasbrouck, Abraham, son of Benjamin 373
Hasbrouck, Abraham, son of Francis 394
Hasbrouck, Abraham, son of Jacob I..... 404
Hasbrouck, Abraham, son of Jean, the patentee, goes to live in England 490
Hasbrouck, Abraham, son of Gen. Joe, m. Helena Jansen..... 384
called A. B. of the Strand..... 384
Hasbrouck, Abraham, son of Col. Jonathan..... 391
Hasbrouck, Abram, son of Petrus, m. Mary Blanshan 373
Hasbrouck, Abraham, Jun., son of Solomon, m. Rachel Sleight.. 372
Hasbrouck, Abm. M., gt. gr. son of Jacob, Jun..... 401
Hasbrouck, Col. Abraham, son of Joseph.....97, 376, 380, 485
Hasbrouck, Col. Abraham, m. Catharina Bruyn.....381, 382
Hasbrouck, Col. Abm. 53
diary of, in possession of his great grand da., Mrs. George H. Sharpe 369, 382, 391
Hasbrouck, Abraham, Capt., New Paltz Foot Co..... 117
Hasbrouck, Abm., Mary Blanshan, widow of, m. Daniel LeFevre 442
Hasbrouck, A. Bruyn, son of Jonathan 383
Hasbrouck, Albina, da. of Jacob, Jun..... 402
Hasbrouck, Dr. Alfred, son of Col. Joe..... 385
Hasbrouck, Alexander, son of Benjamin I..... 404
Hasbrouck, Alexander, son of Solomon..... 450
Hasbrouck, Alexander, m. da. of Jonathan DuBois..... 321
Hasbrouck, Andrew, son of John 375
Hasbrouck, Andries, son of Josaphat, m. Elizabeth Hasbrouck.. 371
Hasbrouck, Anitje, da. of Jacob A..... 388
Hasbrouck, Anna Chittenden, da. of Jacob I., Jun..... 404
Hasbrouck, Annie Ingraham, da. of Jacob I., Jun..... 404
Hasbrouck, Asa, son of Daniel 392
Hasbrouck, Asenath, da. of Jacob, Jun..... 402
Hasbrouck, Augustus, son of Joseph I., m. Jane V. W. Elting..
.....387, 497
Hasbrouck, Benj., m. Annetje Ean..... 477
Hasbrouck, Benjamin, son of Abram, he Patentee, baptised.... 41
m. Jannitje De Long 369, 394
Hasbrouck, Benjamin, son of Benjamin 394
m. Elizabeth Dickerson, da. of William 389

PAGE
Hasbrouck, Benjamin, son of Daniel, m. 1, Anitje Bevier..... 246
2, Marie Bevier 247, 372
Hasbrouck, Benjamin, son of Daniel, m. Hannah Green..... 394
Hasbrouck, Benjamin, son of Francis 394
soldier in Revolution, m. Rachel Storm..... 395
Hasbrouck, Benjamin, son of Jacob 400
Hasbrouck, Benjamin, son of Jacobus 373
Hasbrouck, Benjamin, son of Jonathan 98
Hasbrouck, Benjamin, son of Joseph, son of Abraham the Patentee, m. Elidia Schoonmaker.....381, 389
Hasbrouck, Benj. C., son of Cornelius, m. Louise Lyon..... 389
Hasbrouck, Benjamin I., son of Isaac..... 403
m. 1, Catrina Smedes; 2, Rachel Hasbrouck 404
Hasbrouck, Betsey, da. of Daniel, wife of Edward Wait..... 392
Hasbrouck, Blandina, da. of Wm. C..... 390
Hasbrouck, Calvin, son of Joseph..... 388
Hasbrouck, Caroline, da. of Benjamin 395
Hasbrouck, Catharine, da. of Abr. of the Strand, wife of Judge G. W. Ludlum 384
Hasbrouck, Catharine, da. of Benjamin, wife of William Johnson 389, 395
Hasbrouck, Catharine, da. of Isaac..... 403
Hasbrouck, Catharine, da. of Jacobus B., wife of Joseph Bevier 250, 252
Hasbrouck, Catharine, da. of Joseph I., wife of Samuel Johnson 387
Hasbrouck, Catharine Ann, da. of Joseph, wife of Halsey Lyon.. 389
Hasbrouck, Catharine, da. of Roelif, wife of Jacob Rose..... 373
Hasbrouck, Charles B., son of Roelif 373
Hasbrouck, Charles H., son of Eli 392
Hasbrouck, Charlotte, da. of Isaac S..... 406
Hasbrouck, Clara, da. of Daniel, wife of Nicholas Evertson..... 392
Hasbrouck, Clinton, son of Roelif 373
m. Eliza LeFevre 421
Hasbrouck, Cornelia, da. of Samuel 373
Hasbrouck, Cornelius, son of Benjamin 1st, m. Jane Kelso..... 389
Hasbrouck, Dr. Cornelius D., son of Jacob I. 306, 404
m. Hannah Van Wagenen 403
Hasbrouck, Cornelius, son of Joseph 381
Hasbrouck, Cornelius, son of Col. Jonathan, a Royalist..... 392
Hasbrouck, Cyrus, son of Jacob L. Jun., killed in Civil War.... 404
Hasbrouck, Daniel 75, 106, 353
trooper in 1715 117
soldier Ulster County Militia 1738..... 118
Hasbrouck, Daniel, son of Abm. the Patentee 30, 100, 411
Hasbrouck, Daniel, son of Col. Abraham..... 383
m. cousin Rachel Hasbrouck..... 392
Hasbrouck, Daniel, son of Benjamin, m. —— Van Vlecken.. 394
Hasbrouck, Daniel, son of Daniel 394
Hasbrouck, Daniel, son of Elias 374
Hasbrouck, Daniel, son of Montgomery 374
Hasbrouck, Daniel, son of Jonas, m. Margaret Schoonmaker.... 371
Hasbrouck, Daniel, son of Solomon 372
Hasbrouck, Daniel 60, 299, 309, 316, 370
m. Wyntie Deyo 261, 369
Hasbrouck, Daniel A., great-grandson of Josaphat..... 371
Hasbrouck, Daniel B., son of Benjamin 372

PAGE
Hasbrouck, Daniel I. 271
son of Isaiah 372
Hasbrouck, David, son of Daniel 370
m. Maritje Houghland 372
Hasbrouck, David, son of Gen. Joe 384
Hasbrouck, DeWitt, son of Roelif 373
Hasbrouck, Dinah, da. of Roelif, wife of Jonathan LeFevre 373
Hasbrouck, DuBois, son of Jacob, Jun 402
Hasbrouck, DuBois, son of Josiah 403
Hasbrouck, Edgar, son of Isaac S. 406
m. Jane Bevier 251
Hasbrouck, Eli, son of Isaac, m. Harriet Belknap 392
Hasbrouck, Elias, son of Elias 374
Hasbrouck, Elias, son of Solomon 372
Captain in Revolution 374
m. Elizabeth Sleight 374
Hasbrouck, Eliza, da. of Benjamin, wife of Stephen Ronk 389
Hasbrouck, Eliza, da. of Dr. Cornelius D., wife of Peter Barnhart 403
Hasbrouck, Elizabeth, da. of Abr. of the Strand, wife of Dr. Richard Elting 384
Hasbrouck, Elizabeth, da. of Benjamin 395
Hasbrouck, Elizabeth, da. of Jean the Patentee 38
wife of Louis Bevier 226, 400
Hasbrouck, Elizabeth, da. of Col. Josiah, wife of Josiah DuBois 311, 401
Hasbrouck, Elizabeth, wife of Louis Bevier 233, 249
Hasbrouck, Elizabeth, wife of Elias Ean 477
Hasbrouck, Elizabeth, wife of Louis Bevier 233, 249
Hasbrouck, Elizabeth, wife of Elias Ean 477
Hasbrouck, Elizabeth, wife of Andries Hasbrouck 371
Hasbrouck Ellsje 61
Widow of Joseph, deed from, to her son, Jacob A 383
Hasbrouck, Elmira, da. of Henry C., wife of Abr. V. N. Elting 406
Hasbrouck, Elsie, da. of Benjamin, wife of Jabez Ells 389
Hasbrouck, Elsie, da. of Daniel, son of Abraham the Patentee, wife of Peter Smedes 370
Hasbrouck, Elsie, da. of Daniel, wife of Hornbeck 392
Hasbrouck, Elsie, da. of Isaac 386
Hasbrouck, Elsie, da. of Jacob A 388
Hasbrouck, Elsie, da. of Isaiah 371
Hasbrouck, Emily A., da. of William C 390
Hasbrouck, Esther, da. of Isaac 403
Hasbrouck, Esther, da. of Major Jacob, wife of Dr. George Wirtz (Wurts) 401, 464
Hasbrouck, Esther, da. of Jean, the Patentee 10, 516
wife of Peter Guimar 1, 254, 400
Hasbrouck, Evert, son of Philip 375
Hasbrouck, Ezekiel, son of Isaiah 371
Hasbrouck, Francis, son of Benjamin, m. Elizabeth Swartwout 394, 395
Hasbrouck, Frank 255
Hasbrouck, George, son of Joseph I., m. Maria Johnson 387
Hasbrouck, Gilbert, son of Francis 394
Hasbrouck, Gross, grandson of Captain John 405
Hasbrouck, Heiltje, da. of Benjamin 394

PAGE
Hasbrouck, Helena, da. of Abr. of the Strand, wife of Henry Sharpe 384
Hasbrouck, Henry C., son of Severyn, m. Nancy Barnes..... 406
Hasbrouck, Henry C., son of William C..... 389
Lieut. Col. U. S. A. and Brig.-Gen. in war with Spain..... 390
Hasbrouck, Henry H, son of Benjamin, m. Ruth Constable.... 389
Hasbrouck, Hiram, son of Dr. Cornelius D..... 403
Hasbrouck, Huram, son of Jacob J., Jun..... 402
Hasbrouck, Isaac, son of Benjamin 395
m. Delia Newman 389
Hasbrouck, Isaac, son of Daniel, m. Maria Bevier 244
Hasbrouck, Isaac, son of Jacob, son of Jean the Patentee..... 387
m. Maria Bruyn 400, 402
Hasbrouck, Isaac, son of Jacob I..... 404
Hasbrouck, Isaac, son of Jean the Patentee, soldier in 1711.... 117
dies probably in Queen Anne's War 1711 400
Hasbrouck, Isaac, son of Col. Jonathan m. Hannah Birdsall.... 392
Hasbrouck, Isaac, son of Joseph, son of Abraham the Patentee, m. Antje Low, widow of John Van Gaasbeck 381, 386
Hasbrouck, Isaac S., son of Severyn, m. Matilda Barnes 406
Hasbrouck, Isaiah 30, 271, 483
Hasbrouck, Isaiah, son of Daniel, m. Mary Bevier..... 371
Hasbrouck, Isaiah, son of Isaiah 371
Hasbrouck, Isaiah, son of Jonas, m. Elizabeth Westbrook 371
Hasbrouck, Israel, son of Isaac 392
Hasbrouck, Jacob 75, 106, 309, 316, 383, 414
Hasbrouck, Jacob, of Marbleton, m. Sarah Dubois 310
Hasbrouck, Major Jacob, of New Paltz, m. Janitje DuBois.... 310
Hasbrouck, Jacob, trooper in 1715 117
soldier Ulster County Militia 1738 118
Hasbrouck, Jacob, son of Benjamin, son of Abraham the Patentee 394
Hasbrouck, Jacob, son of Benjamin, son of Joseph, m. Charlotte Thorn 389
Hasbrouck, Jacob, son of Jean the Patentee 29, 38
m. Hester Bevier 227, 400
Hasbrouck, Jacob, Jun. 62, 99, 441, 485
Hasbrouck, Jacob, Jun., son of Jacob 29
m. Jane DuBois 400
Captain in Revolution 400
Hasbrouck, Jacob A., son of Joseph, son of Abraham the Patentee, m. Maria Hornbeck 381, 387
will of 388
Hasbrouck, Jacob I., son of Isaac, m. Sarah DuBois 493
Hasbrouck, Jacob I., Jun., son of Jacob I., m. Catherine Knickerbocker 404
Hasbrouck, Jacob I., son of Isaac, m. Sarah DuBois 403
m. 1, Margaret Hardenbergh; 2, Anna DuBois 322, 402
Hasbrouck, Jacobus, son of Jacob I..... 404
Hasbrouck, Jacobus, son of Solomon 98, 372
Hasbrouck, Jacobus Bruyn, son of Isaac 403
Lieutenant in Revolution 403
m. Ann Abeel 406
Hasbrouck, James, son of Col. Abraham 383
Hasbrouck, James, son of Francis 394

PAGE

Hasbrouck, James, son of Gen. Joe 384
m. Henrietta Cornelia Bevier 251
Hasbrouck, Jane, da. of Benjamin 389
Hasbrouck, Jane, da. of Isaac, wife of John Crispell 386
Hasbrouck, Jane, da. of Louis 385
Hasbrouck, Jane, da. of Joseph I., wife of Cornelius DeWitt.. 387
Hasbrouck, Jane, da. of Col. Josiah, wife of Joseph Hasbrouck 401
Hasbrouck, Jansen, son of Abraham of the Strand 384
Hasbrouck, Jean (John), the Patentee .....
.....1, 13, 15, 28, 55, 56, 89, 91, 256, 293, 362, 369, 397
m. Anna Deyo 10, 508
Hasbrouck, Jeremiah, son of Petrus, m. ——— Bruyn..... 373
Hasbrouck, Jean, m. ——— Hasbrouck, da. of Jacob A..... 388
Hasbrouck, John, son of Daniel, m. Mary Bacus 394
Hasbrouck, John, son of Elias 374
Hasbrouck, John, son of Isaac 403
m. Mary, da. of Jacob A. Hasbrouck 404
Captain in Revolution 405
Hasbrouck, John, son of John 375
Hasbrouck, John, son of Joseph, m. Rachel Ann Traphagen and moves to Michigan 389
Hasbrouck, John, son of Solomon 99, 372
m. ——— McDonald 375
Hasbrouck, John, son of Zacharias 372
Hasbrouck, John H. 373
Hasbrouck, John L., son of David 384
Hasbrouck, John, W., son of Montgomery 374
Hasbrouck, Jonas, son of Abraham, baptized 40
dies young 369
Hasbrouck, Jonas, son of Daniel 370
m. Catharine DuBois 371
Hasbrouck, Jonathan, son of Col. Abraham 383
Hasbrouck, Jonathan, son of Isaac, m. Phebe Field..... 392
Hasbrouck, Jonathan, son of Col. Jonathan 392
Hasbrouck, Col. Jonathan 1, 327, 461
son of Joseph, son of Abraham the Patentee, m. Tryntje, da. of Cornelius DuBois 310, 381, 390
builds Washington's Headquarters at Newburg 390
Colonel in Revolution 391
Hasbrouck, Judge Jonathan 450
Hasbrouck, Josaphat, son of Daniel, m. Cornelia DuBois....300, 371
Hasbrouck, Josaphat, son of Jonas, m. ——— DuBois..... 371
Hasbrouck, Joseph 89, 414
Hasbrouck, Joseph, son Abram the Patentee, baptized 38
mentioned 61, 63, 375, 380
m. Ellsje Schoonmaker 369
Hasbrouck, Joseph, son of Col. Abr., called "Gen. Joe," Lieut.-Col. Cantine's Regiment 377, 384
m. Elizabeth Bevier 250, 383
Hasbrouck, Joseph, son of Benjamin, m. Rebecca Kelso..... 389
Hasbrouck, Joseph, son of Jacob A., Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain in Revolution 388
Hasbrouck, Joseph, son of Col. Jonathan 391
Hasbrouck, Joseph, son of Gen. Joe, called "Col. Joe"..377, 384, 385
Hasbrouck, Joseph, m. Jane, da. of Col. Josiah Hasbrouck..... 401
Hasbrouck, Joseph, m. Sarah M. LeFevre 427

PAGE
Hasbrouck, Joseph, Jun. 61, 376
Hasbrouck, Joseph, Jun., son of Joseph L. 385
Hasbrouck, Joseph I., son of Isaac, m. Cornelia Schoonmaker.. 386
Hasbrouck, Joseph L., son of Col. Joe....377, 385
Hasbrouck, Joseph Osterhoudt, son of Joseph I., m. Eliza Ray 387
Hasbrouck, Col. Josiah, son of Jacob, Jun....29, 311
m. Sarah Decker; Lieutenant 3rd Ulster Regiment 401
Hasbrouck, Dr. Josiah, son of DuBois 403
Hasbrouck, Josiah, son of Isaiah 371
Hasbrouck, Josiah, son of Jacob I.... 403
m. Cornelia Deyo 270
Hasbrouck, Josiah J. 435
Hasbrouck, Josiah Lewis, son of Jacob I., Jun.... 404
Hasbrouck, Laura Maria, da. of Louis 386
Hasbrouck, Levi 398
Hasbrouck, Levi, son of Joseph I., m. Mary Decker.... 387
Hasbrouck, Levi, son of Col. Josiah 29, 401
m. Hylah Bevier 251
Hasbrouck, Levi, son of Louis 386
Hasbrouck, Lodewyck 388
Hasbrouck, Lorenzo, son of Henry C.... 406
Hasbrouck, Louis, son of Isaac, soldier in Revolution 403
m. Catharine Decker 406
Hasbrouck, Louis, son of Jacob, Jun.... 402
Hasbrouck, Louis, son of James 385
Hasbrouck, Louis, son of Joseph, son of Abraham, m. Catharine, da. of Justus Banks 385
Hasbrouck, Louis, son of Louis, son of Joseph, m. 1, Louise Seymour Allen; 2, Sarah Maria, da. of Levi Hasbrouck.... 386
Hasbrouck, Louis, son of Louis, son of Louis 386
Hasbrouck, Louis, son of Gen. Joe.... 384
Hasbrouck, Louis I., son of Jacob I., m. Margaret Van Vleck.. 404
Hasbrouck, Louisa, da. of Louis 385
Hasbrouck, Luther, son of Gen. Joe.... 384
Hasbrouck, Luther, grandson of Jacob, Jun.... 401
Hasbrouck, Luther, Jane Westbrook, widow of, 2d wife of Jonas N. LeFevre 431
Hasbrouck, Lydia, da. of Benjamin 389
Hasbrouck, Magdalen, da. of Roelif, wife of Daniel DuBois..301, 373
Hasbrouck, Margaret, da. of Cornelius, wife of Capt. Eli Perry 389
Hasbrouck, Margaret, da. of Daniel, wife of Severyn Bruyn.... 392
Hasbrouck, Margaret, da. of Jacob I., wife of Dr. William Peters 404
Hasbrouck, Margaret Peters, da. of Jacob I., Jun., wife of James C. Cornish 404
Hasbrouck, Maria, da. of Abraham of Kingston, wife of David Bevier 231, 249, 250
Hasbrouck, Maria, da. of Abr. of the Strand, wife of Robert Gosman 384
Hasbrouck, Maria, da. of Isaac 403
Hasbrouck, Maria, da. of Jacob I., wife of Dr. Mathew DeWitt 404
Hasbrouck, Maria, da. of Joseph I., wife of Thomas Ostrander 387
Hasbrouck, Maria, da. of Col. Josiah, wife of Christoper Reese 401
Hasbouck, Maria Dewitt, da. of Jacob I., Jun.... 404
Hasbrouck, Maria H., da. of William C.... 390

PAGE

Hasbrouck, Maria Jane, da. of Joseph, wife of Nathaniel Roos 389
Hasbrouck, Marie 37
Hasbrouck, Mary, da. of Benjamin 389, 394
Hasbrouck, Mary, da. of Isaac 392
Hasbrouck, Mary, da. of Isaiah 371
Hasbrouck, Mary, da of Jacob A..... 383
Hasbrouck, Mary, da. of Jean the Patentee 10, 508
wife of Isaac DuBois 254, 293, 400
Hasbrouck, Mary, da. of Col. Jonathan, wife of Capt. Israel Smith 392
Hasbrouck, Mary, da. of Joseph and widow of James Gasherie, 2d, wife of Abraham Hardenbergh 456
Hasbrouck, Mathew, son of Isaac S..... 406
Hasbrouck, Mathew De Witt, son of Jacob I., Jun..... 404
Hasbrouck, Mathusalem, son of Petrus, m. Maria Deyo..... 373
Hasbrouck, Maurice, son of Jacob, Jun.....401, 402
m. ——— DuBois 304
Hasbrouck, Milton B. 373
Hasbrouck, Montgomery, son of Elias 374
Hasbrouck, Noah, son of Isaiah 371
Hasbrouck, Oscar, son of Col. Joe 385
Hasbrouck, Oscar C. 373
Hasbrouck, Peter, son of Elias 374
Hasbrouck, Peter, son of Philip 375
Hasbrouck, Petronella, wife of Simon LeFevre..... 417
Hasbrouck, Petrus, son of Solomon 99
m. Sarah, da, of Abr. Bevier 244, 373
Lieutenant in Revolution 373
Hasbrouck, Philip, son of John 375
Hasbrouck, Philip, son of Gen. Joe 384
Hasbrouck, Philip, son of Joseph, m. Esther Bevier 250
Hasbrouck, Philip B., son of James 385
Hasbrouck, Rachel, da. of Abraham, wife of Louis DuBois 2d 314, 369
Hasbrouck, Rachel, da. of David, wife of Benjamin I. Hasbrouck 404
Hasbrouck, Rachel, da. of Isaac 392
Hasbrouck, Rachel, da. of Jacob A..... 388
Hasbrouck, Rachel, da. of Col. Jonathan, wife of Daniel, son of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck 392
heroic ride of 393
Hasbrouck, Rebecca, da. of Joseph, wife of Linus Esterly..... 389
Hasbrouck, Roe, son of William C..... 389
Hasbrouck, Roelif, son of Petrus, m. 1, Jane Elting; 2, Maria DeWitt 373
Hasbrouck, Rufus, son of Jacob I., Jun..... 404
Hasbrouck, Samuel, son of Daniel 392
Hasbrouck, Samuel, son of Petrus, m. Lydia Crispell..... 373
Hasbrouck, Sarah, da. of Benjamin 395
Hasbrouck, Sarah, da. of Isaac, wife of Walter Case 392
Hasbrouck, Sarah, da. of Joseph, wife of John Titus 389
Hasbrouck, Sarah, da. of Roelif, wife of William W. Deyo.... 373
Hasbrouck, Sarah B., da. of Joseph I., wife of Daniel Tuthill..386–7
Hasbrouck, Sarah DuBois, da. of Jacob I., Jun..... 404
Hasbrouck, Sarah Maria, da. of Levi, wife of Louis Hasbrouck 386
Hasbrouck, Sarah Sophia, da. of Louis..... 385

PAGE
Hasbrouck, Severyn, son of Isaac 403
soldier in Revolution 413
m. 1. Maria Depew 405
2. Maria Conklin 406
Hasbrouck, Severyn, son of Isaac S..... 406
Hasbrouck, Simon, son of Josaphat 371
Hasbrouck, Simon, son of Petrus 373
Hasbrouck, Simon, son of Solomon 372
Hasbrouck, Solomon 75, 106, 309, 414
Hasbrouck, Solomon, son of Abm. the Paentee, baptized 38
m. Sarah Van Wagenen 369, 372
Hasbrouck, Solomon, son of Petrus, m. Magdalen LeFevre..373, 450
Hasbrouck, Solomon, trooper in 1715 117
Hasbrouck, Corporal Solomon, Ulster County Co., 1738..... 118
Hasbrouck, Dr. Stephen, son of Joseph I., m. Elsie Schenck.... 387
Hasbrouck, Thomas, son of Joseph 389
Hasbrouck, Tunis, son of Daniel 394
Hasbrouck, Washington, son of Philip 375
Hasbrouck, Wilhelmus, son of Jacob I..... 404
Hasbrouck, William, son of David 372, 384
Hasbrouck, William, son of John 375
Hasbrouck, William C., son of Cornelius, m. Mary E. Roe..... 389
Hasbrouck, William H., son of William C..... 389
Hasbrouck, William Peters, son of Jacob I., Jun..... 404
Hasbrouck, Wyntje Deyo, wife of Daniel 371
widow of Daniel 100
Hasbrouck, Zacharias 265
son of Daniel, m. Rachel Waring 372
Hasbrouck, Zacharias, son of Josaphat 371
Hasbrouck, ———, da. of Benjamin, wife of Peter Rose..... 372
Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, N. J..... 375
Hass, Abraham 96
Hass, Robert 265
Have, Mary, 1st wife of Hugo Freer the Patentee 349, 509
Helm, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Deyo, Jun..... 275
Henderson, James, Patent 499
Henderyckx, Roelif 14
Hermance, Jacob, m. Sarah Bevier 240
Higby, Dr. Moses, of New Windsor 337
Hoffman, Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Bevier 234
Hoffman, Jacob, m. Margaret LeFevre 418
Hoffman, Jan, m. Magdalena Bevier 245
Hoffman, Josiah Ogden 385
Hoffman, Capt. Nicholas 117
Hoffman, Capt. Zacharias, of New Paltz Co., 1717.....118, 417
Hoffman, Zacharias, Patent 499
Hoffman, Capt. ——— 259, 360, 363
Holmes, Russell, m. 1, Mary Ann Bevier; 2, Eleanor Bevier.... 252
Hoornbeck (Hornbeck), Annatje, wife of Wilhelmus Bevier.. 238
Hornbeck, Arriantje, wife of Cornelius Schoonmaker 499
Hoornbeck, Charity, wife of Louis DuBois Bevier 251
Hornbeck, Christina, wife of Lewis LeFevre..... 428
Hoornbeck, Jophat, m. Jannetje Bevier 242
Hornbeck, Dr. m. Elise Hasbrouck 392
Hornbeck, Magdalene, wife of Nathaniel LeFevre..... 427
Hornbeck, Mary, wife of Jacob Hasbrouck 381, 387

PAGE

Hornbeck, Mary, 2d wife of Dr. Jacob Wirtz 466
Houghland, Maritje, wife of David Hasbrouck 372
Houghtaling, Janetje, wife of Hendricus DuBois 311
Haughtaling, Margaret, wife of Cornelius DuBois, Sr. 309
Houseman, Jane, wife of Rev. Wilhelmus Elting 497
Howe, Lieut. ——— 338
Hubble, Livelet 96
Hue, James 96
Huested, Capt. ——— 337
Hull, Annie, da. of Nathaniel, wife of Lewis DuBois 345
Hull, Nathaniel 345
Huntington, Major ——— 337
Hurs, Robert 95
Hurta, James 96
Hussey, Ann, 2d wife of Jochen Hendrick Schoonmaker 499
Hutchins, Capt. Amos 330
Hutchinson, Ebenezer, Surgeon's Mate 330, 342
Huybertson, Lambert 14
Huylands, Lammert 282
Hyms, Frederick 65, 205

Indian Fort 281
the new 54
village on the Wallkill 305
Intermarriages between French and Dutch settlers 44
Irving, Washington 130
Irwin, Margaret, 2d wife of Jacobus Auchmoody 452

Jackson, Lieut. Patten 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
Jacobson, Aert, son of Jacob Gerritson 482
Jansen, Abraham, m. Katrintje Bevier 244
Jansen, Albert 14
Jansen, Capt. Cornelius T. 328
Jansen, Daniel, m. Catharine LeFevre 419
Jansen, Elizabeth, wife of Jacobus LeFevre 428
Jansen, Hester, wife of Isaac Freer 360
Jansen, Major Johannes, Jun. 327
Jansen, Margaret, da. of Daniel, wife of Abraham P. LeFevre 431
Jansen, Margaret, wife of Nathaniel LeFevre 420
Jansen, Maria, wife of Dr. Mauritus (Maurice) Wirts 466
Jenkins, Crimes, m. Rachel Hardenbergh 97
Jenkins, James, m. Rachel LeFevre 427
Jessup, Thomas K. 269
Jochensen, Hendrick 14
Johnson, Maria, wife of George Hasbrouck 387
Johnson, William, m. Catharine Hasbrouck 389
Johnson, James, Quartermaster and Ensign 342
Johnston (Johnson), Capt. John 331, 342
Jorisse, Maddeleen, wife of Mathew Blanshan 507

Keator, Mrs. ———, da. of Montgomery Hasbrouck 374
Kelsey, Julia, wife of Joseph Deyo 270
Kelso, Jane, wife of Cornelius Hasbrouck 389
Kelso, Rebecca, wife of Joseph Hasbrouck 389
Kettletas, Abram, son of Garret 423

PAGE

Kettletas, Kateltas, Kataltas, Garret 50, 62, 92, 423
Kettletas, John, son of Garret 423
Kettletas, Peter, son of Garret 423
Kiersted, Christopher, m. Leah DuBois 311
Knickerbocker, Catharine, wife of Jacob I. Hasbrouck, Jun..... 404
Koleman, Peter 96
Koole, Israel 96
Kregier, Crieger, Capt., expedition of, against Esopus Indians..7, 281
Kritsinger, Catrina, wife of John Deyo 279
Krom, Jacob 265

LaFayette, Marquis de 394
Lambertson, Gerrit 89, 91
LaMontagne, W. 358
Laraway Family 358
LaRue, Mary, wife of Samuel Budd..... 453
LaToinelle, Esther 39
LaToinelle, ——, godmother 38
Lawrence, Lieut. Andries T..... 325
Lawson, Robert, m. Gertrude Budd 453–4
LeBlan (LeBlanc), Maria, wife of Louis Bevier..10, 39, 225, 233, 509
LeConte, Mary, wife of Christian Deyo 451
LeConte, see deGraff.
Lee, Capt. —— 337
Lee, Capt. Thomas 331
LeFevre, LeFever, Lesfabor .....
LeFevre, Abram 62, 101
LeFevre, Abraham, son of Isaac of Penna..... 408
LeFevre, Abraham, son of Jean, son of Simon the Patentee..50, 422, 431
m. Maria Bevier 243, 430
private Capt. Hoffman's Comp..... 417
LeFevre, Abram, son of Simon the Patentee 410
Lesfover, Abraham, Overseer of the Poor, New Paltz..... 300
LeFevre, Abram A. son of Abram N..... 428
LeFevre, Abram N., son of Nathaniel, m. Sarah, da. of Isaac LeFevre of Bontecoe 428, 442
LeFevre, Abm. P., son of Philip, m. 1, Margaret Jansen..... 431
2, Maria Elting, widow of Dr. John Bogardus..... 491
LeFebre, Adam 410
LeFevre, Adam, son of Conrad 449
LeFevre, Affie, da. of Conrad, wife of Daniel Blanshan 449
LeFevre, André 309
LeFevre, André and Simon, the first of the New Paltz LeFevres 407, 409
LeFevre, André, the Patentee 10, 13, 15, 30, 508
sells a house at Hurley 19, 411
not married 441
dies without issue 110
LeFevre, Andries, son of Simon the Patentee.30, 50, 75, 410, 414, 433
m. Cornelia Blanshan 415
Lieutenant Capt. Hoffman's Co..... 417
LeFevre, Andries 62, 92, 101, 353
LeFevre, Andries, of Kettleboro, m. Rachel DuBois 322
LeFevre, Andries, called "Flagus," m. Magdalen LeFevre..... 430
LeFevre, Lieut. Andries, of New Paltz Co., 1717..... 118

PAGE

LeFevre, Andries, son of Isaac 441
LeFevre, Andries, son of Jean son of Simon the Patentee....50, 418
settles at Kettleboro 419, 422
m. Rachel, da. of Nathaniel DuBois 424
member, of Prov. Congress 425
LeFevre, Andries, son of Nathaniel 427, 428
LeFevre, Andries, Jun., son of Simon, m. Magdalen LeFevre.... 418
called "Uncle Flagus" .....
LeFevre, Andries, Jun., son of Simon, son of André..... 417
LeFevre, Andries A., son of Andries J..... 427
m. Maria LeFevre 428
LeFevre, Andries I., m. Maria Bevier 239
LeFevre, Andries J., son of Johannes, m. Hannah DuBois....311, 427
LeFevre, Andries P., son of Philip 431
m. Magdalen Elting 432
LeFevre, Andrew, son of Simon 421
LeFevre, Andrew, m. Delia Ann Deyo 277
LeFevre, Andrew & Co..... 89
LeFevre, Ann, da. of Petrus 435
LeFevre, Ann. da. of Capt. Simon, wife of Abm. DuBois 450
LeFevre, Asa 423
LeFevre, Ben of Ohio, grandson of John, of New Rochelle.... 409
LeFevre, Blandina, da. of Jacobus, wife of Roelif Elting..... 428
LeFevre, Catharine 448
LeFevre, Catharine, da. of Abraham, wife of Daniel DuBois..303, 430
LeFevre, Catharine, da. of Andries, wife of Wessel DuBois.... 426
LeFevre, Catharine, da. of Mathew 420
wife of Roelif S. Elting 421
LeFevre, Catharine, da. of Nathaniel, wife of Daniel Jansen.... 419
LeFevre, Catharintje, da. of André, wife of Simon DuBois ..299, 417
LeFevre, C. Hornbeck, son of Nathaniel 427
LeFevre, Christopher, son of Jacob 435
LeFevre, Cornelia, da. of Andries, wife of Solomon Elting....426, 492
LeFevre, Cornelia, da. of Johannes, wife of George Wurts..... 427
LeFevre, Cornelia, da. of Moses 420
LeFevre, Conrad, son of Mathew; m. ——— Swart..... 443
LeFevre, Cornelius, son of Moses 420
LeFevre, Cornelius, son of Petrus 435
m. Maritje Van Wagenen 438
LeFevre, Cornelius D., son of Andries J..... 427
LeFevre, Cornelius D., m. Gitty Elting 491
LeFevre, Daniel 270
LeFevre, Daniel, son of Isaac 99, 435, 440, 441, 447
brother-in-law of Colonels Johannes Hardenbergh, Jun., and John Cantine 440
m. Catharine Cantine 421, 435
LeFevre, Daniel, son of Isaac of Penna 408
LeFevre, Daniel, son of Jacobus, m. Ellen LeFevre..... 428
LeFevre, Daniel, son of Peter, m. Mary Blanshan, widow of Abm. Hasbrouck 443
LeFevre, DuBois, son of Nathaniel 427
LeFevre, Egbert, son of Nathaniel 427
LeFevre, Eliza, da. of Jacobus, wife of Deyo DuBois..... 428
LeFevre, Eliza, da. of Simon, wife of Clinton Hasbrouck 421
LeFevre, Elizabeth, da. of Andries of New Paltz, wife of Jonathan DuBois 318, 417

PAGE
LeFevre, Elizabeth, da. of Andries J., wife of Josiah P. LeFevre 427
LeFevre, Elizabeth, da. of Andries of Kettleborough, wife of Zachariah Bruyn 426
LeFevre, Elizabeth, da. of Daniel, wife of Mathew LeFevre.....419, 420, 421
LeFevre, Elizabeth, da. of Moses 420
LeFevre, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Abraham Deyo 264
LeFevre, Ellen, wife of Daniel LeFevre 428
LeFevre, Garret, son of Jonathan 422
LeFevre, Garret, son of Levi 449
LeFevre, George, son of Simon 449
LeFevre, Gertrude, da. of Abram N..... 428
LeFevre, Gertrude, da. of Andries, wife of Pilip Deyo.....271, 426
LeFevre, Gertrude, da. of Andries J., wife of Roelif DuBois.... 427
LeFevre, Gilbert, son of Daniel 441
LeFevre, Gitty, da. of Isaac 441
wife of Dr. John Bogardus 442
LeFevre, Gitty, da. of Mathew 420, 421
LeFevre, Gitty, da. of Simon, 1st wife of Jacob Elting 421
LeFevre, Hippolytus, of Salem, N. J..... 407
LeFevre, Isaac, of N. J..... 407
LeFevre, Isaac, of Penna., m. Catharine Ferree and moves to Lancaster County, Penna..... 408
LeFevre, Isaac 75, 92, 106, 309, 504
LeFevre, Isaac, m. Mary Freer 353, 415, 433
LeFevre, Isaac, son of Isaac 435
LeFevre, Isaac, son of Johannes, m. Mary LeFevre....426, 441, 447
LeFevre, Major Isaac, son of Petrus, m. Catharine Burhans.... 435
LeFevre, Isaac, son of Simon the Patentee 37, 50, 58, 410, 414
private Capt. Hoffman's Comp 417
moves to Bontecoe 433
wins foot race 435
LeFevre, Isaac, Jun., son of Isaac, private Capt. Hoffman's Co.. 417
LeFevre, Isaac C., son of Cornelius 438
LeFevre, Jacob, son of Petrus, m. Lydia Deyo 435
LeFevre, Jacob, grandson of Jonathan 420
LeFevre, Jacobus, son of Nathaniel, m. Elizabeth Jansen..... 428
LeFevre, James, the French preacher 10, 410
LeFevre, James, son of National 427
LeFevre, Jan 92
LeFevre, Jane, wife of Daniel L. Deyo 271
LeFevre, Jane, da. of Petrus 435, 448
LeFevre, Jane, wife of Samuel DuBois 303
LeFevre, Jean (John), son of Simon the Patentee.....50, 410, 414, 418, 433
soldier in Queen Anne's War 415, 422
m. Catharine Blanshan 415
private in Capt. Hoffman's Co..... 417
LeFevre, Jean (John) 75, 106, 309
LeFevre, J. Elting 427
LeFevre, Johannes 264
LeFevre, Johannes, of Kettleborough, son of Andries, m. Elizabeth DuBois 319, 426, 427
LeFevre, Johannes, son of Isaac 99, 447
m. Sarah Vernooy 435, 441

PAGE

LeFevre, Johannes, son of Nathaniel 427
LeFevre, Johannes A., son of Andries J..... 427
LeFevre, John, of New Rochelle, son of John of St. Domingo.... 409
LeFevre, John, of St. Domingo 409
LeFevre, John (Jean), bond of, to brother-in-law, Daniel Du-Bois 423
LeFevre, John, son of Abraham 430
m. mary LeFevre 431
LeFevre, John, son of Jonas, m. Nancy Ransom 428
LeFevre, John, son of Nathaniel, m. Eglie Swart, widow of Capt. Simon LeFevre 419
private in Revolution 420
LeFevre, John son of Simon, baptized 38
LeFevre, John I., son of Isaac 441, 442
LeFevre, John M., son of Mathew 431
LeFevre, John N., of Kettleborough, son of Noah, m. Sarah Du-Bois 311, 431
LeFevre, John P., son of Petrus 435
m. Mary Hardenburgh 438, 448
LeFevre, Jonas, son of Nathaniel 428
LeFevre, Jonas N., son of Noah, m. 1, Catharine Budd; 2, Jane Westbrook, widow of Luther Hasbrouck 431, 453
LeFevre, Jonathan, m. Dinah Hasbrouck 373
LeFevre, Jonathan, son of Conrad 449
LeFevre, Jonathan J., son of Jonathan 422
LeFevre, Jonathan J., son of Levi 449
LeFevre, Jonathan, son of Mathew, m. ——— Swart 448
LeFevre, Jonathan, son of Nathaniel 419
private in Revolution 420
LeFevre, Jonathan, son of Nathaniel, m. Catharine Freer....420, 422
LeFevre, Josiah, m. Maria LeFevre 428
LeFevre, Josiah, son of Abram N..... 428
LeFevre, Josiah, son of John N..... 431
LeFevre, Josiah P., son of Peter 443, 493
LeFevre, Ms. Josiah P..... 425
LeFevre, Josiah R., son of Ralph 443
LeFevre, Levi, son of Jonathan, m. ——— Newkirk..... 449
LeFevre, Lewis, son of Jacobus, m. Christina Hornbeck 428
LeFevre, Lewis, son of Nathaniel 428
m. Rachel Bell 430
LeFevre, Lorenzo, son of Adam 449
LeFevre, Luther, son of Nathaniel 427
LeFevre, Magdalen, da. of Abraham, wife of Andries LeFevre "Flagus" 430
LeFevre, Magdalen, da. of André, wife of Johannes Bevier.. .....œ.....243, 245, 417
LeFevre, Magdalen, da. of Mathew 420
LeFevre, Magdalen, da. of Peter 493
LeFevre, Magdalen, da. of Philip, wife of Mathusalem Elting.. 431
LeFevre, Magdalen, da. of Simon, wife of Nathaniel J. LeFevre 421
LeFevre, Magdalen, da. of Capt. Simon, wife of Solomon Hasbrouck 373, 450
LeFevre, Magdalen, wife of Andries LeFevre, Jun..... 418
LeFevre, Margaret, da. of Abraham, 1st wife of Abraham Bevier 236

PAGE
LeFevre, Margaret, da. of Abraham, wife of —— Vernooy.... 430
LeFevre, Margaret, da. of Jacobus, wife of Cornelius Wurts.... 428
LeFevre, Margaret, da. of Jean, son of Simon the Patentee, wife of Jacob Hoffman 418
LeFevre, Margaret, da. of Nathaniel, wife of Daniel Deyo of Ireland Corners 266, 419
LeFevre, Maria, da. of Abraham N., wife of Andries A. LeFevre 428
LeFevre, Maria, da. of Jacobus, wife of Josiah LeFevre 428
LeFevre, Maria, da. of. Philip, wife of Abraham Van Orden 431
LeFevre, Maria, da. of Simon, wife of C. Wynkoop 421
LeFevre, Maria, wife of Daniel DuBois 50
LFevre, Maritje, da. of André, wife of Nathaniel LeFevre..... 417
LeFevre, Mary, da. of André wife of Conrad Verñoy 417
LeFevre, Mary, da of Andries, wife of Isaac LeFevre 426
LeFevre, Mary, da. of Andries of Kettleboro, widow of Isaac LeFevre, wife of Capt. Abm. Deyo 264, 441
LeFevre, Mary, da. of Daniel, wife of Jonathan Deyo 270, 440
LeFevre, Mary, da. of Isaac, wife of Col. Johannes Hardenburgh, Jun. 435, 461
LeFevre, Mary, da. of Jonathan, wife of Smith Ransom..... 422
LeFevre, Mary, da. of Simon the Patentee, wife of Daniel DuBois 412
LeFevre, Mary, wife of Jean LeFevre 431
LeFevre, Mathew 50
LeFevre, Mathew, son of André, son of Simon the Patentee.... 407
m. Margaret Bevier 243, 448
Lieut. Cantine's Regiment 448
LeFevre, Mathew, son of John, m. Sarah LeFevre 431
LeFevre, Mathew, son of Moses 420
LeFevre, Mathew, son of Nathaniel 100, 427
m. Elizabeth LeFevre 419, 420, 421, 440
Lieutenant in Revolution 419
LeFevre, Mathew, son of Simon 421
LeFevre, Mathew, son of Capt. Simon 450
LeFevre, Mathew J., m. Sarah LeFevre 427
LeFevre, Moses, son of Conrad 449
LeFevre, Moses, son of Mathew, m. Margaret Vernooy 420
LeFevre, Moses, son of Simon 421
LeFevre, Moses P., son of Peter 303, 443, 493
LeFevre, Myndert, son of Isaac of N. J..... 407
LeFevre, Nathan, son of Abraham 430
LeFevre, Nathaniel 62, 100, 383, 485
LeFevre, Nathaniel, m. cousin, Maritje LeFevre 417, 418
LeFevre, Nathaniel, son of Abram N..... 428
LeFevre, Nathaniel, son of Andries, m. Mary Deyo.....426, 428
LeFevre, Nathaniel, son of Jan, son of Simon the Patentee..422, 425
LeFevre, Nathaniel, son of Jean, private in Capt. Hoffman's Co. 417
LeFevre, Nathaniel, son of Johannes, m. Magdalene Hornbeck 427
LeFevre, Nathaniel, son of Lewis, called "Sing" 430
LeFevre, Nathaniel, son of Mathew, m. Margaret Jansen 420
LeFevre, Nathaniel, son of Simon 421
LeFevre, Nathaniel J., m. Magdalen LeFevre 421
LeFevre, Nellie, wife of Daniel A. Deyo 268
LeFevre, Noah, son of Abraham 430
m. Cornelia Bevier 245, 431

PAGE

LeFevre, Peter, son of Daniel of Bontecoe 440, 447, 463
m. Magdalen Elting 442, 493
LeFevre, Peter, of New Amsterdam 407
LeFevre, Peter, son of Isaac 441
LeFevre, Peter, son of Cornelius C..... 438
LeFevre, Peter D., son of Daniel 303, 443
LeFevre, Peter E., son of John of New Rochelle..... 409
LeFevre, Peter R., son of Ralph 443
LeFevre, Petronella, da. of Johannes, wife of Daniel A. Deyo.. 427
LeFevre, Petrus, son of Isaac 99, 435, 437, 447
m. Elizabeth Vernooy 435
LeFevre, Philip 276
LeFevre, Philip, of Kettleborough, son of Abraham 430
m. Elsie DuBois 319, 431
LeFevre, Philip, son of Isaac of Penna 408
LeFevre, Philip, son of Simon 421
LeFevre, Philip D., m. Elmira Deyo 277
LeFevre, Rachel, da. of Abraham, wife of Johannes DuBois.... 430
LeFevre, Rachel, da. of Abraham N., wife of Andrew Brodhead.. 428
LeFevre, Rachel, da. of André, wife of Johannes Bevier of Wawarsing 235, 417
LeFevre, Rachel, da. of Isaac 441
wife of John Brodhead 442
LeFevre, Rachel, da. of Jacobus, wife of William Deyo 428
LeFevre, Rachel, da. of Johannes, wife of James Jenkins 427
LeFevre, Ralph, son of Peter, m. Rachel Elting 443, 491
LeFevre, Samuel, son of Abraham 430
LeFevre, Samuel, son of Mathew, m. ——— Swart 448
LeFevre, Samuel, son of Capt. Simon 450
LeFevre, Samuel, widow of, marries John LeFevre 449
LeFevre, Samuel T., of Iowa 408
LeFevre, Sarah, da. of Andries, wife of Samuel Bevier..235, 236, 417
LeFevre, Sarah, da. of Andries of Kettleborough, wife of Josiah R. Elting 426, 491
LeFevre, Sarah, da. of Isaac of Bontecoe, wife of Abraham N. LeFevre 428, 442
LeFevre, Sarah, da. of Johannes, wife of Mathew J. LeFevre.. 427
LeFevre, Sarah M., da. of Nathaniel, wife of Joseph Hasbrouck 427
LeFevre, Sarah, da. of Peter, wife of Elias Bevier 247, 248
LeFevre, Sarah, da. of Petrus 435
LeFevre, Sarah, da. of Philip 431
LeFevre, Sarah, wife of Andries DuBois 319
LeFevre, Sarah, wife of Mathew LeFevre 431
LeFevre, Seven Sisters 417
LeFevre, Simon, the Patentee....10, 13, 15, 30, 50, 56, 58, 236, 271, 508
m. Elizabeth Deyo 11, 410
sells a house at Hurley 19, 411
widow of, marries Moses Cantine 411
settlement of estate of 412
LeFevre, Simon, son of André, private in Capt. Hoffman's Co.; m. Petronella Hasbrouck 417
LeFevre, Simon, son of Mathew, m. ——— Swart..... 448
Captain in Revolution 449
LeFevre, Capt. Simon, widow of, marries John LeFevre 419
LeFevre, Simon, son of Mathew 420
m. Elizabeth Deyo; Captain in 1812 421

PAGE
LeFevre, Simon, son of Samuel, m. ——— Hendricks 449
LeFevre, "Sing" 267, 430
LeFevre, Solomon 273
LeFevre, Solomon, son of Abraham 430
LeFevre, Solomon P., son of Philip 431
m. 1, Sarah Deyo; 2, Jane Elting 432
LeFevre, Tjerck, son of Jacob 437
LeFevre, Washington, son of Cornelius 438
LeFevre, Zebedee 448
LeFevre, ———, da. of Petrus, wife of Samuel DuBois..... 438
LeFevre, ———, da. of Petrus, wife of Elias Bevier 438
LeFevre, ———, da. of Petrus, wife of Charles Hardenburgh.. 438
LeFevre, various French families of, settled in America 407
LeFevres of Bloomingdale 448
LeFevres of Bontecoe 432
LeFevres, of Kettleborough 422, 432
Leggett (Lent), Ensign Abm., taken Prisoner at Fort Montgomery..332
Leman, Adelia, da. of Henry E..... 346
Leman, Henry E., of Lancaster, Pa., m. Anna DuBois 346
Leman, Henry E., son of Henry E..... 346
Leman, James C., son of Henry E..... 346
Leman, Lewis D., son of Henry E..... 346
Leman, Samuel W., son of Henry E..... 346
Lent, Ensign Abraham 331
LeRoy, Francis, son of Simeon 358
LeRoy, Joanna, wife of Dennis Relyea..... 502
LeRoy, Leonard, son of Simeon 358
LeRoy, Marie Ann, wife of Hugo Freer, 2d or Sr.....39, 356
LeRoy, Philip, m. Julia Deyo 277
LeRoy, Simeon 357
LeSaeur, Jane, wife of William Elting 482
Lester, Murry 96
Livingston, Gil. 315
Livingston, J. Gil..... 64
Lockwood, Charles, son of Daniel 346
Lockwood, Daniel, son of Daniel 346
Lockwood, Daniel, m. Margaret DuBois 346
Lockwood, Deborah, wife of David Bevier 252
Lockwood, Ely T., son of Daniel 346
Lockwood, Lewis D., son of Daniel 346
Lockwood, Nathaniel D., son of Daniel 347
Lockwood, Rachel, da. of Daniel 346
Logan, Major Samuel 330
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
Lounsberry, Hester, wife of Johannes Freer 363
Louis, Johanna, widow of Peter Van Bome, 2d wife of Abraham Freer, Jun..... 364
Low, Abraham, son of Peter Cornelius 468
Low, Antie, widow of John Van Gasbeck, m. Isaac Hasbrouck.. 381
Low, Antje, wife of Simeon Deyo 269
Low, Cornelia, da. of Cornelius 344
Low, Cornelius, son of Peter Cornelius 468
Low, Cornelius, m. Rachel Low 344
Low, David, son of Simeon 409
Low, Ezekiel, son of Simeon 469
Low, Isaac, son of Peter, son of Mathew 468

PAGE

Low, Jacob, son of Johannis M. 469
Low, Jacob, son of Peter Cornelius 468
Low, Jacob, son of Simeon 469
Low, Janitje, da. of Simeon 469
Low, Johannis 351
Low, Johannes, son of Johannes M. 469
Low, Johannis, son of Peter Cornelius 468
Low, Johannes M. or Jun., son of Mathew 95, 100, 353
m. Rebecca Freer 469
Low, Jonathan, son of Peter, son of Mathew 468
Low, Judith, wife of Jonathan Bevier 248
Low, Lena, da. of Johannes M. 469
Low, Maria, da. of Johannes M., wife of Roelif J. Elting....469, 487
Low, Maria, da. of Simeon 469
Low, Mathew, son of Peter Cornelius, m. Jannetje Van Harring 468
Low, Peter 92
Low, Peter, son of Mathew, m. Catherine DuBois 307, 468
Low, Peter, son of Peter Cornelius 468
Low, Peter Cornelius, from Holstein, m. Elizabeth Blanshan.... 468
Low, Petrus 94
Low, Petrus, Surveyor of Highways 300
Low, Samuel, son of Simeon 469
Low, Sarah, da. of Simeon, wife of Petrus Van Wagenen..... 479
Low, Simeon, son of Johannes M., m. Christina McMullen..... 469
Low, Solomon 94
son of Peter, son of Mathew 468
Low, Trintje, wife of, 1, Philip Bevier; 2. Adriance Newkirk..243, 244
Ludlum, Judge G. W., m. Catharine Hasbrouck 384
Lyon, Halsey, m. Catharine Ann Hasbrouck 389
Lyon, Louise, wife of Benjamin C. Hasbrook..... 389

Mackey, Alexander 96
Markle, Cornelia, wife of Lucas Van Wagenen 480
Masten, Ezekiel, m. Janet Ronk 501
Mattyse, Jan 13
Maty, Johannes, Jun. 106
McArthur, Lieut. Alexander 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
McClaughry, Ensign John 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
McDonald, William, of Wawarsing, m. Mary DuBois 311
McDonald, ———, da. of William, wife of John Hasbrouck..... 375
McKinney, Arthur 123
McKinstry, David, m. Abagail Bevier 240
McKinstry, Mrs. F. S. 421
McMullen, Christina, wife of Simeon Low 469
Meckel, Hagar 38
Memorial House at New Paltz 50, 311
See New Paltz.
Meyer, Rev. John H. 156
Meynema, Rev. D. B. 145
Miller, Mrs. Peter, da. of Edward Wait 393
Mitchell, Ambrose, m. Maria Bevier 247
Mitchell, James, m. a da. of Lucas Van Wagenen 480

PAGE

Moncrief, Major Thomas, Royal Army, exchanged for Major Zach. DuBois 334, 335
Monion, Richard 96
Montanye, Catharine, wife of Jean Bevier 226, 233, 234
Montgomery, General 325
Morris, Arthur, m. Elizabeth Bevier 236
Morton, Levi P. 482
Mott, Lieut. Ebenezer 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
Moulinars, Rev. J. J. 143
Muller, Simon, m. Lena Bevier 240
Myer, Rev. Herman, m. Rachel Hardenbergh 461
Myer, W. D. 282

Nap, Moses 96
Nees, John 265
Newburgh, Washington's headquarters at 1
Newkirk, Adriance, m. Trintje Low, widow of Philip Bevier 243
Newkirk, Gerrit, m. Maria Bevier 248
Newkirk, Mathew, m. Cornelia Bevier 236
Newman, Delia, wife of Isaac Hasbrouck 389
New Paltz, Indian deed for 12
New Paltz Patent 11
New Paltz, Patent, boundaries of 63, 316
New Paltz, Memorial House at 28, 99, 362, 402, 421, 465
New Paltz, names of Patentees of 15, 510
New Paltz, coat of arms of, people 119
New Paltz, Patentees of, want more land 21
New Paltz, Patentees of, houses of 29, 30
New Paltz, Dutch families in 467
New Paltz people and Indians 78
New Paltz, Huguenot Memorial Society 307, 397, 402
New Paltz, ferry at, across the Walkill 127
built by subscription 127
lists of subscribers 128
New Paltz, division of the Patent of 110
New Paltz, territory annexed to Precinct of 107
New Paltz, agreement for the defense of title 103
New Paltz, mills in and about 115, 116
New Paltz, the Dusine of 69
New Paltz, ordinances 66
New Paltz, election of officers 299, 300
New Paltz, men of, as county and provincial officers 160
New Paltz, matters submitted to vote in 112
New Paltz, papers relating to, in County Clerk's Office 160
New Paltz, taxes in 89, 92, 94, 108
New Paltz, training of militia 131
New Paltz in the Revolution 122, 167, 171, 178–190
list of inhabitants of, in 1765 94
in 1775 168
farms and farming in 190 198
towns in, precinct of 199–215
New Paltz Church, called the Walloon; the first built of logs 134
first stone church 9, 139
second stone church 152
a brick church 158

PAGE

New Paltz, church at, French records of 37
See Church.
New Paltz, church of, faithful to the Coetus 148
New Paltz, ministers of the Church at 136-159
New Paltz, schoolmasters in 216
Nicholson, Col. John 327
Nickel, Agatha, wife of Pierre Deyo 10, 253
Northrop, Willet S., m. Magdalen DuBois Bevier 251
Nottingham, Stephen, Capt., 1758 119
Nottingham, Susan, wife of Cornelius Bevier 238
Nottingham, W.....294, 414, 481
Noyes, Oscar, m. Mary Deyo 269

Occum, Rev. Samson 345
Oliver, Mathew, m. Jane Elting 497
Ostrander, Jacob, m. Maria DuBois 321
Ostrander, Johannes 501
Ostrander, Lana, wife of David Relyea 3d..... 503
Ostrander, Peter, m. Christina Ronk 501
Ostrander, Peter, m. Debora Deyo 275, 516
Ostrander, Thomas, m. Maria Hasbrouck 387

Parmiter, Michael 96
Parkus, Ebenezer 96
Parkus, Valentine 96
Pawling, Capt. Albert 328
Pawling, Lieut. Henry 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
Peartree, Col. William 470
Pendelton, Lieut. Samuel Solomon 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332
Perrine, Ann, wife of Abraham A. Bevier 238
Perry, Capt. Eli, m. Margaret Hasbrouck 389
Peters, Dr. William, m. Margaret Hasbrouck 404
Petilon, Mary 37
wife of Abraham Rutan 38
Philippse, Adolph 470
Piercy, Lieut. Jonathan 328
resigns 329
Pierson, Dr. William, m. Jane DuBois 311
Platt, Richard 327
Captain 328
resigns 329
Plum, Dr., m. Anna Ronk 501
Pontinear, Henry 265
Pontinear, Lewis 96
Post, Arien 482
Poyer, ———, wife of Simon DuBois 301
Pratt, Alden J., m. Caroline Deyo, widow of Dewitt Ransom.... 277
Pratt, Frances E., wife of Luther Deyo 277
Pratt, George W..... 277
Preevost, John 361
Presslar, Johannis 96
Public highway, the first from New Paltz 62
Putnam, General, letters from 335

PAGE
Ransom, Dewitt, m. Caroline Deyo 277
Ransom, Miss, schoolteacher, m. Henry G. DuBois 218
Ransom, Nancy, wife of John LeFevre 428
Ransom, Phelick 96
Ransom, Smith, m. Mary LeFevre 422
Ray, Eliza, wife of Joseph O. Hasbrouck 387
Reese, Christopher, m. Maria Hasbrouck 401
Reeve, Dr. Isaac, m. Elizabeth DuBois 311
Reille (Relyea), Dennis 41
Relyea (Relje), Benjamin, m. Melissa DuBois 301
Relyea (Relje), Claudina, da. of Dennis 503
Relyea, David, son of Dennis 503
Relyea, David, 2d., son of Dennis 2d 503
Relyea, David, 3d, m. Lana Ostrander 503
Relyea, Dennis, soldier in Revolution 503
Relyea, Dennis, m. Joanna LeRoy 502
Relyea, Dennis, 2d, m. Marytje Van Vleit 503
Relyea, Hester, da. of Dennis 503
Relyea, John, soldier in Revolution 503
Relyea, Peter, soldier in Revolution 503
Relyea, Simeon, soldier in Revolution 503
Rice, Gilbert C., schoolmaster 218
Rich, Peter, m. Margaret Ronk 501
Roe, Mary E., wife of William C. Hasbrouck 389
Roe, William 389
Rohrer, DuBois, son of Reuben H. 346
Rohrer, Leland, son of Reuben H. 346
Rohrer, Mifflin, son of Reuben H. 346
Rohrer, Reuben H., of Lancaster, Pa., m. Clementine Williams DuBois 346
Rohrer, Reuben S., son of Reuben H. 346
Romp, Sergt. 6
Ronk, de Ranke .....
Ronk, A. M., son of John George, son of Laurents 502
Ronk, Mrs. A. M., grandaughter of Joseph I. Hasbrouck 386
Ronk, Anna, da. of John George, wife of Dr. Plum 501
Ronk, Christina, da. of John George, wife of Peter Ostrander .. 501
Ronk, Cornelius, son of John George, private 4th Ulster County Regiment 501
Ronk, Janet, da. of John George, wife of Ezekiel Masten 501
Ronk, John, son of John George, m. ——— Sinsabagh; soldier in Revolution 501
De Ronk, John George 266
m. Clara Battie 500
Ronk, John George, son of Laurents 501
Ronk, Laurents, son of John George 501
Ronk, Margaret, da. of John George, wife of Peter Rich 501
Ronk, Philip, son of John George, soldier in Revolution 501
Ronk, Stephen, m. Eliza Hasbrouck 389
Roos, Hyman 282
Roos, Jan 282
Roos, Nathaniel, m. Maria Jane Hasbrouck 389
Roosa, Elizabeth, wife of Conrad Bevier 237
Roosa, Engeltje, wife of Cornelius B. Schoonmaker 499
Roosa, Geesje, wife of Jan Ean 476
Roosa, Lyman Albertson 91, 411

PAGE

Roosa, Leah, wife of Benjamin Bevier 238, 242
Roosa, Marytje, da. of Nicholas, 1st wife of Abraham Hardenbergh 456
Roosa, Nicholas 92
Rosa, Abraham, Overseer of the Poor, New Paltz..... 300
Rose, Daniel 370. 372
Rose, Jacob, m. Catharine Hasbrouck 373
Rose, Jacobus, m. Mary DuBois 300
Rose, Lieut. Jacobus, a Tory 122
Rose, Peter, m. ——— Hasbrouck 372
Rosecrans, Capt. Jacobus or James 330, 342
Rutan, Rutemps, Abraham 37, 38
Rutan, David, son of Abraham 38, 39
Rutan, Esther, da. of Abm. 39
dies 40
Rutan, Paul, son of Abm..... 38
Rutan, Peter, son of Abm..... 40
Rutsen, Jacob 282, 504
Rutsen, Col. Jacob 92
Rutzen, Catharine, da. of Jacob, wife of Johannes Hardenbergh.. 456
Rutzen, John, Capt. of troop in 1715 117

Savage, Capt. ——— 337
Sawtell, Luther, m. Catharine Bevier 247
Sax, Michael, m. Johanna Bevier 227
Saxton, ———, wife of Livingston Deyo 278
Scharp, Catharine, wife of Philip Freer 364
Scheneck, Elsie, wife of Dr. Stephen Hasbrouck 387
Schepmoes, Dirck 14. 284
Schepmoes, Jeapie, wife of Gerrit Jans Hardenbergh 455
Schepmoes, Capt. Johannes 117
Schoolmasters, French, at New Paltz 25
Schoonmaker, Abram, son of Abram 500
Schoonmaker, Abraham, son of Cornelius 500
Schoonmaker, Abraham, son of Isaac, m. Rachel Deyo 500
Schoonmaker, Adjutant Abraham 327
Schoonmaker, Abm. P., m. a da. of Jonas Freer 2d..... 363
Schoonmaker, Arriantje, 1st wife of Jacob I. Schoonmaker 500
Schoonmaker, Cornelia, wife of Joseph I. Hasbrouck 386
Schoonmaker, Cornelius, son of Abram 500
Schoonmaker, Cornelius B., son of Jochem Hendrick, m. Engeltje Roosa 499
Schoonmaker, Cornelius C., son of Cornelius 500
Schoonmaker, Cornelius, son of Cornelius B., m. Arriantje Hornbeck 499
Schoonmaker, David, son of Abram 500
Schoonmaker, Elidia, wife of Benjamin Hasbrouck 381, 389
Schoonmaker, Elsie, wife of Joseph Hasbrouck 369, 375, 380
Schoonmaker, Elihu, son of Jacob I..... 500
Schoonmaker, Mrs. Elihu, da. of Samuel Hasbrouck 373
Schoonmaker, Evert 279
Schoonmaker, George, son of Abram 500
Schoonmaker, Harriet, da. of Isaac, wife of ——— Goetcheous.. 500
Schoonmaker, Hendrick Jochenson, m. Elsie Van Breestede.... 499
Lieutenant W. I. Co..... 499
Schoonmaker, Sergt. Henry, "missing" at Fort Montgomery.... 332
Schoonmaker, Isaac, son of Cornelius, m. Sarah DuBois 500

PAGE
Schoonmaker, Jacob I., son of Isaac, m. 1, Arriantje Schoonmaker; 2, Ann Baird 500
Schoonmaker, Jochem Hendrick, son of Hendrick Jochenson, m. 1, Petronella Sleght; 2, Ann Hussey 499
Schoonmaker, John A., son of Abram 500
Schoonmaker, Lucas E. 403
Schoonmaker, Margaret, wife of Daniel Hasbrouck 371
Schoonmaker, Mathusalem, son of Isaac 500
Schoonmaker, Petrus 95
Schoonmaker, Philip, m. a da. of Jonas Freer 2d 363
Schoonmaker, Polley, da. of Isaac, wife of Tjerck De Witt 500
Schoonmaker, Samuel 95
Schoonmaker, Selah, son of Abram 500
Schuneman, Rev. Johannes 145
Sergeant, Robert 96
Sergeant, William 265
Seven Sisters, the 417
Sharpe, Gen. George H., son of Henry 384
Sharpe, Henry, m. Helena Hasbrouck 384
Shaver, Martha J., wife of Andrew Bevier 241
Shultz, Charles, m. Elizabeth Bevier, widow of Moses Bevier 242
Sinsabagh, ———, wife of John Ronk 501
Slaves, owners of 299, 370, 457, 470
list of 93
(Slecht, Sleght, Sleight.)
Slecht, Antho 106
Slecht, Cornelius 481
m. Tryntje Tynebrouck 482
Sleight, Hend. 106
Sleight, Ensign Jacobus 331
Sleght, Jacomeyntje 13
Slecht, Jacomyntje, da. of Cornelius, wife of Jan Elten 482
Slecht, Jan. 106
Slecht, Mattys 92, 282, 353
Sleght, Mattys, Jun 75, 474
Sleght, Mattys C., m. Maria Maddaleen Crispell 474
Sleght, Petronella, 1st wife of Jochem Schoonmaker 499
Sleight, Rachel, wife of Abraham Hasbrouck, Jun 372
Slouter, Wouter, a Tory 122
Sluyter, Benjamin 265
Smedes, Catharine, wife of Charles Hardenbergh 460
Smedes, Catharine Ann, 2d wife of Hiram Budd 453
Smedes, Catrina, wife of Benjamin I. Hasbrouck 404
Smedes, Peter, m. Elsie Hasbrouck 370
Smeedes, Gertrude, wife of Lewis Bevier 243
Smith, Elizabeth, 1st wife of Jacobus Auchmoody 452
Smith, Hannah, 1st wife of John Bevier 246
Smith, Hendrick 503
Smith, Henry, son of William 2d 504
Smith, Capt. Israel, m. Mary Hasbrouck 392
Smith, Ruth, wife of Deyo 269
Smith, William, 1st 503
soldier in Revolution 504
Smith, William, 2d 503
Smith, William, 3d, son of Henry 504
Smith, Wyntje, wife of Jeremiah Bevier 248

PAGE
Snyder, Capt. Jacob L., m. a da. of Calvin Hasbrouck.....387–8
Snyder, John A., m. Jenneke Bevier 242
Soldiers in Colonial times 117
in War of Independence..172-177, 265, 312, 321, 322, 325, 350, ...359, 430
in War of 1812 350
Sprague, G. I., Provincial Secretary 379
Sprague, Josiah 271
Spratt, Johannes 265
Steen, Mathew 404
Steward, Asa, m. Mary DuBois 344
Steward, Elizabeth, da. of Asa..... 344
Steward, Margaret, da. of Asa 344
Stewart, Capt. James 330, 342
Stewart, Capt., ———, 9th Regiment Royal Army 338
Stilwell, Samuel B. 49, 62, 316
Stilwell, Stephen, m. Catharine Bevier 250
Stokhard, Catharine, wife of Jonas Freer 358, 361
Stokhard, Clarissa, wife of Moses Deyo 259, 516
Stover, George 95
Sullivan's Expedition 342
Suylant, Catharine, wife of Benjamin DuBois 307
Swart, Eglie, widow of Capt. Simon LeFevre, wife of John LeFevre 419
Swartout, Ensign Henry 331
taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery 332

Tappen, Jurgan 315
Taylor, Daniel, a British spy, arrested 336
court martial to try 337
condemned 338
hung 339
Taylor, E. J..... 261
Tears, Jacob 501
Teachout, Elizabeth, wife of Johannes Bevier 240
Tebenin, Jean, the schoolmaster 25, 60, 143
Temple, Mrs. Henry A..... 230
Ten Broeck, Johannes, Capt. Ulster County Co., 1738 118
Ten Broeck, Wessel 14, 282
Captain in 1711 .....117, 422
Ten Eyck, Catharine, da. of Richard, wife of Benjamin Rosa Bevier 240
Ter Boss, Hendrick, m. Rachel Freer 353
Terpenning, John 75, 89, 91, 92, 106
m. Esther Freer 353
Terwilliger, Aurt 265
Terwilliger, Elidia, wife of Deyo 260
Terwilliger, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Bevier 241
Terwilliger, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Freer..... 359
Terwilliger, Terwellego, Evert, Assessor of New Paltz 300
Terwilliger, Evert, m. Sarah Freer 353
Terwilliger, Evert, Jun. 319
Terwilliger, John 94
Terwilliger, John, Jun. 265
Terwilliger, Jonathan 95, 101
Terwilliger, Joseph 95, 101

PAGE
Terwilliger, Josiah, Jun. 265
Tennisson, Arent 284
Thomas, Patty, wife of Elijah Deyo 278
Thorn, Charlotte, wife of Jacob Hasbrouck 389
Thorn, Jane, wife of Lewis DuBois 5th 345
Titesorte, Haignies (?Agnes) and Abraham Frere married ..41, 363
Titesorte, Elizabeth 41
Titus, John, m. Sarah Hasbrouck 389
Tooker, Ellen, wife of Harvey Deyo 278
Townsend, Nathan 301
Townsend, Samuel, Paymaster 330
Traphagan, Rachel Ann, wife of John Hasbrouck 389
Tschirkey, Oscar 278, 493
Turtle, James 96
Tuthill, Daniel, m. Sarah B. Hasbrouck 386–7
Twelve men, the, see the Dusine.

Van Aken, Annitje, wife of Jacob Freer 365
Van Aken, Marynus 95
m. Margaret Deyo 516
Van Benschoten, Lieut. Elias 325
Captain 328
Van Benthuysen, Catrina, wife of Antoine Crispell 524
Van Bergh, Dinah, widow of Rev. John Frelinghuysen, wife of Jacob Rutze Hardenbergh 460
Van Bome, Peter, Johanna Louis, widow of, m. Abraham Freer, Jun. 364
Van Breestede, Elsie, da. of Jan Jansen, 1st wife of Hendrick Jochensen Schoonmaker 499
Van Bumble, Helen, wife of Ezekiel Bevier 248
Van Bummel, Margaret, wife of Hendricus Deyo 273, 515
Van Buren, President Martin 130
Van Cortlandt, Philip, Col. 2d N. Y. 343
Van Dam, Rip 470
Vandemark, Abraham 95, 100
Vandemark, August 92
Vandemark, Petrus 96
Vanderbilt, Nelly, 2d wife of Abraham Bevier 237
Van der Burgh, Van den Burgh, Van de Bergh 342
Van der Burgh, Barthal, Ensign 331
Van den Burg, Lieut. Henry 328,
Van der Burgh, Henry Ensign 342
Van den Burgh, Ensign Henry J. 331
Van der Burgh, Henry W., Lieut 342
Van der Merkan, Abraham 106
Van Driessen, Rev. Johannes 141
Van Dyck, Catharine, da. of Lawrence C. Van Dyck, wife of Louis Bevier 251–2
Van Dyck, Cornelius L., m. Maria Bevier 251
Van Dyck, Peter, m. Elizabeth Bevier 252
Van Gasbeck, John, widow of, m. Isaac Hasbrouck 381
Van Harring, Jannetje, wife of Mathew Low 468
Van Keuren, Elizabeth, da. of Tjerck Matthysen, wife of Benjamin Bevier 236, 238
Van Keuren, Garretje, wife of Lewis Bevier 238

PAGE
Van Keuren, Mathys 106
Van Kleeck, Michael, m. Dinah Freer 353
Van Kleeck, ———, wife of Lucas Deyo 276
Van Kuykendale, Maryanette, wife of William Freer 363
Van Leuven, Peter 230
Van Metten, Rebecca, wife of Cornelius Elting 482
Van Niest, Rev. Regnier 385
Van Olinda, Rev. Douw 158
Van Orden, Abraham, m. Maria LeFevre 431
Van Orden, C. L. 321
Van Oden, Solomon 430
Van Schaick, ———, Col. 1st N. Y. 343
Van Veck, Margaret, wife of Louis I. Hasbrouck 404
Van Vleit, Elizabeth Gonzales, 2d wife of Johannes Bevier 235
Van Vleit, Marytje, wife of Dennis Relyea 2d 503
Van Vliet, Debora, wife of Christoffel Deyo 275, 516
Van Vliet, Elizabeth, wife of Gerrit Freer 365
Van Vliet, Gertje, wife of Gerrit Freer, son of Jacob 365
Van Vliet, Jenneke, wife of Benjamin Deyo 516
Van Vliet, Tunis 123
Van Volgen, Teunis Clausen, of Schenectady, m. Sarah Freer.352, 527
Van Wagenen, Aritje, wife of Jacob Freer 364
See Van Weyen.
Van Wagenen, Aart 358
Van Wagenen, Abraham 95
Van Wagenen, Aert (Archa) P., son of Petrus, m. Maria Freer, da. of Jonas 363, 480
soldier in 1812 480
Van Wagenen, Alexander, son of Archa P. 480
Van Wagenen, Archa, of Wagondahl 479
Van Wagenen, Benjamin, m. Catharine, da. of Jonathan DuBois 321, 480
Van Wagenen, Catharine, wife of Abraham Ean 477
Van Wagenen, Catharine, da. of Petrus 480
Van Wagenen, Daniel, son of Petrus, soldier in Revolution 480
Van Wagenen, Ezekiel, son of Petrus 480
Van Wagenen, Lieut. Garret 328
resigns 329
Van Wagenen, George 315
Van Wagenen, Hannah, wife of Dr. Cornelius D. Hasbrouck..... 403
Van Wagenen, Isaac, m. Sarah Deyo 517
Van Wagenen, Janetje, da. of Lucas 480
Van Wagenen, Jonas, son of Archa P. 480
Van Wagenen, Jonathan 265
Van Wagenen, Jonathan, son of Jucas 480
Van Wagenen, Jonathan, son of Petrus 480
Van Wagenen, Levi, son of Petrus, soldier in Revolution 480
Van Wagenen, Lucas, son of Petrus, m. Cornelia Markle 480
Van Wagenen, Magdalen, da. of Archa P., wife of Jacob Bedford 480
Van Wagenen, Maria, da. of Lucas 480
Van Wagenen, Maria, da. of Petrus 480
Van Wagenen, Maria, wife of Samuel Bevier 241
Van Wagenen, Maritje, wife of Cornelius LeFevre 438
Van Wagenen, Petrus 95, 101
Van Wagenen, Petrus, son of Archa, m. Sarah Low; solder in Revolution 479

PAGE
Van Wagenen, Rebecca, wife of Henry (Hendricus) DuBois ... 313
Van Wagenen, Rebecca, wife of Jean Freer 365, 527
Van Wagenen, Sarah, da. of Petrus 480
Van Wagenen, Sarah, wife of Johannes Deyo 275
Van Wagenen, Sarah, wife of Solomon Hasbrouck 369
Van Wagenen, Simon, m. Sarah DuBois 307
Van Wagonen, Isaac, m. Catharine Freer 353
Van Wagoner, George 483
Van Wagener family, descent of 482
Van Weye, Hendrick 89, 91
Van Weyen (Wagen), Aritje, wife of Jacob Freer 527
Van Winkle, Cornelius, m. Maria Elting 497
Vas, Rev. Peter 415
Vernooy, Anna, wife of Jacob Bevier 235, 236
Vernoy, Conrad, m. Mary LeFevre 417
Vernoy, Cornelia, 2d wife of Johannes Bevier 237
Vernooy, Cornelius, m. Cornelia DuBois 318
Vernooy, Cornelius G., m. Maria Bevier 236
Vernooy, Elizabeth, wife of Petrus LeFevre 435, 447
Vernooy, Hendrick 470
Vernooy, Jennike, wife of Abraham J. Bevier 238, 242
Vernooy, Margaret, wife of Moses LeFevre 420
Vernooy, Rachel, wife of Abraham Bevier 226, 233, 235
Vernooy, Sarah, wife of Conrad Bevier..... 240
Vernooy, Sarah, wife of Johannes LeFevre 435, 447
Vernooy, ———, m. Margaret LeFevre 430
Vernooy, ———, Capt. 117
Viele, Lewis, of Schenectady, m. Mary Freer 352, 527
Vilar, Jane 39
Viltfil, Daniel, son of Richard 42
Viltfil, Richard, and wife Madaline Chut 42
Viltful, ———, child of Richard and wife Madelin Chut, baptized 41
Vrooman, Rev. B..... 142

Wait, Edward, m. Betsey Hasbrouck 392
Waldron, Catharine, wife of Lewis Hardenbergh 400
Wall, Thomas, of Somerset Co., N. J., m. Grietje Elting 482
Walters, Nathaniel 265
Wamboon, Mariten, wife of Simon Freer 359
Ward, John 14, 284
Waring, Rachel, wife of Zacharias Hasbrouck 372
Wasemiller, Hendrick 96
Watkins, Elidia, m. Clorine Deyo..... 277
Watson, Capt. ——— 337
Weaver, Ensign Edward 331
Weed, Barton, m. Emeretta Deyo 278
Wells, Philipp, Surveyor Gen..... 376
Westbrook, Anthony 92
Westbrook, Elizabeth, wife of Isaiah Hasbrouck..... 372
Westbrook, Jacob 428
Westbrook, Solomon, m. Esther Bevier 234
Westvall, Claritje, wife of Solomon Freer 363, 528
Wheeler, James 96
Wherry, Lieut. Evans 328

PAGE
Wibau, Jannitje, 2d wife of Hugo Freer the Patentee..... 351
Winfield, Annanius, m. Jane Newkirk Bevier 249
Winfield, Catharine, wife of Josiah DuBois..... 311
Winfield, Ruh, wife of Abel Hasbrouck 387
Winfield, Silas, m. Neeltje Bevier 249
Winslow, John, Dept. Commissioner of Prisoners, N. Y. 334
Wirtz (Wurts), Catharine, da. of Dr. George 465
Wirtz, Cornelius, m. Margaret LeFevre 428
Wirtz, David, son of Dr. Jacob 466
Wirtz, George, M. D., first physician at New Paltz, m. Esther Hasbrouck 401, 464, 465
Wirtz (Wurts), George son of Dr. Jacob 466
m. Cornelia LeFevre 427
Wirtz (Wurts), Gertrude, da. of Dr. Jacob..... 466
Wirtz, Gitty Jane, da. of Dr. Jacob 466
Wurtz, Jacob 435
Wirtz, Dr. Jacob, son of Dr. George, m. 1 Catharine DuBois.... 465
2, Mary Hornbeck 466
Wurts, Jane, wife of John Elting 492
Wirtz (Wurts), Janetje, da. of Dr. George 465
Wirtz, Jansen, son of Dr. Maurice 466
Wurtz, John H.....426, 428
son of Dr. Maurice 466
Wirtz, Mathusalem, son of Dr. Jacob 466
m. ——— DuBois 304
Wirtz, Maurice, son of Dr. Jacob 466
Wurts, Dr. Maurice (Mauritius) 420
son of Dr. George 465
m. Maria Jansen 466
Wirtz, ———, da. of Dr. Maurice, wife of Gilbert Elting 466
Wirtz, ———, da. of Dr. Maurice, wife of Nathaniel Elting 465
Wolverson, Cornelius 411
Wood, Capt. ——— 337
Woodhull, Col. Jesse, m. Hester DuBois 322
Woodworth, John, Judge Advocate 338
Wool, Capt. Isaac 328
Woolsey, Daniel 278
Woolsey, John 96
Woolsey, Phebe, wife of Hendricus Deyo 3d 276
Wolsey, Thomas 96
Wurts (see Wirtz.)
Wyard, Nathaniel 96
Wygant, Asa, son of John W..... 344
Wygant, Cornelius, son of John W..... 344
Wygant, Elizabeth, da. of John W..... 344
Wygant, J. Ward, son of John W..... 344
Wygant, John W., m. Elizabeth DuBois 344
Wygant, Mary Jane, da. of John W..... 344
Wygant, Ostrom, son of John W..... 344
———, Rebecca, wife of John DuBois 344
Wygant, William D., son of John W..... 344
Wyllis, Capt. ——— 337
Wynkoop, C., m. Maria LeFevre 421
Wynkoop, Cornelia, da. of Dirck, wife of Peter Elting 436
Wynkoop, Cornelius 411

PAGE
Wynkoop, Cornelius, of Hurley, m. Leah DuBois 310
Wynkoop, Dirck, m. Sarah Elting 485, 486
Wynkoop, Gertrude, da. of Dirck, wife of Alexander Colden, later of David Colden 486

Yandel, Mary, wife of Jacobus Bevier 247
Yarnton, Anthony 96
Yelverton, Anthony 75
York, John 265
m. Janetje Bevier 247
York, Maria, wife of Isaac Bevier 247
York, Maria, wife of Jacob Bevier 2d.....246, 247
Young, Henietta, da. of Lewis W..... 345
Young, Jas. Henry, son of Lewis W..... 345
Young, Juliet, da. of Lewis W..... 345
Young, Lewis W., m. Rachel Margaret DuBois 345

APPENDIX

GIVING

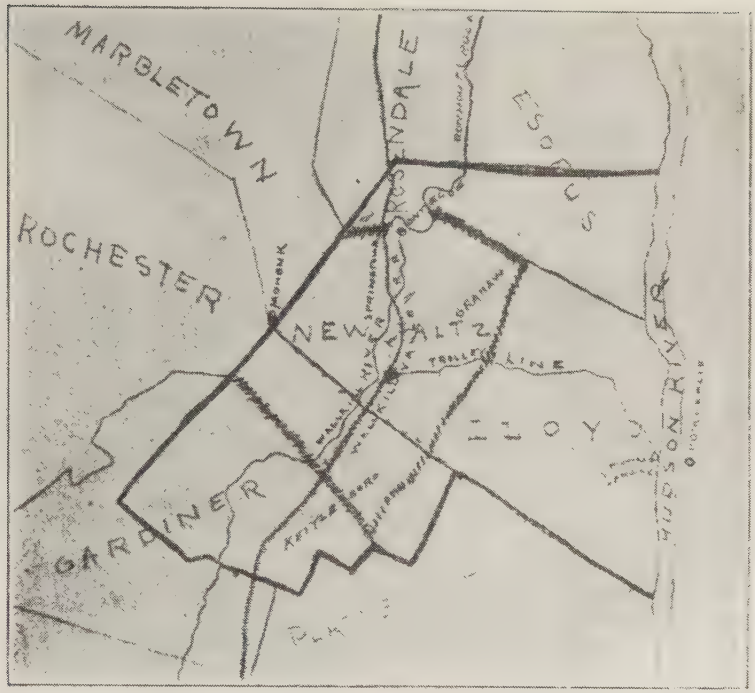
Additional Information Concerning the Revolutionary Period

LIKEWISE

Wills of a Number of the Patentees and Their Sons in Whole or in Part

ALSO

More Extended Notice of Those who Moved from New Paltz in the Early Days and a Variety of Other Matter

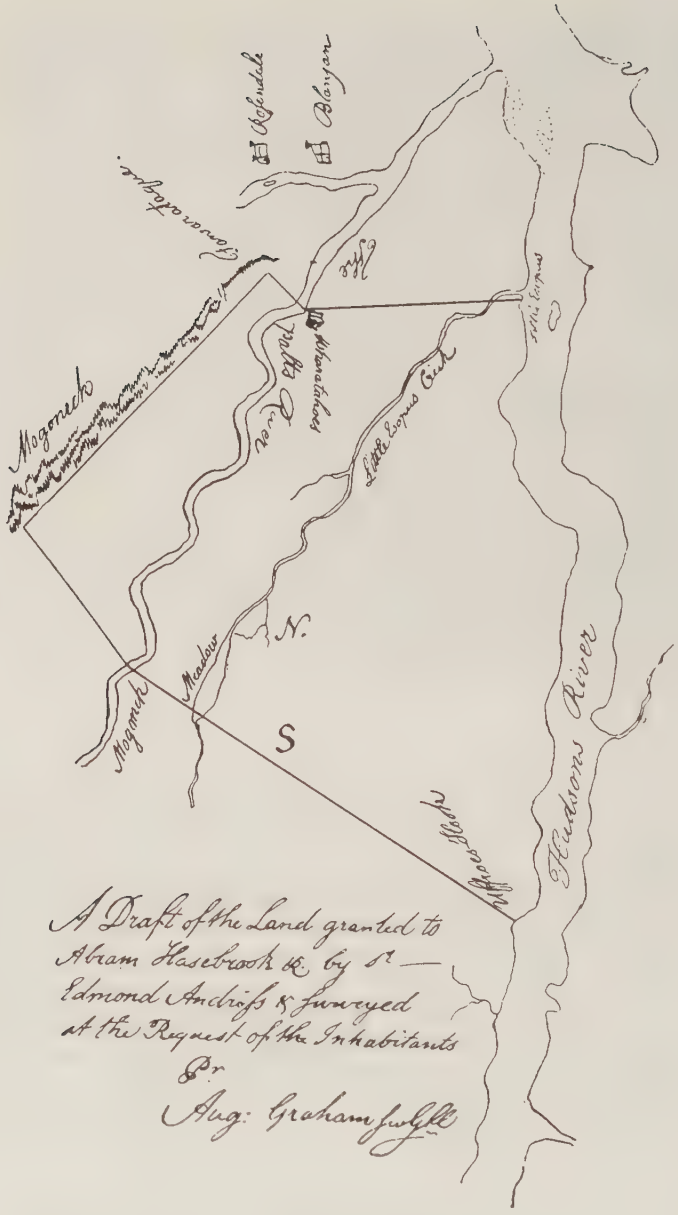


MAP OF NEW PALTZ

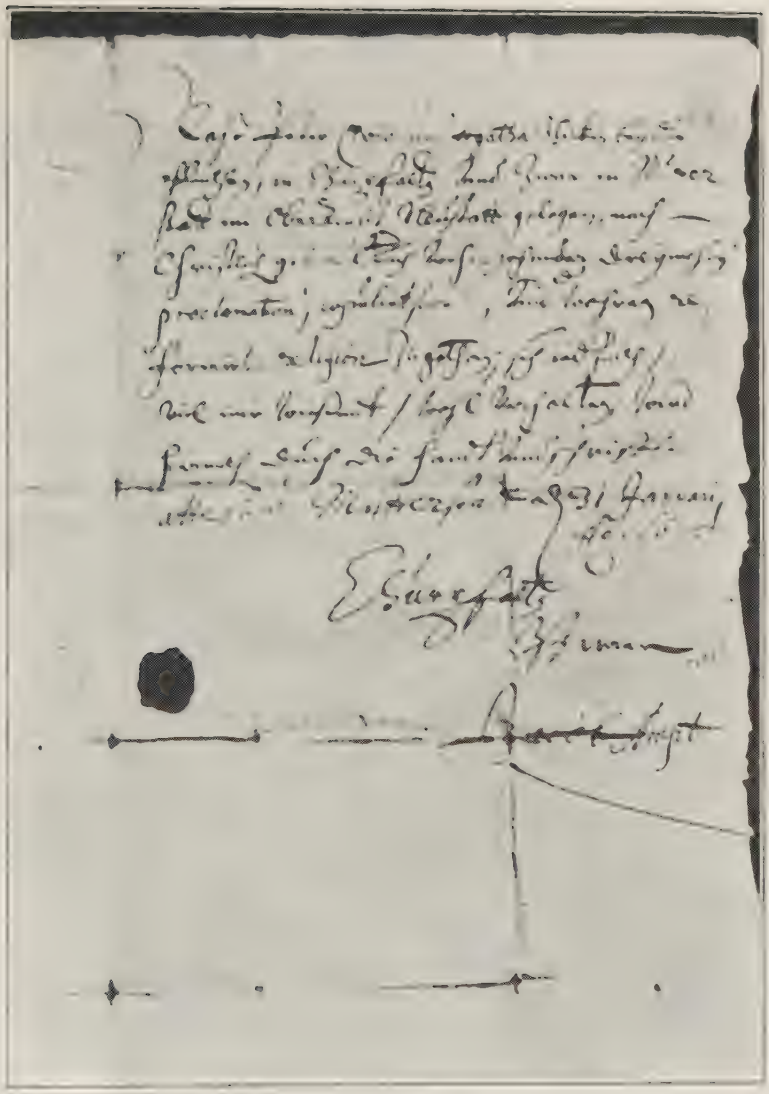
The ribbed line shows the present boundary of the town; the heavy black line the boundaries of the town before being dismembered. A part of Esopus was taken from New Paltz in 1843; part of Rosendale in 1844; all of Lloyd in 1845 and part of Gardiner in 1853.

There were in 1820 fourteen towns in the county, with a total population of 32,015. New Paltz was ahead of Kingston and every other town in the county in population, in valuation both of real and personal property, in the number of its mills and in everything noted in the census except extent of unimproved land. The population of New Paltz was 4,704. Shawangunk came next with a population of 3,589. Kingston had only 3,010; Marbletown, 2,879; Saugerties, 2,664; Marlborough, 2,364; Rochester, 2,227; Plattekill, 2,058; Wawarsing, 1,964; Esopus, 1,520; Olive, 1,520; Hurley, 1,283; Woodstock, 1,273; Shandaken, 960.

The towns of Lloyd, Rosendale, Gardiner, Hardenbergh and Ulster had not been created.



A Draft of the Land granted to
Abram Hasebrook &c. by Sr —
Edmond Andriss & surveyed
at the Request of the Inhabitants
Pr
Aug: Graham Sw Gl



CERTIFICATE OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP OF PIERRE DEYO AND WIFE

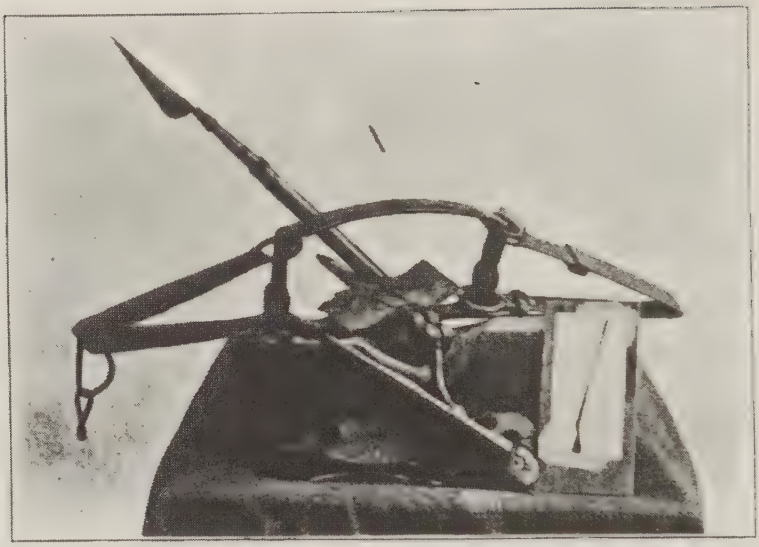
See page 253.

HOUSE BUILT BY JOSIAH R. ELTING

Reference to Josiah R. Elting and family will be found on page 491 History of New Paltz and its Old Families. He is entitled to specially honorable mention in this volume because, in his later years, he drew up and wrote out a genealogy of early settlers of New Paltz, which has been copied and preserved in different families. Although incomplete and not free from errors, it has rendered valuable aid in subsequent attempts in that line. The house, shown in the cut, was built by Josiah R. Elting, on what is now the trolley line, three miles east of our village. Here he kept a store. His son Abram D. B. occupied this house after his father's death. The other sons Andries and Roelif occupied adjoining farms. The last named was for many years President of the Huguenot Bank. Josiah R. Elting was frequently called by the old people "Stone

BASHA'S SPRING,

Where Louis DuBois shot the Indian woman, near the New Fort in Shawangunk as she was raising the alarm, when the captive women and children were rescued by Capt. Kreiger's men. See page 9.



INTERESTING RELICS IN MEMORIAL HOUSE

Since its purchase and opening by the Huguenot Memorial Society a great number of valuable relics have been gathered at the Memorial House. Among the number are the lance head brought from Holland to this country by Jan. Elting, the trap in which the last wolf was caught in this town, the skates on which Major Isaac LeFevre skated from the Strand at Rondout to Albany and back in one day, all of which are shown in this picture. There are also in the Memorial House, documents, with the signatures of several of the Patentees, a number of old family bibles, ancient articles of dress and household furniture, etc., etc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
CHAPTER I	
Huguenot churches in the Province of New York	1
CHAPTER II	
A church controversy in the olden times	7
CHAPTER III	
The Books of the Dusine	16
The first division of land in the New Paltz Patent	16
Divisions of land in the Patent	18
The last division of land in the Patent	30
The lawsuits of the Dusine	31
Examination of Abraham Dow	35
Examination of Jas. Tompkins	35
Affidavit of Wm. Beekman	37
Affidavit of James Turk	40
Report of Judge Lewis	40
Letter from John Addison	43
CHAPTER IV	
The Patent granted to Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre	47
CHAPTER V	
Papers in Town Chest in 1749	55
Some old French papers	56
The Great Fence	60
Soldiers in the early Colonial period	63
CHAPTER VI	
The Wills of the old people	65
CHAPTER VII	
The Legislative Act of 1785	87
CHAPTER VIII	
Peter Van Orden of Plattekill	91
A soldier in the Revolution	91
Justice in olden times	97

CHAPTER IX

PAGE

Valuable old papers in the Hasbrouck family 101
Copy of old French letter to Jean and Abraham Hasbrouck 103
Denization papers of Jean Hasbrouck 104
Some matters relating to the Hasbrouck family 106
The lost heir 107

CHAPTER X

The family of Garret Freer, Jr. 111
The Bontecoe Freers 113
The LeFevres of Greenfield 115
Daniel LeFevre of Delaware county 116

CHAPTER XI

Emigrations from New Paltz in the early days 119
Matthew DuBois 121
David DuBois of Rochester 124
Jacob DuBois of Hurley 125
The DuBois family of New Jersey 128
The family of Abram DuBois, son of Abram the New Paltz patentee 130
The DuBoises of Catskill 134
The Staten Island DuBoises 136
New Paltz Huguenots in Poughkeepsie before the Revolution .. 138
The DuBois family in Poughkeepsie and vicinity 145

CHAPTER XII

Descendants of Jacques DuBois in Ulster and Dutchess counties 149
The Oliver family 153
The Deyos in Dutchess and Albany counties 157

CHAPTER XIII

History of education at New Paltz 161

CHAPTER XIV

A mysterious murder 189
Our village in 1850 190
The Huguenot Bank 192
The Memorial House and Patentees' Monument 194

Appendix to History of New Paltz

CHAPTER I

Huguenot Churches in the Province of New York

There were in the province of New York four Huguenot churches, all organized previous to 1700. They were located as follows: one in New York City, one on Staten Island near Richmond, one at New Paltz and one at New Rochelle.

The church in New York has continued until the present day. Its records have been translated and printed in book form. The church on Staten Island was organized at an early date, flourished for a long time and enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. David Bonrepos; but the church organization, the church records and the church building are all gone; the tombstones in the graveyard long remained but they too are gone now. At New Paltz the church organization has always remained and the records have been translated and printed in book form; the Dutch language superseded the French about 1750 and the church at about that time became affiliated with the Dutch churches of the surrounding country. At New Rochelle the records have been translated and transcribed but not yet published in book form.

The information concerning the Huguenot churches given in this sketch is from the Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York published in 1901 by the state. These Records consist of what is known as the "Amsterdam Correspondence" together with such extracts from other colonial records and notes by Hugh Hastings, state historian, as are necessary to a proper understanding of the matters which are discussed in the correspondence. The "Amsterdam Correspondence"

comprises letters sent by the Dutch churches in the province of New York to the Classis of Amsterdam, with which they were connected. In these Ecclesiastical Records we find occasional reference to the Huguenots and Huguenot churches in New York. The information contained in these letters, though fragmentary and not affording a complete history is reliable and authentic so far as it goes.

The history of the Huguenots in the province of New York began in 1622 when certain Walloons petitioned the king of England for permission to settle in Virginia. The petition was not granted. About two months later certain Walloons, probably the same persons, petitioned the States General of Holland for permission to settle in New Netherlands and their request was granted.

In the spring of 1623 the West India Company equipped a vessel called the New Netherlands of which Cornelius Jacobs was skipper with thirty families, mostly Walloons. They sailed by way of the Canaries and reached New Amsterdam, where they became the first permanent settlers.

In 1628 Rev. Jonas Michaelius the first minister in New Amsterdam writes to one of the ministers of the Collegiate church at Amsterdam, giving an account of matters in the colony and in the church in which he says "The Walloons and French have no service on Sunday except in the Dutch language, for those who understand no Dutch are few. . . . Notwithstanding the Lord's Supper was administered to them in the French language and according to the French mode."

A letter in 1650 from John Walraven, schoolmaster at Manhattan, to the Classis of Amsterdam says that a French minister, Charles de Rocherfort, having been requested to do so had administered holy baptism to a number of persons.

In 1663 a considerable number of Huguenots, originally from Rochelle, arrived in the country and settled on Staten Island.

Rev. Hermanus Blom, pastor of the church at Wiltwyck sends, Sept. 18, 1663 to the church at Amsterdam a long letter describing matters at Wiltwyck and telling of the massacre by the Indians three months before. This letter, which was written about ten days after the return to Wiltwyck of the expedition to Shawangunk and the women and children rescued at the New Fort, says that the total number killed at the massacre was twenty-four and of prisoners forty-five, of whom thirteen were still in the hands of the savages.

On the 12th of May, 1664, the rest of the persons having been recovered, the Director General and Council of New Netherlands issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving on account of the delivery of all the Christian prisoners "out of the barbarians' hands, against all human expectation" and for the conclusion of an honest and advantageous peace with the Esopus savages.

August 14th, 1664, Governor Stuyvesant wrote to the Directors at Amsterdam in relation to a number of French families from Rochelle and St. Martin, several of whom had come to New Netherlands and being much pleased with Staten Island had asked that they might settle there and be provided with a good French preacher and had said that the preacher at St. Martin could be persuaded easily to come.

In 1676 Louis DuBois, Antoine Crispell, Matthew Blanshan and about sixty other residents of Wiltwyck and Hurley (none except Louis DuBois being afterwards settlers at New Paltz) sent a petition to Governor Andros that a minister might be sent to Esopus who could preach both in Dutch and English

and recommending that Rev. Peter Teschenmaker be selected for the place.

The next year the three villages of Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown petitioned Governor Andros that they be permitted to call a minister. Toward his support Kingston promised to give annually 400 schepels of wheat, Marbletown and Hurley 100 schepels, each.

Rev. Henry Selyns in a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam, dated Oct. 21, 1683, says: "Domine Pierre Daille, formerly professor at Salmur [Saumur, France], has become my colleague. He is full of zeal, learning and piety. Exiled for the sake of his religion he now devotes himself here to the cause of Christ with untiring energy." A few months before this Rev. Mr. Daille had organized the church at New Paltz.

In 1687 Jean Boutillier and other French Protestants of New York petitioned Governor Dongan that they be allowed the same privileges as his majesty's subjects in regard to trading. This petition received a very kind answer and it was requested that the names of all French Protestants who desired to settle or remain here be given in order that they may have "letters of denization."

In 1688, Oct. 10th, Rev. Henry Selyns wrote to the Classis of Amsterdam, "Our French ministerial brethren in the Lord are doing well. Their congregations grow not a little almost daily because of the continual arrival of French refugees. The French minister at New Castle (Caspar Carpentier) is dead. About five hours from here where Nova Rupella (New Rochelle) is laid out and is building up a new French minister (David Bonrepos) has arrived.

In 1688 Rev. Rudolphus Varick, pastor on Long Island, wrote to the Classis of Amsterdam, "The French congregation increases by daily arrivals from Carolina, the Carribean

islands and Europe. Lately two French preachers came over. I have as yet made the acquaintance and spoken to only one of them. I hear favorable reports about them. . . . We have received Mr. Andros as governor the second time."

The Journal of Assembly of New York May 1, 1691, says: "Information was given that Dally (Daille) the French minister had received a petition signed by several of the inhabitants of Harlem and Westchester. Daillie was summoned to appear and was asked through an interpreter if he had such a paper. He refused to give any information. He was committed for contempt until he should answer. In the afternoon he said he had received such a letter but his wife had burned it. He was discharged after paying certain fines." The document referred to was no doubt signed by friends of Jacob Leisler, who in the beginning of the reign of William and Mary was by the approval of most of the people, pushed on to become lieutenant-governor of the province. When the new governor, Sloughter, arrived he ordered Leisler's arrest and execution. This was an outrage and caused very bitter feeling. Dailie was a friend of Leisler.

A letter from Rev. Messrs. Henry Selyns, Rudolphus Varick and Godfridus Dellius to the Classis of Amsterdam, Oct. 12, 1692, says: "We must not omit to inform your reverences that the two French churches (New York and New Paltz?) have been united and that Domine Perrot will generally preach in the city and Domine Dailie will generally preach in the country. But the two form but one church and the income will be divided equally between them."

In 1693 appears a list of contributors from churches in New York and New Jersey for the ransom of certain Christian prisoners, held by Moslems at Salee in the Barbary states. In this list the "Staten Island French church" is set

down as contributing £3 and the New Rochelle church about half as much. No mention is made of the churches at New Paltz or Kingston.

Rev. Henry Selyns in a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam, Sept. 31, 1696, says there were then five Dutch ministers in the province: himself in New York, Dellius at Albany, Nucella at Kingston, Lupardus on Long Island and Bertholf in New Jersey. He also says: "Domine Daillie, recently the French minister here has been called to Boston and ministers to the French church there. Domine Perrot, a man of great learning, formerly a minister in France, now serves the church of God here. Domine Morpe labors in the more distant places in the country. Domine Brodet (Bondet) who was formerly professor at Salmur (Saumur) and who has lived and preached eight years among the Indians, has been called to New Rochelle, five hours from here, where he gives good satisfaction by his gifts and holy life." This letter makes no mention of Rev. David Bonrepos, whose first recorded service at New Paltz was in May of this year.

In [1696?] a number of the inhabitants at New Rochelle petitioned Governor Fletcher stating that they had been forced by persecution to flee from France and forsake their estates and that their majesties by a proclamation in 1689 had granted them an asylum and invited them to buy land here. They said they were poor and needy and asked that their case be given consideration.

In 1699 five ministers, representing the Dutch, French and English churches, signed a testimonial concerning Rev. Mr. Dellius, minister at Albany. The French ministers, signing the testimonial are Petrus Pieret, minister of the French church in New York and Daniel Bondet, minister of the French and English church at New Rochelle and assistant teacher of the Indians.

CHAPTER II

A Church Controversy in the Olden Times

There was a warm controversy between the church at New Paltz and the church at Kingston about 1750, an account of which is found in Volumes IV and V of the Ecclesiastical Records of New York, where appear the communications sent to the Classis of Amsterdam, in Holland. The question at issue was whether the church at New Paltz was an independent organization or a part of the Kingston church.

Rev. G. W. Mancius, minister of the Kingston church in a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam endeavors to show that there was no rightful consistory at New Paltz and asserts that John Van Driessen, who had been received by the New Paltz people in 1733 was not a legally ordained minister of the Dutch church though the New Paltz people "persistently adhered to him" and allowed him not only to conduct service when he came to New Paltz, which was several times a year, but had also permitted him to install a consistory. Rev. Mr. Mancius complains, moreover, that Rev. J. H. Goetschius, who was preaching at New Paltz as a supply in 1750 had administered the sacrament of communion to those of the New Paltz people, who had been cut off from the ordinance of the Lord's supper by the church at Kingston for persistently adhering to Van Driessen, after being admonished to leave him by the consistory of the Kingston church and others. Rev. G. W. Mancius states furthermore in this communication to the Classis of Amsterdam that Rev. Mr. Goetschius had raised the standard of revolt by declaring at Fishkill that "before his black head had turned gray other ministers than those from Holland would officiate here." Besides all this

Rev. Mr. Mancius says in regard to Rev. Mr. Goetschius, "That gentleman seems not only to question your high authority over the churches, but more than that he has allowed one of his pupils to occupy the pulpit."

To these statements of Rev. Mr. Mancius the New Paltz church, through its representatives Samuel Bevier and Daniel Hasbrouck made answer, under date of Oct. 18, 1750, that "Samuel Bevier, at present elder of New Paltz, is willing, together with many other witnesses, to testify that he and several others saw Andries LeFevre and others swear before a magistrate that the Paltz as a French Reformed church had always been accustomed to be provided with a minister and consistory of its own, but as they were now vacant [that is when Andries LeFevre and the others appeared before the magistrate] they were now willing to promise to unite with Kingston for the support of a minister from Europe; but with this understanding that whenever they could have a minister of their own again they might then consider themselves released from this promise."

In continuing their answer Samuel Bevier and Daniel Hasbrouck say, "that it is entirely untrue that New Paltz had no other consistory than that of Kingston, for as early as August 22, 1683 under Monsieur Pierre Daille there were elected and installed an elder and a deacon—Louis DuBois as elder and Hughe Frere as deacon; as it also appears from their church book; whence it also appears that on June 9, 1690 there were chosen Hughe Frere elder and Louis Bevier deacon and these remained in office until their death. Therefore when Mr. John Van Driessen came to the Paltz [in 1733] there was, it is true, no consistory, but he appointed one and this the Rev. Goetschius rightly considered a lawful consistory, for the Rev. Coetus had set him an example.

Therefore we are assured that the conclusion of Rev. Mancius is wrong. From the foregoing explanation it clearly appears that the Paltz was always a church and congregation by itself and so independent of Kingston."

After the Kingston minister and the New Paltz church had presented their arguments the case was referred to Rev. J. C. Freyenmont, who decided that New Paltz was an independent church and he installed a consistory.

Rev. Mr. Mancius was not yet satisfied to let the matter rest and in another letter to the Classis of Amsterdam in December, 1750, he returns to the subject and says that the New Paltz people promised to contribute and did contribute part of the salary of Rev. Vas, who was minister of the Kingston church and had been Rev. Mancius' colleague since 1732; moreover that the Paltz for a time had no other consistory than that at Kingston. He closes by asking the Classis of Amsterdam to decide whether New Paltz was an independent church and concludes by saying that if the Classis of Amsterdam will not decide the matter he will be compelled to go to the Synod for a decision.

These documents, setting forth the controversy between the churches at New Paltz and Kingston, besides being of much interest in themselves, are valuable as furnishing conclusive proof that there was no minister here from 1700 to 1733. Hence the inference that there had been a book containing marriages and baptisms for this period and that it had been lost, is unfounded. Had there been any minister here from 1700 to 1733 the fact would certainly have been mentioned by Samuel Bevier and Daniel Hasbrouck in their answer to Rev. G. W. Mancius.

In Volume V of the Ecclesiastical Records there is a letter, dated Dec. 10, 1751, from the New Paltz consistory to the

Classis of Amsterdam, which is of special interest on account of the historical information it contains and because of the determined spirit it manifests of opposition to Kingston church rule. At the time this letter was written the coetus had decided that New Paltz was right in claiming independence, but the Classis of Amsterdam, from whom the minister must come had not yet acceded to the request, which, however, it did soon after and sent Rev. Barent Vrooman, as requested, who became the first regularly ordained minister of the Dutch church and thus ended the existence of the Walloon (Huguenot) church here.

The following is the letter, omitting some comparatively unimportant parts:

Very Rev. Classical Assembly, Beloved Fathers and Brethren in Christ:

We, the undersigned, consistory of the Reformed Walloon Church at New Paltz, having a short time ago placed ourselves under the direction of the Rev. Coetus at New York, and so under that of your Reverences, wish your Rev. Assembly blessing and life forevermore.

Since it has come to our ears that your Rev. Assembly does not consider the action of the Rev. Coetus regarding us as worthy of praise, we feel impelled to present to your Reverences as clearly as possible, the whole matter of our contention with the consistory of Kingston, asking your Reverences, in a fraternal spirit, to give us a patient hearing, as indeed we expect you will.

For their most holy faith, our ancestors fled from France to this wilderness, to escape the Roman Antichrist. Having bought a land-patent from the Indians, they settled in this locality in the year 1677. This place of residence was guar-

anteed to them by the Duke of York (subsequently James the Second, King of Great Britain), through Governor Andros. And until the present time, they, and we their descendants, have, without political interference, enjoyed protection and privileges, as French Protestant Refugees.

As far as their strength allowed, which was indeed small at first, they saw to it that, besides maintaining Family Worship, they should have in their midst the public service of pure Religion. In the village of the Paltz they built a church about the year 1718 and worship was conducted there every Sunday in the French language by French ministers whenever they were to be had; such as Rev. De Pierre d'Alje (Daille) and Rev. Bon Repos, who in the year 1683, appointed a consistory. Several others also officiated, of whom Molinaer, who was minister at New Rochelle, was the last, in the year 1739. Whenever there was no minister a sermon was read in French.

Meanwhile Dutch families came to take up their residence, here and there, among us. About the year 1727 services of worship began to be held afternoons in the Dutch language. Because there was no more French ministers to be had, we employed also provisionally some German ministers. Some of us also contributed something toward the salaries of the ministers of Kingston; because, when we had no minister of our own, we did sometimes trouble that church and its minister, as being nearest to us, for the baptism of our children.

Many of us, who understood the Dutch language, did at times go to church there. As well disposed neighbors, we also contributed toward its church building and church expenses. Some Dutch families, having removed from the

Kingston community and its villages, as also from some other places, to take up their residence among us, still continued their connection with the Kingston church. Some while dwelling among us, were received on confession there, because we had no minister.

Finally the Kingston church attempted to draw us entirely to itself and to make us a part of itself, in order that we might supply a permanent perquisite for its ministers. In our continuous opposition to that attempt, we diligently sought to keep our greatly increasing church in combination with one or two of the neighboring churches nearest to us, but west of us, for the settlement of a minister. Kingston, however, always tried to prevent this. It was in a condition to make many inroads upon us and to draw away many of our residents, because we were as yet too weak to support a minister of our own; for we lacked the living voice of preaching as well as the administration of the sacraments—privileges which the neighboring Kingston always enjoyed.

Upon the advice, and what seemed to us the well-founded reasonings of Rev. Petrus Van Driessen, minister at Albany, concerning the ordination in New England of Jan Van Driessen (whose conduct in these regions had not yet then become open to remarks), we, as a French church, which, by the statutes of England, had a right to correspond with any Protestant churches which are in the King's dominion, in the year 1733, thought proper to call this Jan Van Driessen to be our minister. Kingston had very much to say against this, under the ridiculous pretext that we were a part of its church. But what reason had we, Walloon Refugees, who at the time were under no obligation, either to Kingston, nor under the jurisdiction of any other Dutch church, to believe Rev. Peter

Vas, of Kingston, rather than Rev. Peter Van Driessen. Both were outsiders and simply advisers. But alas! What happens? Our neighbor, Kingston, to whom we had done so much good and whose church burdens, out of pure benevolence we had helped to carry, unfortunately goes to work and puts us under discipline. Why! because we, poor French Refugees, a Walloon church, had made use of our rights and of the country's liberties, which had been granted us by our gracious King. We did not know that a Dutch church had the power to put under the ban a Walloon church. Nor can we yet account for it; for it looks so utterly incomprehensible to us.

Upon the advice of Rev. Goetschius we have now gone over to you, having by the Rev. Coetus been reorganized and accepted as a church independent of Kingston. May it please God, now and hereafter, to reward a thousandfold the Christian compassion manifested by the ministers and elders of the Rev. Coetus. The above mentioned Mr. Mancius, as long as he has been a resident of Kingston, has done his best to divide us; yea, indeed, to make us appear as Schismatics under discipline, both before your Revs. as also before the Rev. Coetus, notwithstanding the fact that our whole condition is perfectly known to the Rev. Coetus and that many of its worthy members are intimately acquainted with us. And to our great grief and agitation we must hear him daily revile and treat with despite these (Coetus) members, with his slanderous tongue. Indeed, even the Rev. Classis does not escape his inconsiderate remarks, because that body assured us by letter of the 15th of November, 1749, as well as by the mouth of Rev. Freymuth [Freyenmout], who had been authorized thereto, that it had received us under its protection.

Men, Fathers and Bretheren do but think how painful this must be to us. Although our parents escaped from under the ban of the Roman Antichrist, we in this day, should still encounter obstruction, and that from a consistory and minister who count themselves as belonging under the jurisdiction of your Reverences; and that they have done such a shameful deed as though it were by your Reverences connivance.

And now in the fear of God, we are ready, if necessary, by clearest argument and with mathematical precision, to demonstrate to the Rev. Coetus and also to your Reverences, and to convince even our greatest enemy if he has still a spark of human conscience left, that from our earliest occupancy of our Patent (which is older than the Kingston's Patent), we have been a complete French church, with consistories of our own, and independent of Kingston; and that, therefore, we have been wronged and offended in this Kingston discipline, in the most unchristian manner, and particularly by the action of Mr. Mancius.

We make this further request of the Rev. Classical Assembly. In case this letter should be delivered before brother Vrooman (whom we expect to be our minister, and who has the affections of the whole church), presents himself to the Rev. Classis, ordain him, in accordance with Church Order and usage, to be the regular minister of our church in combination with those of Shawangunk and Walkill. Thus that matter on which so much depends for the welfare of our church, will no longer be retarded by unreasonable opposition and our poor church will not be put to greater inconvenience.

With all due submission to your Reverences, We the Elders and Deacons, chosen and installed by order of the Rev.

Coetus at New York, by authority of our church at New Paltz, subscribe our names:

Daniel DuBois
[Col.] Johannes Hardenberg
[of Rosendale]
Johann George Rank
[of New Hurley]
Evert Terwilliger
[of Shawangunk]

New Paltz, Dec. 10, 1751, O. S.

The foregoing communication, which has slumbered in the archives in Holland for 150 years shows that the New Paltz church did not give in its allegiance to the Classis of Amsterdam until 1751 and then only because they had not been able in many years to obtain a French minister and were now assured that they, with Shawangunk, should have a minister of their own and not form part of the Kingston church.

This communication shows certain other facts: that when the people had no minister a sermon was read in French; that about 1727 services began to be held in Dutch in the afternoon; that family worship was maintained; that because no more French ministers were to be had they had employed, provisionally, some German ministers, who had come over, doubtless, in the great Palatine emigration. There is no record on the church book of any marriages or baptisms by any such minister, but probably they performed marriages and baptisms and failed to record them or recorded them on loose sheets of paper, which have been lost. Most of the children were baptized at Kingston during the period from 1700 to 1733 and again from 1736 until 1749 while New Paltz was without a minister.

CHAPTER III

The Books of the Duzine

There are two books which have come down to us from the Duzine. One narrates the divisions of land which they made; the other gives an account of the lawsuits in which they were engaged concerning the boundaries of the Patent. There are no records of other action which they may have taken concerning other matters, though there is reason to believe that some action was taken and no permanent record kept.

The First Division of Land in The New Paltz Patent

On the 25th of August, 1703, the surviving New Paltz Patentees and representatives of those who were dead signed and sealed documents apportioning to each Patentee or his heirs his just part of land in the Patent.

The paper assigning to the children of Simon LeFevre their inheritance is as follows:

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall or may come: Abraham Hasbrouck, Jean Hasbrouck, Abraham DuBois, Louis Bevier, Antoine Crispel, Peter Deyo, Mary DuBois, wife and executor of Isaac DuBois deceased, and Hugo Frere, eldest son of Hugo Frere deceased, all of New Paltz, in the County of Ulster, send greeting:

Whereas there is a patent obtained by Lewis DuBois, Christian Deyo, Abraham Hasbrouck, Andries LeFevre, Jean Hasbrouck, Peter Deyo, Lewis Bevier, Antoine Crispel, Abraham DuBois, Hugo Frere, Isaac DuBois and Simon LeFevre from Sir Edmund Andros, late Governor of this province, bearing

date ye 29th day of September, 1677, for a certain piece of land at the Esopus, in the county aforesaid, lying and being on ye south side of ye Rondout creek or kill, beginning from ye high hills called Moggonck, from thence stretching south-east near the Great River to a certain point or hook called Juffrous Hook, lying in the long reach called by the Indians Magaatramis, then north alongst the River to an island in ye crooked elbow in the beginning of the long reach called by the Indians Raphoos, then west to the high hills to a place called Waratahoes and Tawaratagu and so along the said hills south-west to Moggonck, aforesaid and we the said owners and proprietors of said land being desirous to convey to each partner his share of ye land aforesaid, Now Know ye that we ye said Abraham Hasbrouck, Jean Hasbrouck, Abraham DuBois, Louis Bevier, Antoine Crispel, Peter Deyo, Mary DuBois, Daniel DuBois, and Hugo Frere do by these presents convey, transfer, alienate and set over to Andries LeFevre, Isaac LeFevre, Jean LeFevre and Mary LeFevre all the lots and parcels of the above said land befallen unto them from their father, Simon LeFevre and from their uncle, Andries LeFevre and one fifth part of their grandfather's land, Christian Deyo as it is layed out divided, all now in their possession, together with two twelfths parts and one-fifth of the twelfth part of the whole Patent, being of their said grandfather of all the land not yet laid out or divided to have it in such place and part as they with their partners, their heirs or assigns, shall from time to time think fit to divide and lay out the same to have and to hold the said lots and parcels of land and tracts not yet laid out with their hereditaments and appurtenances to the said Andries LeFevre, Isaac LeFevre, Jean LeFevre and Mary LeFevre, their heirs and assigns, forever, provided they their

heirs and assigns forever pay their proportion of ye quit rents in the above said Patent, according to ye part of their land.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and unchangeably affixed our seals at the New Paltz, this 25th day of August, 1703.

Abraham Hasbrouck,
Peter Deyo,
Mary DuBois,
Jean Hasbrouck,
Daniel DuBois,
Abraham DuBois,
Hugo Frere,
Louis Bevier,
Antoine Crispel.

In presence of us

John Briellane,
Samuel Bevier.

In presence of me W. W. Nottingham, Justice of the Peace.

Divisions of Lands in the Patent

In old papers allusion is found to a division in 1703 by the Patentees and their children, by parole without deed, of the land lying along the Wallkill, which had previously been cleared by the united labor of the settlers. At a still earlier date there was individual ownership in houses and home lots. In the Books of the Duzine however, we have no account of what transpired previous to the organization of that body in 1728; nor has any document been found telling just how the land was divided in 1703.

The first meeting of the Duzine for division of lands, of which account is given in their book, now in the town clerk's office, was held Oct., 1738. This was not an original division

of the land, but rather a confirmation to the owners of their title to the tracts which had previously been divided by parole without deed. This division, no doubt, defined the boundaries more accurately than the previous agreement had. A great portion of the land in the immediate valley of the Wallkill was occupied and under cultivation in 1738.

No surveyor was employed by the Duzine (or Twelve Men, as they are frequently called) in making this division. Some stones were set in the ground and the place where some brook flowed or emptied into the Wallkill, served to some extent in marking the division lines between the different tracts.

The record in the book begins as follows:

"Whereas the Freeholders of the Township of the New Paltz on the first Tuesday in April in the year of our Lord Christ 1728 did meet then and there, according to an amicable agreement, appearing by an instrument in writing under their hands and seals, dated the 21st day of April, 1728 did elect and chuse twelve able and sufficient men, freeholders and inhabitants, who have an interest in the Paltz Patent, representing the twelve Patentees, every one of them all owners and occupyers and a right of each Patentees share respectively, to wit: Jacob Hasbrouck, Roelif Eltinge, John LeFevre, Daniel DuBois, Samuel Bevier, Daniel Hasbrouck, John Terpening, Solomon Hasbrouck, Abraham Dojou, John Een, Isaac LeFevre and Josiah Eltinge, who are all, or the major part of them, authorized and invested [with] full power to settle the several Divisions and partitions that have hitherto been made between them by paroll, without deed, reference being had unto aforesaid instrument in writing [from which it] may more and at large appear what power and authority the aforesaid Twelve elected men have got."

With this introduction the record in the book of the Duzine goes on to say that at a meeting, Oct. 9, 1738, divisions and partitions of the lots that had previously been divided by parole, without deed, were settled as follows: Beginning at the south bounds of the Patent, at the north bound of Solomon DuBois, on the west side of the Wallkill, the owners of the lots comprising the Grote Stuck or Grand Piece shall continue to hold and enjoy their lots to the Killtje bridge, except that the northernmost lot in said Piece, belonging to Abraham Deyo, extends along the south side of Grote Stuck Killtje, till it meets a lot of Daniel Hasbrouck.

Then, going on north the bounds of lots are settled as follows: The lot of John LeFevre on the north side of the "Grote Stuck Killtje, called in Dutch" to a lot of Daniel Hasbrouck upon the "Avenjier" [oatsfield]; also the lots of Daniel Hasbrouck upon the "Avenjier;" the bounds of every lot upon the "Rompassy" from the brook that divides the lot of Daniel Hasbrouck and that of Andrew LeFevre, deceased, to the "maree" of Samuel Bevier and "every respective owner of said lots shall hold and enjoy said lots as they have them in their actual possession to them and their heirs and assigns, forever" and the maree [swamp] which belongs to Samuel Bevier shall run from the last mentioned stone along the brook as it winds to the Wallkill where it empties itself. The lot of the heirs of Andrew LeFevre is described and it is said that it ranges along a swamp to the lot of Roelif Eltinge and all the other lots from thence to the "Dryhech" [swing gate] being the north bound of a lot of Jacob Hasbrouck and bounded on the east by the Wallkill and on the west by a swamp and stones set in the ground all along said swamp. Next are mentioned two lots on the north side of the High Bridge creek [Humpo] belonging to Daniel DuBois and Sam-

uel Bevier. This closed the work for the day as we find it recorded in the book of the Duzine.

The next day, Oct. 10, the record of their action is resumed as follows, going on northward from what is now Springtown: "The Twelve Men came to a voting to settle the northern and southern division and partitions of the Klein Bontekoe [now the R. V. N. Beaver farm] and the majority of them ordered that the southern line of the said Klein Bontekoe is to begin by the Paltz River [Wallkill] at a ditch by a stone set in the ground, by the banks of the River and running from thence westerly to another stone on the west side of the King's highway and from thence as them two stones ranges to the high mountain; and on the north side of the Klein Bontekoe aforesaid to begin by the River side by a stone, standing in the ground, on the west side of the King's highway, by a bridge, called John the Hollander's bridge and a swinging gate, and from thence westerly to another stone set in the ground and from thence as the two stones ranges to the high mountain and lots lying between the north bounds and south bounds of the Klein Bontekoe shall remain unto the respective owners to them and their heirs and assigns forever hereafter."

"And it is further agreed at this present meeting by the twelve elected men or the major part of them that the lots lying on the Groet Bontekoe shall be and remain to the respective owners as follows: beginning at a lot of Daniel DuBois and extending northerly along a small ridge to a swamp near the Bever kill and along the Bever kill to the Wallkill."

The record, then, without saying anything about further divisions to the north on the west side of the Wallkill crosses to the east side of the stream and proceeds as follows: "And it is further ordered and agreed by the twelve elected men

or the major part of them for settling the limits and bounds between the Commons and the divided lots lying on the east side of the Paltz River, called in French Bouree Wallron, beginning at a stone set in the ground on the bank of the Wallkill, where said River makes a turn to the high falls at a lot belonging to John Terpening" and from thence, describing the route, but not mentioning the names of any owners to "Bontekous kill; thence as the kill winds westerly to stone set in the ground near the bridge and from said stone to a mark on a rocky hill near John Een's house."

The Twelve Men next proceed to the "lots called Solomon Hasbrouck's, Roelif Eltinge's and Jacob Hasbrouck's bouerys from the "pature a coshon [Hog Pasture] of Roelif Elting." The bowerys are set aside for the persons above named.

Next the pature a coshon of Roelif Eltinge is set aside to him and his heirs forever. Then, passing by all the lots in the village without any mention, as their bounds were already definitely settled, the record next says, "And further the elected men proceeded to settle the division between the bowereys [farms] lying at the south side of the New Paltz called formerly Plat Campaine and now by the name of the Plane [Paltz Plains] and the Common and undivided land, to begin at the mouth of a small run, where it empties itself into the Wallkill, known by the names of Hugoes Frere's Mill Creek [the brook at the brick yard], and running along the mill creek as he winds southerly as far as the creek makes a turn into the woods and from thence to a stone set in the ground at the gate of Roelof Eltinge [now the Edmund Eltinge place] by the wood side and from thence to another stone set in the ground, near the division line of Solomon DuBois and the New Paltz and from thence running along the bounds of Solomon DuBois to the Wallkill, aforesaid, and

from thence as the River winds to the mouth of the small run or Mill Creek first mentioned, comprehending the lots of Roelof Eltinge, Daniel DuBois, John LeFevre and Louis Bevier, within these bounds and the lots shall be and remain unto the respective owners as they have got them in their actual possession.

Having finished, the Twelve Men return to the Klein Bontekoe to give a more complete description of the small lots there as follows: "And it is further agreed by the majority of the twelve elected men on the Klein Bontekoe that the owners of the respective lots shall run from the Wallkill and extend from thence westerly the full breadth of each lot as the stones range so far westerly as the west side of Jonah Freer's house, except the division line between Jonah Freer's lot and the heirs of Catharine Danielson [Donaldson] the run shall be the division between the two lots."

" It is also further ordered that there shall be twelve stones set at the mountain of an equal distance and that every lot shall run from the stone set in the ground the distance from ye creek as Jonah Freer's house is and then to run every lot with a direct line to the mountain and every lot shall be to them and their assigns, forever."

" In testimony whereof the twelve elected men or the major part of them have set their hands the tenth day of October, in the twelfth year of his majesty's reign of George the second, over Great Britain, France and Ireland, Anno Domini, 1738."

This document shows the method of procedure taken by the Duzine in reference to lands along the Wallkill in cases where the bounds of lots had not been previously located or defined with exactness. A considerable portion of the lots are not mentioned at all, for the reason, no doubt, that the

bounds were already exactly understood. Some of the names of localities mentioned in this paper have come down to the present day—Klein Bontekoe, Grote Bontecoe, Bontekous kill, Rompassy, Avenjier. But the brook passing through the southern part of our village is no longer known as Hugo Freer's Mill brook or the brook on the north side of James E. Deyo's farm as the Bever kill.

Following the account of the action, in 1738 in the division of lands along the Wallkill comes a memorandum, in 1755, stating it had been found that a mistake had been made in the division between the bowery of Solomon Hasbrouck and others north of the village and that there were still undivided lands lying at what is now known as Middletown, between the lands of Solomon Hasbrouck and those of Geesje Ean, widow of Jan Ean; therefore the action of the Twelve Men was ordered revoked as far as this particular division was concerned.

Following this memorandum comes an account of the drawing made by the Duzine in 1739 of lands on the west side of the Wallkill, west of the old divided lands and extending from the Grote Stuck bridge to the Humpon [Humpo] the whole tract being divided into twelve lots and each lot being drawn by one of the Duzine, descended from that one of the original Patentees whom he represented in the Duzine.

The first lot commencing at a run of water "which runneth through the olinut [Butternut, the ancient name of the Butterville neighborhood] running to the extent of the Patent on the Great Hill, was drawn by Daniel Hasbrouck and fell to the Patentee's share of Christian Deyo, deceased (known as Grandpere's lot)."

"Lot No. 2, being on the west side of the old land as aforesaid and extending westerly to the extent of the Patent

on the Great Hill was drawn by Abraham Deyo, one of the elected men, and fell to the Patentee's share of piter Deyo deceased or those who may legally represent him, as by the last will and testament or deed of conveyance may appear."

Each of the lots extended from the divided land to the top of the mountain. The width of the lots is not stated in any case. The phraseology in the notice of the lots is about the same all through. Lot No. 3 was drawn by Josiah Elting "and fell to the Patentees' share of Louis DuBois and Abraham DuBois, deceased, or either of them."

Lot No. 5 was drawn by Solomon Hasbrouck for the Patentee's share of Abraham Hasbrouck. Lot No. 6 was drawn by Jacob Hasbrouck for the Patentee's share of Jean Hasbrouck. Lot No. 7 was drawn by Jean LeFevre for the Patentee's share of Andries LeFevre and Simon LeFevre. Lot No. 8, beginning at the west of the old divided land as aforesaid, being from a stone set in the ground, numbered 8 and one other stone, likewise No. 8 and being in breadth, northerly, to the Lot No. 9 and extending as said stones ranges to the extent of the Patent on the Great Hill was drawn by Daniel DuBois for the Patentee's share of Isaac DuBois. No. 9 was drawn by Jean Terpening for the Patentee's share of Hugo Freer. Lot No. 10 was drawn by Isaac LeFevre for the Patentee's share of Simon LeFevre or Andries LeFevre. Lot No. 11 was drawn by Jean Ean for the Patentee's share of Anthony Crispell. Lot No. 12, being "in breadth northerly to the land of Daniel DuBois at the Humpon [Humpo] and running up the creek of the Hompon, was drawn by Samuel Bevier for the Patentee's share of Louis Bevier.

Then going on north the Twelve Men again make out twelve more lots, beginning "by the founteintje [spring] called new Bouri" at a stone set in the ground on the west side of the

King's highway. Lot No. 5 extended to the Little Bontekou of Samuel Bevier. Lot No. 6 began at the north east bound of the Little Bontekoe. Lot 8 was marked "by a stone set in the ground on the east side of the King's road by the creek and also one stone set in the ground near the mountain, both stones being marked with the number 8." Lot No. 12 extended as far as the Beaver kill "then down along the Beaver kill to the Wallkill."

In 1745 the Duzine proceeded to settle the partitions and divisions of all the lots on the west side of Hudson's River, beginning at Juffrou's Hook and extending to the Little Esopus Island, the whole territory being divided into twenty-four lots by the Twelve Men.

Lot No. 1 began "by a certain gully, on the bank of the River, where a small run of water empties itself into the River and a tree marked with the letters P L [Paltz Limits] and several other marks, which tree stands on the north side of said gully. The house of Deni [Relyea] stands on the south side of said gully, which said house by said gully is deemed and esteemed to be Juffrau's Hook as aforesaid, and we take it to be so likewise; from thence running northwesterly into the woods to a stone marked No. 1 and further into the woods to another stone, also [marked] No. 1 and being in breadth, northerly along Hudson's River to the Lot No. 2 and extending northwesterly from Hudson's River to the stones set for said lot, ranges three miles into the woods: which said Lot No. 1 being drawn by Samuel Bevier, one of the elected Twelve Men for the Patentee's share of Louis Bevier."

Twelve lots, extending northward, along the River, are divided in this manner. Each lot extended three miles into

the woods. The breadth of the lots is not given. Having divided the twelve lots the Duzine proceeded northward with the drawing of twelve more lots called the "Northern Lots." No mention is made of any survey or any surveyor. Two stones were set in the ground in each case.

Further proceedings of the Duzine are found in their book as follows:

In 1749 appears a memorandum stating that a mistake had been made in the apportionment for Granpere's lot on the southwest bounds of the Patent and that therefore something should be added to this lot on the east side of the Paltz creek on the north side of Granpere's "Patture a coshon." This memorandum is signed by the Duzine for that year.

In 1763 the previous land divisions are rehearsed and the previous division by parole alluded to and a further division made of twenty-four lots on the east side of the Wallkill, east of the lands previously allotted. This time the division is made by a surveyor's description for the first time. Louis Bevier was the surveyor employed.

All of the divided lots extended about a mile east to what is now the Put Corners road or its extension north.

Lot No. 1 commenced on the south bounds of the patent, at the bowery of Louis Bevier, at a stone set in the ground on the east side of a run of water which comes from Nathaniel LeFevre. This lot was drawn by John Hasbrouck. It is the Daniel Rose farm of our day.

Lot No. 2 began on the north side of the bridge which goes to Louis Bevier's bowery and running along a little creek to the great kill, then along the great kill to the "Grote wy, so called in Dutch" of Samuel Bevier. This was drawn by Nathaniel LeFevre.

In the description of lot No. 3 mention is made of Josias Elting's "schapen wy" [sheep pasture] and "grote wy" [big pasture].

In the description of lot No. 4 mention is made of Josias Elting's "schapen wy" and of a lane which goes into the woods; also of Abm. Deyo's orchard and of Petronalla LeFevre's hog pasture. This lot was drawn by Abm. Deyo and is, we think, the farm north of the turnpike, which came down from one Abm. Deyo to another to modern times. The lane mentioned as running into the woods is, we think, the turnpike of our day.

In the description of lot No. 5 mention is made of different hog pastures.

The description of lot No. 6 speaks of the pasture of the heirs of Daniel Hasbrouck and of the old dam [now the dam of Perry Deyo's ice pond].

In lot No. 7 mention is again made of hog pastures and of the addition here made to Granpere's lot on account of Granpere's lot on the other side of the Wallkill in the former division.

In the description of lots No. 8, 9 and 10 allusion is again made to hog pastures which lay along the western bounds of these lots. No. 8 was drawn by Hugo Freer, Jr., No. 9 by Simon DuBois and No. 10 by Josias Elting. Mention is here made of a lane, which must be the Shivertown road of the present day.

Lot No. 11 was drawn by Elias Ean, senior, for the Patentee's share of Anthony Crispell and is without doubt the farm which descended in the next generation to Elias Ean, Jun., and then to his son James Ean.

Lot No. 12 commenced at the bowery of Solomon Hasbrouck, which lay to the west. This was drawn by Johannes LeFevre for Granpere.

The division into twelve lots comprising the south division of the first tier was now concluded, the land being divided as far north as the present Middletown school house. Here a lane was located and twelve more lots laid out. The ground to the east was so rough and hilly that the lane was moved farther north.

Lot No. 1 of the second division commenced at the present Middletown school house. It extended along the lane, with the bowery of Solomon Hasbrouck to the west.

Lot No. 2, which was the only one lying on the west side of the present highway, is described as follows: "From the Great Hill and along the same as it runs northerly to the bowery of John Ean, deceased, to a mark on a rock, being marked for the said bowery; being sixty links from the southwest corner of the house of said Ean, then south forty-two degrees, east six chains and twenty-five links to a stone by the edge of the kill, by or near the Bontekous kill, then up said kill as it runs, easterly, including all the turnings and windings of the same to a stone standing on the end of lot No. 4, one chain and thirty-four links from the house made by Christopher Deyo." [This must be what is now the Edmund Rosa house.]

Lot No. 3 commenced on the north bounds of lot No. 1, on top of the Middletown hill. Here by the east side of the present road was still to be seen in modern times a stone set in the ground and marked with a figure 3.

Lot No. 5 was drawn by Jacob Hasbrouck, for the Patentee's share of Jean Hasbrouck. This lot is still owned in the family and is in woods except the western part, which is the Charles A. Johnston place.

Lot No. 6 was drawn by Petrus LeFevre and is now the property of Simon LeFevre.

In the description of lot No. 7, now the Dr. Green farm, it is simply said on the west that it runs along the old divided land. This lot was drawn by John Hasbrouck for the Patentee's share of Abraham Hasbrouck.

Lot 9 ran along the old divided land till it came to a little creek and land formerly of Christian Deyo, deceased; then through a little strip of undivided land. This was drawn by Hugo Freer, Jr., for the Patentee's share of Hugo Freer.

Lot 10 ran along old divided land to the land of Jacob Freer.

Lot 11 ran to the lane. [Is this the lane just south of the Bontecoe school house?]

Lot 12 ran along the old divided land of Hugo Freer to a stone set by the Great Creek, then along said creek to the line called Graham's line. [That is the line marking the north bounds of the Patent, run by Aug. Graham in 1709.] Then to the rock which lies at Patture's Killtje.

The Last Divisions of Land in the Patent

The last divisions of land in the Patent were made in 1762 and in 1772.

The division made in 1762 comprised the territory extending eastward from what is now known as the Put Corners road.

In the record of this division mention is made of the line run by Graham from the Esopus Island (now Pell's Island) to the rock at Patture's Killtje. The lots divided in 1762 extend east to the lots laid out in 1743 along the River, which extend three miles back from the Hudson into the woods. In this division in 1762 mention is made of 12 lots from the Fly to the mountain over the Swartz Kill. Mention is also made

of "one other parcel of land which is laid out for a place to build a church on and is added to said lot to be drawn with the same, lying on the east side of the little run that runneth out of Abraham Deyo's pasture." We can not from the description locate the spot reserved for the building of a church, but think it must have been about where Plutarch now is.

Ten years afterwards on the 28th day of November, 1772, the twelve men made the final division of lands in the Patent. The territory to be divided was cut up into 24 lots, one half of the number lying easterly of the second tier on the east side of the Big Meadow; also 12 lots lying along Graham's line at the Barrens, and bounded southerly by Graham's line, easterly by the River lots, northerly by lot No. 17 the lots over the Fly; westerly by No. 12 of the small lots along Graham's line over the Fly.

We are not familiar with the locality, but it must be somewhere in the central western part of the present town of Lloyd.

It is said that the tract usually called Pang Yang, lying about three miles north west of the present village of Lloyd, was never divided, probably on account of the poverty of the soil. This afforded the unique people called Pang Yangers opportunity to locate there. It is stated that they came from Dutchess county, probably about 1800. They were noted for their extreme poverty and general shiftlessness. At one time there were about 20 voters in Pang Yang. Gradually they moved to other places.

The Lawsuits of the Duzine.

One of the two books of the Duzine is taken up almost altogether with an account of the law suits carried on in regard to the boundaries of the Patent. This litigation lasted

over half a century. It related mainly to the south bounds of the Patent and the location of Juffrou's Hook, which was mentioned in Gov. Andros' grant as the south east corner of the Patent.

In the grant of the patent the four corners are set down as Moggonck, Juffrous Hook. Raphoos and Tawaratague.

The tract was irregular in shape. It had a frontage of about twelve miles on the river and six miles on the mountains. Its north line was about eight miles long and its south line twelve miles in length.

The table rock at Paltz Point was reckoned in surveys as the starting point or Moggonck; the southernmost point of Pell's Island in the Hudson is Raphoos; the white, marked rock in the mountain, just west of Rosendale Plains is Tawartague. These points were never disputed; but the decision as to what spot on the River was Juffrous Hook was not arrived at until it had been 44 years in dispute and the final decision was a great disappointment to the New Paltz people. This was without doubt the most important legal contest ever carried on in New Paltz and able lawyers were employed. Blue Point, as it is now called, was finally determined in 1794 to be Juffrous Hook. The New Paltz people had claimed that Juffrous Hook was a spot half a mile further down the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of Milton.

Aug. Graham, surveyor-general, who made a survey and draft of the entire Patent in 1709, had designated this point as Juffrous Hook and marked a line of trees all the way thence to Moggonck. Cadwalader Colden had run the south line of the Patent in 1729 and his survey agreed with that of Graham. Fifteen years after this we have an intimation that trouble concerning the boundaries must be prepared for in the famous compact of 1744, in which the owners of the Patent, 34 in all,

bind themselves for fifteen years to pay all assessments made by the Duzine in defending the title of any owner. The next year the Duzine divided all the land along the Hudson, extending three miles back into the woods.

They commenced at the southeast corner of the Patent. The record in their book in the safe in our town clerk's office says that Lot No. 1 began "by a certain gully on the bank of the river, where a small run of water empties itself into the river and a tree marked with the letters P. L. [Paltz Limits] and several other marks, which tree stands on the north side of said gully. The house of Deni [Relyea] stands on the south side of said gully, which house, by said gully, is deemed and esteemed to be Juffrous Hook and we take it to be so likewise." In 1750 the litigation seems to have begun as is shown by several affidavits of that date still preserved in the town clerk's office. In 1752 the legal hostilities actually commenced. The same year another survey of the entire Patent was made. Charles Clinton was employed to do the work. He was paid £10 and his chainbearer ten shillings. Clinton's map, still preserved in the town clerk's office, is on parchment. It does not disturb Juffrous Hook and makes the total area of the Patent 39,873 acres. A beech tree on the river is set down as the starting point.

The following affidavits, made in 1750, give a presentation of the other side of the case and give also valuable historical information.

AFFIDAVIT OF PETER WINNE, NOW IN TOWN CLERK'S SAFE.

Examination of Peter Winne of the city of Albany, mariner, pursuant to an order of governor in council of this day, taken upon oath before me, Simon Johnson, recorder, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the city and county of

New York; this deponent saith that he hath no interest in ye patent called ye New Paltz, that he knows the point commonly called Juffrous Hook, that it lies in ye long reach between the Dance Chamber and Crom Elbow, that the said Point, so long as he can remember, which is upwards of 40 years, is ye point of land or high, rocky hill putting into ye river, that ye same point lyes northward of a valley where Mr. Dennis [Relyea] lived and, according to his judgment, is between half a mile and a mile distance from said settlement, that he knows not nor has heard of any other place between the settlement and point aforesaid called Juffrous Hook, that he does not know where the south bounds of the Paltz extends or terminates, that if he had seen a sloop lying southward or northward of the said point and any one had asked him where that sloop lay he would have answered below the point if she lay southward of the point; but if northward he would say above ye point of Juffrous Hook, and if abreast of ye point he would say opposite Juffrous Hook.

Cross examined by Mr. Abraham Hasbrouck; saith that he does not know nor hath not heard of a place to the southward of the point called Maagratramis, that if he in a sloop should lie south or north of the point of said Juffrous Hook and should be asked by any one where he had been at anchor he would say in a general way, at Juffrous Hook; but if asked, just at ye hook w'd say southward or northward. Even should he be half a mile or a whole mile on the one side or the other he would say that he had been at Juffrous Hook; but if asked particularly would answer as above said, that he don't know where the north bound of the land late of John Barberie is.

PETER WINNE.

Acknowledged and sworn to this 9th of August, 1750.

Examination of Abm. Dow.

Abraham Dow of full age of the city of Albany, mariner, being examined in manner aforesaid, saith the same in substance as Peter Winne, only differing as followeth; that for 20 years he hath sailed the Hudsons river as skipper between New York and Albany, that should he in a sloop lye exceeding half mile distance south or north of ye point of Juffrous Hook and any one should ask him where he had lain he would say, above the hook or below the hook, but if within less than half a mile he would say, he lay at Juffrous Hook.

Cross examined by Mr. Hasbrouck:

If his sloop should lie opposite the settlement of Denie he would say, at Denie's or Juffrous Hook; if he were to show any one where Juffrous Hook was he would show the point extending furthest into the River.

Abraham Dow.

Acknowledged and sworn to.

Examination of Jos. Tompkins.

Joseph Tompkins of Ulster county, of full age, being examined, pursuant to an order of governor in council says that he hath no interest in the Paltz Patent, that he knows the point or hook called Juffrous Hook and hath known the same about 30 years, that there is a rocky part of ye point, putting out into Hudson's River, which rocky point he understands to be Juffrous Hook; that he knows of no other place called Juffrous Hook between the Crom Elbow and the Dance Chamber; that he was present and saw two old Indians and one young one show to Henry Vanderburgh, Col. Moore and some others a red cedar tree with ye top cut off and said that tree was ye Paltz bounds and that the Paltz land lay all to

ye north side of said cedar tree; that said cedar tree stood about three or four rods from ye river and on ye point that extended furthest into ye river; that so long as this deponent has known the hook aforesaid, being about 30 years he hath known a beech tree standing near Hudson's river about north-easterly from the house of old Dennie, just on ye north side of a gully there, ranging between the house and said tree; that the deponent saw the Paltz people sett out to run their line from that tree and that the owners of the Paltz land had, all the time he knew that country, claimed to that tree as their south bounds; that he never heard the place called Juffrous Hook, where the said beech tree stood; that he has not heard any part of ye bluff called Juffrous Hook, but the Point (except by ye Paltz people) and they said the Hook extended to the beech tree; that he believes the distance from the beech tree to Juffrous Hook may be about 50 chains.

Cross examined and being asked if he did not understand and believe when the cedar tree was shown to Mr. Vanderbergh and Col. Moore, as aforesaid, did he not understand that Col. Moore was executor of one of the Barberies and acted in behalf of children of Mr. Barberie, answered that he understood it so, for he heard Col. Moore say he must look after the estate and further saith that Mr. Vanderbergh, by order of Col. Moore, began at ye aforesaid cedar tree and run a line from thence to ye New Paltz line, but how far he run the line he can not remember; that when he first settled there on the Barberie land he saw a line of old marked trees extending from ye aforesaid beech tree ye whole length of Mr. Barberie's land, but whether further or not he don't know; that he heard and understood that old Mr. Dennie had liberty of ye Paltz people to clear land and till ye same on ye north side of the said line and that he did clear some land there by the said liberty

and that the said line was esteemed, as he had heard, the south bounds of the Paltz patent and further this deponent saith not.

JOSEPH TOMPKINS.

Sworn this ninth of August, Anno Dom, 1750, before me S. Johnson.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM BEEKMAN.

Wm. Beekman of the city of New York, about 64 years of age, being examined and sworn pursuant to an order of governor in council of this day saith: That he hath no interest in ye Paltz Patent, that he knows the point commonly called Juffrous Hook, that it is a high bluff, extended into Hudsons river on west side; that about 48 years ago he was with his father on his sloop, that some of the Patentees of the Paltz were also on board on their passage, that the said Patentees showed this deponent's father and himself a red cedar tree standing on ye pitch of ye point called Juffrous Hook just by the water; said cedar tree the said Patentees said was the south bound of their patent—that the patent began there; the stump of which tree this deponent hath seen about eight years last past as he thinks, that he never heard of any other place called or pretended for the south bounds of the Paltz patent but the point of said Hook which extends furthest into said river; that on or near 40 years past he was in ye house of old Dennie, [Relyea] or about the beginning of his settle [settlement] that ye house as well as he remembers stood about half a mile or more distance from the point of Juffrous Hook and on the south side of said point, that the said Juffrous Hook and cedar tree, showed to him as aforesaid, lies between the Dance Chamber and Crom Elbow.

Cross examined by Mr. Hasbrouck the deponent saith that he never heard of any place at or near Juffrous Hook called Magatramis, that if he in a boat lay half a mile south or north of ye point of Juffrous Hook and should be asked where he had lain he would answer in like manner as Peter Winne in his examination hath answered ye like question; that Abraham Hasbrouck and Lewis Davo [?] and Abraham DuBois were the persons who showed him the cedar tree and Juffrous Hook as aforesaid, whom he understood were Patentees. Further, deponent saith not.

WM. BEEKMAN.

Sworn the 9th of August, 1750, before S. Johnson.

After 1750, the date when the above affidavits were made, there is an interval of 44 years, during which there are among the papers of the Duzine no accounts of the litigation except the names of the lawyers employed, the record of large sums of money raised to defend the Patent and the names of persons against whom ejectment suits were carried on. There were evidently lawsuits in regard to other boundary lines likewise, though these were of much less importance.

The first entry in the book of the Duzine in regard to these lawsuits is in 1752 when Johannes Hardenbergh is paid for the attorney £3 and Jonas Freer is allowed 8 shillings for payment to the sheriff for arresting a man; Jacob Hasbrouck and Josias Elting are paid for furnishing meat, drink, lodging and rum for surveyor and chainbearer when the New Paltz line was run and Josias Elting is allowed 6 shillings for "carrying a letter over the River to go to New York to the attorney."

In the same year, 1752, appears the names of the first attorneys employed, Abm. Lodge and Wm. Alsop, who received £5 each. Another entry shows that the Duzine paid the claim

of several gentlemen "for expenses they paid to treat Alsop and Mr. Lodge when they met at New York about a sute."

In 1754 the sum of £4 is subscribed and it is ordered that Josias Elting and Matthew Allen go to Kingston to deliver the money and letter to the skipper, to deliver the same to the attorneys in New York and the major part of the twelve men shall stand jointly with them to defend them if they become security for an order of ejectment begun against Isaac Tompkins in the possession of the New Paltz. Next follows an order to pay Wm. Smith £5 to carry on the ejectment suit against Isaac Tompkins.

In 1760 Louis Bevier is paid his bill for surveying part of the land in the Patents.

In 1773 an appropriation is voted of £30 as a retaining fee to defend the boundaries of the Patent and Capt. Noah Elting is allowed 8 shillings for going to confer with Mr. Clinton in behalf of the Twelve Men.

In 1780 the very large sum of £600 is raised by the Duzine and in the various items of expense appears a retaining fee of £200 for Egbert Benson who was a noted lawyer in those days.

In 1781 the sum of £50 is raised. In 1784 the sum of £25 is voted and in this case a suit against another man—Stephen Case, is mentioned.

In 1791 there is the further sum of £150 raised for carrying on the suits. In 1793 the Duzine voted to raise the sum of £200 to "defend the Patent" and they resolved to commence a suit for ejectment against Titus Ketcham and to defend the ejectment suit of Stephen Case against Peter Palmatier.

A committee consisting of Petrus Hasbrouck, Petrus LeFevre, Jr., Josiah Hasbrouck, Andries LeFevre and Daniel DuBois is appointed to look after these lawsuits and to procure persons and papers and they are to be allowed 8 shillings

a day for actual service in the county and 10 shillings a day when out of the county.

In 1794 we have a new chapter in the story of the litigation concerning Juffrous Hook—an affidavit on the New Paltz side of the case; also Judge Lewis' report of his charge to the jury and a letter from John Addison, lawyer for the Duzine, to Col. Josiah Hasbrouck intimating that a continuation of the litigation was practically hopeless.

Affidavit of Jacob Turck.

Jacob Turck being sworn deposes and says that he is upwards of 74 years of age, that when he was a boy about 12 years of age he went to New York with his mother, and the skipper showed him the house of Denie Ralyea for Juffrous Hook; that he commenced boating in 1744; that in going down and coming up the river he never knew any other place for Juffrous Hook; that the Point [Blue Point] was not then called the Hook, but was about a quarter of a mile to the northwards of Dennis' house; that when he came to anchor they generally ran round the point into the hook for shelter; never heard of the Point being called the Hook until the dispute between Wentworth and the Paltz people.

Jacob Turck.

Sworn to this third of May, 1794, before me Mos. Ferris.

Report of Judge Lewis.

In the case of James Jackson, on the demise of Andries LeFevre, Jn. vs. Titus Ketcham in ejectment for lands in the town of New Paltz in the county of Ulster the single question of agreement of the parties submitted to the jury was the southern bounds of the patent of New Paltz.

The grant was made the 29th day of September, 1677 and is bounded on the south by a line run from the high hills called Moggonck to a certain point or hook in the River called the Juffrous Hook, lying in the long reach called by the Indians Magaatramis.

The plaintiff's deduction of title was admitted and it was agreed that Moggonck was the place now called Paltz Point on Shawangunk mountains, which left the jury to ascertain the single fact of which was Juffrous Hook, the plaintiff insisting that the Hook was the head of an inlet or bay of the Hudson's River, and the defendant that it was the middlemost of three points jutting into the said River about 50 chains north of the place set up by the plaintiff and forming the northern headland of the aforesaid bay.

To establish the reputation of the country as to this fact parol testimony was introduced on both sides, but the weight of evidence, arising from the number of witnesses, the facts they related, their means of information, and the definition of the terms Hook or Point was clearly and satisfactorily to my mind in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff gave in further evidence a line of old marked trees counting 85 years, extending from Moggonck to a beech stump, which in the memory of one of the witnesses had been also a marked tree and stood a little to the northward of the place set up by him for the Hook. This witness furthermore deposed that that beech tree was considered the south bounds of the Paltz by his father who lived near it; but the witness had not been at the place since the age of 14, until the view and his father died before he left the place. He was now 80 years old. No evidence was given of the occasion on which those trees were marked or by whom it was done.

The plaintiff next introduced a patent of the 12th of May, 1748, to Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre for lands lying south of and adjoining to the line by him set up, recognizing the line of old, marked trees as the south bounds of the patent of New Paltz. This recognition was, however, nearly in the terms of the petition on which the patent was granted the petitioners, showing that the lands applied for were adjoining those of New Paltz and Elting and LeFevre were both proved to have been at the time of the last mentioned grant proprietors in the Paltz patent. Evidence was next given of sundry possessions, seven or eight in number, under the Paltz title, north of the line set up by the plaintiff, none of which exceeded 33 years and few which reached that period. A patent to Jacob and Abraham Hasbrouck and others of June 20th, 1753, recognizing the old line of marked trees and the corner of Noah Elting's lot therein, but without mentioning it as the bounds of the Paltz patent, closed the testimony on the part of the plaintiff.

The defendant showed that these last mentioned patentees were also proprietors in the Paltz patent and closed his proof with the production of a patent of July 13th, 1751 to Hugh Wentworth for a tract of land, beginning at Hudson's River at the middlemost of three out jutting points commonly called Juffrous Hook or Point and running thence to Paltz point.

In summing up the evidence I observed to the jury that there was but a single point in the case on which they were to decide and that was where is Juffrous Hook; that the lights by which they must be guided were the words of the Grant, the meaning of the two governing terms Point or Hook, the parol testimony as to the place intended, the course of the southern boundary line as given in the grant, the recognitions to be met with in subsequent grants, the line of marked trees

and the different possessions. I observed to the jury that the description of lands in the subsequent patents introduced in evidence, could not be taken for recognition on the part of the government, first; because of the absurdity of supposing that the government would acknowledge both lines; secondly these grants, especially Elting's, like all the grants I have met with in the country, passed upon the petition of the party setting forth the bounds of the tract applied for and were therefore not to be considered as issuing ex mero motre but at the suit of the party; the descriptions for this reason as well as for his interest in the Paltz patent were rather his suggestions than the act of the Crown. Respecting the line of marked trees my observations were that its not being coeval with the patent showed that it was not run for the purpose of predicating the patent on it; that the circumstance of its being 33 years younger than the patent, it not appearing by whom or for what purpose it was run, the probability of its being an ex parte act, lessened considerably its weight in the scale of testimony.

It is not necessary for me further to detail the charge, having stated everything so far as memory serves me, (which is the only source, from the manner of conducting the examination) necessary for the plaintiff's purpose.

The verdict in my opinion was well warranted by the evidence and as satisfactory a one to me as ever I received in a contested cause.

JOHN MCKISSON, Clerk.

Dated, Oct. 30th, 1794.

LETTER FROM JOHN ADDISON.

John Addison of Kingston, the attorney who had conducted the litigation for the New Paltz people, wrote to Col. Josiah

Hasbrouck as follows, under date of Nov. 3d, 1794, enclosing Judge Lewis' report:

Sir: Inclosed is a certified copy of Judge Lewis' report in the case of LeFevre vs. Ketcham on the motion for a new trial. On hearing the report Mr. Van Vechten and myself are of the opinion that it would be a fruitless attempt to persevere in the motion for a new trial. You will perceive the judge's report is strong against us, and as our arguments would be tested by the report only, it would contradict the strength of every argument we would bring forward. How far the Judge is right or wrong the Trustees may in part judge as well as we. In the present instance his opinion would prevail; at least would have a strong operation against us. Whatever determination the Twelve Men shall see fit to take in future shall be faithfully attended to by their most obedient

JNO. ADDISON.

Josiah Hasbrouck, Esq.

It is not probable that the Duzine continued the litigation concerning Juffrous Hook.

In 1796 appears the following entry: "Memorandum: that the twelve men have been paid for defending the ejectment brought by Titus Ketcham against Geo. Wurts, Simeon Low, Gilbert Saxton, David Saffer, Joseph Coddington and Peter Green, £151, 11s 7d which money has been paid by Peter LeFevre, Jun. [grandfather.]

The book of the Duzine contains accounts of the further expenditures of large sums of money from time to time in defending the Patent though it is not stated what portion of the boundary line was in dispute and it is quite certain that there was no further litigation concerning Juffrous Hook.

In 1796, appears an entry showing that Aaron Burr had been paid £20 for his services as attorney.

In 1798 the sum of £200 is called for to defend the boundaries of he Patent and each of the Twelve Men proceeds to raise his proportion of that sum.

In 1801 appears another call for money to defend the Patent and £400 is the amount needed.

In 1804 there is an entry on the other side of the account and Philip Elting paid the Twelve Men £48 received of Titus Ketcham.

In 1809 there is reference made to a suit between New Paltz and Marbletown concerning the boundary line. It is not stated how the suit terminated, but the writer remembers having heard when a child that the Duzine employed Aaron Burr as their attorney and that they won the case.

After this date there is no entry of any importance but merely the mention each year of the names of the twelve men elected until in 1824 when the record stops altogether, showing that the elections of the Duzine had ceased. The fact that there are a number of blank pages following the last entry of names show that the record had not been transferred to another book.

The very last record in the book follows the usual phraseology and is as follows: "At the annual town meeting of the free holders and inhabitants of the town of New Paltz on the first Tuesday of April, 1824, the following persons were chosen and elected by plurality of the votes of the freeholders and inhabitants in pursuance of a certain instrument of writing made for that purpose: For the patentee's share of Jean Hasbrouck, Jacob J. Hasbrouck; for the patentee's share of Abraham Hasbrouck, Samuel Hasbrouck; for the patentee's share of Louis DuBois, Philip Elting; for the patentee's share of Anthony Crispell, Elias Ean; for the patentee's share of Simon LeFevre, Matthew LeFevre; for the patentee's share

of Andries LeFevre, Peter LeFevre; for the patentee's share of Hugo Freer, Elias Freer; for the patentee's share of Christian Deyo, Benjamin H. Deyo; for the patentee's share of Peter Deyo, Wm. Deyo; for the patentee's share of Louis Bevier, Samuel DuBois; for the patentee's share of Abraham DuBois, Ezekiel Elting; for the patentee's share of Isaac DuBois, Daniel DuBois." To the list of persons chosen as the Duzine for that year is added the usual statement that all accepted the position.

This ends the record of a most extraordinary body of men, whose existence continued from 1728 until 1824, a period of very nearly 100 years. As far as their records show the only power they exercised was in the government of undivided land, the division of lands, the raising of money to defend the title and the employment of lawyers for the purpose, but there is reason to think that they performed other duties not recorded in the books that have come down to us and of which probably no permanent record was made.

CHAPTER IV

The Patent Granted to Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre.

In 1747 George II being King and George Clinton Captain-General of the province of New York, there was granted to Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre a patent for three tracts of land comprising about 2,500 acres, lying south of the Paltz Patent and to a great extent between the Paltz Patent and the patent granted in 1688 to Louis DuBois. This territory or a great part of it had been at one time supposed to be within the bounds of the Paltz Patent. It had been however partially and perhaps wholly granted by patent to Capt. John Evans and this patent subsequently revoked.

In the Memorial House are two maps, long preserved in the Patentees' trunk, showing the south bounds of the Paltz Patent and showing also the other small patents, which had been granted along its southern line. It was finally decided that the south bounds of the Paltz Patent was a straight line from Table Rock at what is now known as Sky Top, to the Hudson river at Juffrou's Hook. The patent to Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFevre is among the papers of the late Edmund Eltinge. It is on broad parchment, with the great seal of the province of New York attached. This seal is 4½ inches in diameter. On one side is a figure representing Indians on their knees before a white man, on the other side is a lion rampant. The patent is as follows:

George the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: whereas our

loving subjects Noah Elting and Nathaniel Lefever, did by their humble petition, presented to our trusty and well beloved George Clinton Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of our province of New York and territories thereon depending in America, vice-admiral of the same and vice-admiral of the Red Squadron of our fleet. In Council on the fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, pray our letters-patent for three thousand acres of two or more pieces or parcels of vacant lands vested in us, lying and being in the county of Ulster, adjoining to the lands of the township of New Paltz and the lands of the petitioners, or for so much thereof as upon a survey should be found vacant and unpatented, which lands are part of the lands formerly granted to Capt. John Evans, the patent whereof has been since vacated and the lands reassumed and the said petition having been then and there read and considered by our Council of our said province did afterwards, to-wit on the eighteenth day of March aforesaid, humbly advise our said Governor to grant the prayer thereof. Wherefore our said Governor in obedience to our Royal instructions for that purpose together with Archibald Kennedy, Esquire, Surveyor-General of our said Province and Cadwalader Colden, Esq., Surveyor-General of Lands for our said Province, three of the Commissioners appointed by our Royal instructions, for the setting out of all lands to be granted within our said Province have set out for the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel Lefever all those three certain tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Ulster, being part of the land formerly granted to Capt. John Evans as aforesaid, the patent of which has been long since vacated and the lands reassumed, the first of which tracts begins at a stake with a heap of stones round it, standing in a line of

Old Marked Trees that runs south fifty-two degrees east from a point on the top of the Mountains commonly called Paltz Point, which line is the south bounds of the Patent of New Paltz and the said stake or place of beginning is sixty-seven chains from the Wallkill or Paltz river, measured along the said line And this tract runs from the said place of beginning along the said line of Old Marked Trees, south fifty-two degrees west ninety chains and fifty links to the land granted to Anne Mullender; then along the line of the same land and of the land granted to Hugo ffrere northwest one hundred and fifty chains to the land granted to Cornelius DuBois and Ruloff Elting, then along their line north forty-nine degrees east thirteen chains and north fifty-six degrees and forty minutes west eighty-eight chains to the land granted to Louis DuBois and then along his bounds to the place where this tract first began containing one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres and the usual allowance for highways.

The Second of the said tracts begins in the said line of Old Marked Trees One hundred chains from the northeast corner of the same tract at an Elm tree marked with three notches on four sides and X on the south side standing in the south end of a small swamp and on a flat rock lying even with the ground and marked with the letters I E and this tract runs from thence along the said line South fifty-two degrees east sixty chains; then south twenty-five degrees west ninety chains; then north seventy-two degrees west fifty-eight chains and then north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and ten chains and forty links to the place of beginning containing five hundred and sixty acres and the usual allowance for highways.

The Other of the said three tracts lies on the west side of the Paltz River and begins on the said south bounds of the

New Paltz Patent (being the said line that runs south fifty-two degrees east from the said point on the Mountains) and at the northwest corner of the land granted to Lewis DuBois and runs from thence along the said line north fifty-two degrees west sixty-four chains and forty links thence south forty-six degrees west twenty-nine chains to another line of marked trees, running from the said point on the mountains, about south thirty-seven degrees east being the line that was formerly reputed to be the bounds of the said Paltz Patent and which is the north bounds of the land then granted to Mr. Richard Nicholls as it was surveyed and laid out for him; then along the said line south thirty-seven degrees east ninety-seven chains to the said tract of land granted to Lewis DuBois and then along his bounds to the place where this tract first began, containing three hundred acres and the usual allowance for highways which said three tracts or parcels of land contain in the whole two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine acres and the usual allowance for highways and in setting out thereof our said Commissioners have regard to the profitable and unprofitable acres and have taken care that the length of the said tracts or either of them doth not extend along the banks of any River otherwise than is conformable to our Royal Instructions for that purpose as by a certificate thereof under their hands bearing date the ninth day of May instant and entered on record in our Secretary's office in our city of New York may more fully appear, which said three tracts or parcels of land set out as aforesaid according to our Royal Instructions we being willing to grant to the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel Lefever, their heirs and assigns: Know Yee that of our Especial Grace, certain knowledge and meer motion we have given, granted, ratified and confirmed doe by these presents for us our heirs and successors

give, grant, ratify and confirm unto the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel Lefever, their heirs and assigne, forever, all the said three tracts or parcels of land so set out marked, bounded and described as is above expressed concerning the same Together with all and singular the woods, underwoods, trees, timbers, pastures, meadows, swamps, waters, water courses, Rivers, brooks, riverlets, runs and streams of water, fishing fowling, hunting, hawking, Mines and Minerals of all sorts whatsoever (except Gold Mines and Silver Mines) which now are standing, growing, lying, being or to be found or at any time hereafter shall be standing, growing, lying or found in or upon the above granted land or any part thereof or within the bounds or lines of the same, And all profits, liberties, privileges heriditaments, appurtanances whatsoever to the same lands and premises or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining, and all our estate, right, title, interest, possession, benefit, claim and demand whatsoever of in and to the same lands and premises and any and every or part thereof and the revenue or revenues, remainder or remainders, of all and singular the said premises, Except also and always revenues out of this our present grant to us our heirs and successors for ever all trees of the diameter of twenty-four inches and upwards at twelve inches from the ground for masts for our Royal Navy and also all such other trees as may be fit to make planks, knees and other things necessary for the use of our said navy only, which now are standing, growing or being or at any time hereafter shall be standing or growing or being in or upon the above granted lands or any part thereof with full liberty and license for any person or persons whatsoever by us our heirs or successors to be thereunto especially appointed, under our or their sign manuel, either with or without workmen—Wag-

gons Carts or any other carriage to enter and come into and upon the said lands and every or any part thereof and then to fall, cut down and root up, hew, square and saw, work up, have, take and carry away the same for the uses aforesaid. To have and to Hold all and every the three tracts and parcels of land, hereditaments, mines, minerals and premises with their and every of their appurtenances by these presents granted, ratified and confirmed or intended to be hereby granted, ratified or confirmed, except as hereinbefore excepted unto the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFever, their heirs and assigns to their only proper use and behoof of the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFever their heirs and assigns forever, to be holden of us our heirs and successors in free and common socage as of our Manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, within our Kingdom of Great Britain, Yielding, rendering and paying therefor yearly and every year forever, unto us, our heirs and successors at our custom house in our city of New York unto our or their collector or Receiver General then for the time being on the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Lady Day the yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence for each hundred acres of the above granted lands and in proportion for any larger quantity thereof (the land allowed for highways only excepted) in lieu and stead of all rents, services, dues, duties and demands whatsoever on the above granted lands, mines, minerals, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof Provided always and upon condition that if our Grantees, the said Noah Elting and Nathaniel LeFever or one of them, their or one of their heirs or assigns shall not within three years, next ensuing the date hereof plant, settle and effectually cultivate at least three acres of every fifty acres which are capable of cultivation, or if our

said Grantees or either of them, their or either of their heirs or assigns or any other person or persons, by their or any of their privity, consent or procurement, shall set on fire or burn the woods on the said land or any part thereof (so as to destroy, impair or hinder the growth of any of the trees that are or may be left for masts, planks, knees or other timber for use of our Royal navy) that then and in either of those cases this our present grant and everything therein contained shall cease and be void; anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding, Declaring nevertheless that nothing in these presents reserved or contained shall or ought to be construed to extend or be intended to prohibit or in any wise hinder our said grantees or either of them their or either of their heirs or assigns or any of them from such burning of the woods or cutting down or falling of the trees that are or shall be growing or being on the above granted lands or any part thereof as shall be necessary or conducive to the clearing and effectual cultivating of the same lands or any part thereof or to or for their own use or uses, And we hereby further declare that by the said burning of the woods is only meant and intended that our said grantees, their heirs and assigns are to be restrained only from setting fire to and burning any timber and trees whilst they are standing and growing upon the above granted lands or any part thereof And we likewise declare that the preservation of all trees of the diameter of twenty-four inches and upwards at twelve inches from the ground for Masts for our Royal Navy, and of such other trees as may be fit to make planks, knees and other things necessary for the use of our said navy is not nor ought to be construed to hinder our said grantees or either of them, their or either of their heirs or assigns from clearing or effectually cultivating the above granted lands or any part

thereof And we do moreover of our Certain knowledge and meer motion consent and agree that this our present grant being entered on Record as is hereafter particularly expressed shall be good and effectual in the law to all intents constructions and purposes against us our heirs and successors, notwithstanding any misentering, misnaming or other imperfections or omissions or in any wise (word not legible) the above grantees or intended to be hereby grantees lands, mines, minerals and premises or any part thereof.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed and the same to be entered on Record in our said Secretary's Office in one of the Books of Patents there remaining Witness our trusty and Well Beloved George Clinton our Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of our Province of New York and territories thereon depending in America, Vice Admiral of the same and Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of our fleet, at our fort George in our city of New York the twelfth day of May, in the twenty first year of our reign and in the year One Thousand seven hundred and forty Eight.

Recorded in the Secretary's Office for the province of New York in Lib. Patents began in the year 1739 pa. 250.

GEO. BANYAR, *Secretary.*

CHAPTER V

Papers in Town Chest in 1749.

In the Book of the Duzine appears the following:

Memorandum of the papers viewed the 9 day of December, 1749.

The town order.

The survey of Cadawalader Colden, Esq.

The Indian Deed of the Paltz Patent.

The one paper where the division of Patent is written (3 Tiers).

The Patent of the New Paltz.

A certificate of Mogonck, signed by Joseph Hasbrouck, J. Hardenbergh and Roelif Eltinge (Justices of the Peace).

A petition to the Justices at Kingston.

To several receipts of quit rent.

A receipt of Wm. Eltinge.

An order of the King's fence.

A paper where the division of lands is made on and where the roads must go.

To one other paper of land divided ye 1705.

To town cash, £0 2s 4d.

The above papers were left in the town chist with the said money the date aforasaid.

The chist was ordered to Jacob Hasbrouck, with the papers here above mentioned, as witness his hand.

Jacob Hasbrouck.

The key was ordered to Noach Elting, as witness his hand.

Noach Elting.

Some Old French Papers

A number of documents in archaic French have long been in our possession.

These papers are mostly difficult of translation because of bad penmanship, bad spelling and ungrammatical construction. They are, almost altogether, from the Freer collection and have come down from Hugo Freer senior, son of the Patentee of the same name.

These documents are not of importance in themselves, but are of interest because they bear the signatures of certain of the earliest settlers in New Paltz and vicinity, which we have not found elsewhere. They also throw a little light on the usages and manner of life of the residents here in the old days and also show that there were business relations between the people of New Paltz, Minisink, Kingston and New York, when almost all the intervening country was a howling wilderness.

First on the list is a paper in good, plain handwriting, but not dated, signed by Moyse Cantain, who came to New Paltz about 1690, married Elizabeth Deyo, widow of Simon LeFevre and had one son, Peter, who is the ancestor of the Cantine family.

This paper is endorsed in Dutch, "Quittance van Moses Cantin." It is as follows:

"Je sousine et reconnois avoir receus de Huge Frere leneperre dix sequiple [schepels] de fromant dune part dune vache que granpere doyo leuy avoit misautre main. Don je le tien quit moy.

Moyse Cantain.

Translation

I undersign and acknowledge having received from Hugo Frere ten schepels of wheat on the one part for a cow which

grandfather Deyo had put in on the other hand. I give this receipt.

Moses Cantain.

Next we have a letter and a receipt with the signature of Jaque Caudebec, who was one of the two Huguenots, who with five Hollanders, built a fort at Minisink in what is now Orange Co. at Cuddeback in 1690 long before there was any other settlement in what is now Orange county except that at Plum Point, and these papers contain reference also to Peter Guimar, the other Huguenot at Minisink, whose wife was the daughter of Jean Hasbrouck of New Paltz and also speak of Benjamin Prevoost. The letter and receipt are in a plain, bold hand. The letter is as follows:

"Mons. Hugue Frere: Vous maves promis de remettre entre les mains de Mes. pitre Guimar le pimant de ce que vous me deves et vous ne laves pas fait et je vous prie de le faire ou autrement. Je seray contrain Don agir a utrement fait par moy.

J. Codebec.

TRANSLATION

Mr. Hugo Frere: You have promised to deliver into the hands of Mr. Peter Guimar the payment of that which you owe me, and you have not done it. I beg you to do it, or otherwise I shall be obliged to act in some other manner. Made by me.

J. Caudebec.

Next comes another paper with the signature of J. Caudebec acknowledging the receipt of the amount owed. It is as follows.

Je sousigue Jaque Caudebec demeurant au Mennesin en la county of Ulster certifie a tous quil appartiendra que Hugue Frere, demeurant au Noveau Palle en la surdit county ma en-

tirement et pleinment payer et satisfait pour toutes les dette quil devoit a mon beaupere Benjamin Prevost dont Je le tient quitte et tous autres jusques a ce jourdhuy 12 jour de mars, 170 7-8.

TRANSLATION

I the undersigned Jacob Codebec, living at Minisink in the county of Ulster, certify to all whom it concerns that Hugo Frere living at New Paltz has paid and satisfied me entirely and fully for all the debts which he owed to my father-in-law (or stepfather) Benjamin Prevoost for which and all others I give receipts.

Made to-day the 12th day of the month of March 170 7-8.

J. Codebec.

The very oldest paper in the collection is a receipt from Abraham LaMater in 1677, but the writing is so bad that no one as yet has been able to translate it.

Hugo Freer, senior, bought a great deal of land from one and another and was not always able to pay promptly. He bought of Jean Cottin the real estate which the New Paltz people had presented Cottin while teaching school here. The letter of which we give a translation below is in good French and must have been written shortly after Cottin's removal from New Paltz to Kingston:

Hugo Frere, I know that you are paying everywhere, and you can pay me also. You pay your new debts and you leave me behind. Try not to make me the subject of your extravagant (outlay). Make me some payment. You have been owing me for a long time. I cannot wait longer.

I am your affectionate

Jean Cottin.

Kingston, fifteenth June, 1703.

There is a receipt from Monsieur Valleau, a merchant at Kingston, for a cask of molasses, paid for by 18 lbs. of flax (seed) and in 1699 a receipt in full from Marie Valleau, probably the widow of the above mentioned merchant as follows:

Je subsigne & confesse avoir Receu de hugue frere senior La Somme de tout se quil me denoit & somme quitte Jusques a present en Soy dequoy J'ay Signe le present acquit.

A Kingston Ce 26 May 1699.

TRANSLATION

I undersign and acknowledge to have received from Hugo Frere senior the sum of all that he owes me in full up to the present (time) in faith (evidence) of which I sign the present discharge (receipt).

May 26, 1699. Mary Valleau.

There is also a memorandum in French of store goods purchased of Pierre Morin in New York in Oct. 1706; a receipt in 1717 from a New York merchant for 16 pounds for a hogshead of rum; a credit for 53 pounds of butter at 7 pence a lb. and also a credit for beeswax; a receipt in full from Pierre Morin of New York in English in Oct. 1716; also a bill of goods in English from a New York merchant in 1731, including a large copper kettle, a box of goose shot, 1-2 a box of swan shot, an iron pot, a heading chisel, a frying pan and 30 pounds of nails.

There are also papers showing business transactions with Dutchess county people; a receipt in behalf of Robert Livingston in 1713; a receipt for 100 guilders in Dutch in 1706 from Peter DuBois nephew of Louis DuBois, the New Paltz Patentee. (Peter was at that date still in Kingston, but about that

time moved to Fishkill); a bond to Leonard Lewis in Poughkeepsie in 1732; a receipt from Jonas LeRoy of Dutchess county dated 1730; a receipt in French for 70 francs dated in 1704 from Mary Hasbrouck, widow of Isaac DuBois, who signs her maiden name, as it is also written in another French document in 1703, relating to the first apportionment of lands in the village. (We also find Elizabeth Deyo, widow of Simon LeFevre, signing simply her maiden name to a legal document in 1689.) There is a receipt with the signature of Abraham DuBois, the Patentee, dated in 1710 for 1 pound 10 s 6 d 3 farthings; a memorandum in French, dated in 1709, signed by the following children of Hugo Frere, the Patentee: H. Frere, Maria Frere, Jacob Frere, and Sara Frere stating that "We have sold to our brother Jean the house of our father for 70 pieces of eight." Then follows the statement, "I, Jean Frere, acknowledge the purchase."

The Great Fence.

One of the first enterprises undertaken after the settlers at New Paltz had erected the log houses for their humble homes was the construction of a great fence. The first mention we find concerning this fence is in 168⅔ when an application is made to the court in session at Kingston for permission to buy land of the Indians and the statement is made that "we must keep a great fence between us and the Indians."

Now a fence, no matter how great and high, is not built to keep painted Indian warriors from making incursions into the settlement and the record goes on to say that "the Indians are disposed to sell us their land to the New Indian Fort," which was fourteen miles to the south, where the fight had taken place and the captive women and children had been rescued twenty years before. Although the court granted

permission the land was not purchased, neither do we find any further information of the fence until twenty-eight years afterwards.

Then we have in the "New Paltz Orders," general directions, in broken English, for building a fence about a dozen miles in length and including that portion of the valley of the Wallkill lying within the bounds of the Patent. The record says that at a general meeting of the inhabitants to "conclude concerning all our fences of the land as also of the pastures," the following action was resolved upon: "First of all we shall begin to ye kill or creek next of Solomon DuBois, to ye Aest of sd Solomon and then the fence shall run to ye bounds of Abraham DuBois and then along a run of water and then to the pasture of Louis Bevier and the sd fence is to be made of three rails and three and fifty inches high and then ye sd Louis Bevier is obliged to make and repair a good and sufficient fence along his pasture to ye East until he comes to Abraham DuBois and then Jacob Hasbrouck shall make or have a good sufficient fence of the same high as here above mentioned until he comes to the pasture of Daniel DuBois near of the tourelle or neest and then the gate shall be set according as it is ordered or concluded."

Before proceeding further we will say that the object of this fence was of course to prevent the stock from straying too far into the woods. The fence commences, as is stated, on the east side of the Wallkill, near the residence of Solomon DuBois, who lived near where Capt. W. H. D. Blake now resides, about two miles south of the village. Abraham DuBois, the Patentee, seems from this account to have owned land near the mouth of the Plattekill, perhaps including the tract where his son-in-law Roelif Elting afterwards built his house, near the Edmund Eltinge place. Then the fence ran

along "a run of water" probably the brook that runs through the southern part of our village at the brickyard. Then certain of the proprietors are directed to make or repair the fence and the pastures of Louis Bevier and Daniel DuBois are mentioned. Then it is directed that the "New Paltz town" shall build the fence until it comes to the village gate, which it is evident was just below where the old Normal school building stood. Next we have directions for building the fence from the "Landing place," a few yards north of the village gate, to the "erf" of John Hasbrouck.—John (Jean) Hasbrouck the Patentee built what is now the Memorial House and an "erf" means a large garden spot. Along the village street (now Huguenot street) and between the "erfs" a good and close fence is ordered from the Landing place at the south end of the street to the house of Hugo Freer at the north end of the street.

Next mention is made in the "New Paltz Orders" of the fences of the Creupelbos (newly cleared land) lying north of the village. These fences were to be of six rails and fifty-three inches high. Beyond this all the way to the residence of Abraham Freer, who had been living for at least four years on the north bounds of the Patent, half a mile this side of Perrine's Bridge, a bush fence, three rails high is ordered.

Next the directions for fence building are changed to the west side of the Wallkill at the "long bontecoe" that is no doubt what is called "great bontecoe" in our day at James E. Deyo's. Next the account speaks of the "petit macos or little bontecoe" that is what has been since known as "Klina Bontecoe," at the R. V. N. Beaver place and says that after two years the fence shall be changed and set "along the mountaing in ye best convenient place that we think suitable and then will be joined to the high bridge (Humpo) fences

and from the said bridge to the kill or kreke near Solomon DuBois, to the west." This portion of the fence is ordered to be three rails high.

Now here we have directions for a fence on both sides of the Wallkill, placed probably above high water mark, intended no doubt to keep the stock from straying too far into the wilderness.

Once afterwards we find mention of this fence. In the document with the signature of Cadwallader Colden dated in 1729, establishing the line between the New Paltz and the lands of Solomon and Louis DuBois, Jr., he speaks of a stone that "lyes between the fence at the lands of the said New Paltz and the lands of the said Solomon and Lewis DuBois." Some time afterwards it was found that the lands of the New Paltz patent did not extend all the way south to the Louis DuBois patent, but that has nothing to do with the building of the fence.

Soldiers in the Early Colonial Period.

In Volume II of the Colonial Series as published by Hugh Hastings, State Historian, appears some Ulster county military records of a very early period. Under the date "1686 or 1687" is given a "Lest of Tropers at Kingston" in which appear the names of Simon Lafare, anders Lafare and Jacob deboys. Next follows with the date 1687 a "List of Soldiers in Esopus" with the name Antonny Corpell and then with the date "1686 or 1687" a "Lest of the Company of fott in Kengstovn" in which are found the following names: Leftennant Abraham harbcerke, Sergeantt Lewes bevier, Petter Delow, aberm Deboe, aseck Debeo, defed Debeo, Solaman Debeo, hevger fare. It is evident that at this early date (less than ten years after the settlement of New Paltz) the

residents here were enrolled with those of Kingston. The names as enrolled were written down by some one who had not the least idea of how the surnames should be spelled. In the case of the LeFevre brothers the r in the last syllable should be v, which would make the name Lafave, as it is pronounced in French. By taking the Christian name and surname of the others together the names in the enrollment are seen to be intended for Jacob DuBois, Anthony Crispell, Lieutenant Abraham Hasbrouck, Sergeant Louis Bevier, Pierre Deyo, Abram DuBois, Isaac DuBois, David DuBois, Solomon DuBois, Hugo Freer. This list includes all the patentees except Christian Deyo, Louis DuBois and Jean Hasbrouck. The first named was dead. The two latter were too old. This list also includes, besides the patentees, David DuBois, Jacob DuBois and Solomon DuBois, who had become of suitable age for enrollment after locating at New Paltz.

In his introduction to the appendix giving these Colonial Muster Rolls, State Historian Hugh Hastings says: "In 1687 the French invaded Seneca county, an act that was followed by the first invasion of Canada by the Colonists—war being declared between England and France in May, 1689." It is to be supposed that this enrollment was for actual and immediate service in the first invasion of Canada which took place in 1690. We presume therefore that the descendants of the men named are all entitled to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.

CHAPTER VI

The Wills of the Old People.

A great portion of the wills in the old days were not recorded or filed.

The will of Hugo Freer, the Patentee, in French, and part of the will of his son Hugo, in Dutch, are in possession of the writer and we have not found them on record anywhere. We have found two wills of Louis DuBois, the Patentee, filed with the clerk of the court of appeals at Albany. His third and last will is in Dutch dated in 1694 and is recorded in the Surrogate's office in New York. The will of Abraham DuBois, the Patentee, is to be found with the clerk of the court of appeals at Albany. Isaac DuBois, the Patentee, who died when he was about thirty years of age, probably left no will. The same was doubtless the case with the Patentees Andre and Simon LeFevre, as their heirs made a division of the property among themselves. One of the wills of Christian Deyo, the Patentee, and the will of Louis Bevier, the Patentee, the former in French, dated 1686 and the latter in Dutch, dated 1720, are recorded in the county clerk's office in Kingston.

The following is a list of wills of New Paltz Patentees or their descendants in the office of the surrogate at New York:

Abraham Dubois (Patentee), New Paltz, Ulster Co. Will proved 1731.

Jonathan DuBois (son of Louis Jr.), New Paltz; will proved Sept. 30, 1749.

Solomon DuBois (son of Louis the Patentee), New Paltz, Ulster county; will proved Feb. 15, 1759.

Philip DuBois (son of Isaac the Patentee), Rochester, Ulster county; will proved June 29, 1764.

Hezekiah DuBois, Sr. (son of Matthew), Saugerties, Corporation of Kingston; will proved May 26, 1767.

Isaac DuBois (son of Jacob), of the Green kill, town of Kingston; will proved Sept. 21, 1773.

Cornelius DuBois of the New Paltz (son of Solomon); will proved April 23, 1781.

Hendricus DuBois of the New Paltz (son of Solomon); will proved June 4, 1782.

Peter DuBois [?] of the Wallkill; will proved Sept. 15, 1781.

Josaphat DuBois (son of David), town of Rochester; will proved Jan. 17, 1784.

Roelif Elting of New Paltz (son of Jan of Kingston); will proved Jan. 13, 1747.

William Elting, Kingston; Feb. 13, 1743.

Jan Elting, Kingston; April 19, 1762.

Noah Elting, Precinct of the New Paltz (son of Roelif); Aug. 16, 1781.

Simon LeFevre, New Paltz (son of Andre and grandson of Simon the Patentee); July 2, 1748.

Jacobus Bevier, New Paltz, April 19, 1774.

Samuel Bevier (son of Louis the Patentee), New Paltz; April 17, 1759.

Samuel Bevier, Rochester, April 10, 1764.

Abraham Bevier, New Paltz, June 7, 1771.

Jonas Freer, New Paltz, April 1, 1775.

Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, New Burgh, Dec. 21, 1782.

Cousine Jacob Hasbrouck, of New Paltz (son of Jean the Patentee), Sept. 15, 1761.

In the county clerk's office at Kingston are found the wills of but a small portion of the New Paltz people of the first two or three generations.

We note the following:

The will of Andre LeFevre, eldest son of Simon the Patentee, is recorded at Kingston and dated in 1738. It gives to his wife Cornelia his negro man Charles and dower; gives to his eldest son Simon his pistols and holsters as his birthright; gives him also his shoemaker's tools, his gun and his big French bible; gives to his son Matthew his wearing apparel and two bibles—one French and one Dutch; gives to his two sons his farming utensils, wagons, sleds and all his land; gives his seven daughters £400 to be paid by the brothers.

The will of Daniel LeFevre of Bontecoe, proved before James Oliver, first judge of Ulster county, Sept. 4, 1784. gives to his wife Catharine his negro woman Bet; also his whole estate real and personal during her lifetime or widowhood and after her demise gives to his son Peter his negro man John; also his real estate at Bontecoe, being his old homestead, with his land west of the Grote fly or big meadow, also his right in Grandpere's lot, also his clothing; to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Matthew LeFevre, his negro girl Margaret; to his daughter Maria, wife of Jonathan Deyo, his negro girl Dian; to his two daughters Elizabeth and Maria, his land on North River and at Plat Binnewater, also his household furniture except one bed and bedding; other personal estate to be divided equally between the three children.

The will of Jacob I. Hasbrouck, of Colebaugh, in the town of Marbletown, made in 1818, mentions his wife Sarah DuBois, gives to his eldest son Isaac his silver hilted sword and his bed and bedding; gives to his son Jacobus a certain mortgage and $750; gives to his son Jacob I. the sum of $2,500;

gives to his sons Josiah and Lewis each a lot of woodland and certain real estate in the town of Marbletown, but they must pay their brother Isaac $100 a year; gives to his daughter Margaret land in Hurley. The rest of the testator's real estate is divided equally between his children, Wilhelmus, Jacobus, Cornelius, Jacob, Josiah, Louis and Abraham and his daughters, Margaret and Polly.

The Will of Hugo Freer the Patentee.

Nostre aide soit au nom de Dieu qui a fait le ciel et la terre. Amen.

Par devant Abraham Hasbroucq, Justicier de paix au aplle Comtes de Ulster et Louis Beviere et Jean Cottin demeurant au dit Palle comparu Hugue Frere, labourer, demeurant aussi au palle de sa pure et franche volonte estant tres saint d'esprit et d'entendement, sachant quel'heure de la mort est incogneue a tous les hommes desirant qu'apres son trepas tous ses enfants vivent en bonne union et concorde nous a declare sa volonte pour son testament pour a qui regarde tous ses biens, meuble et immeuble, premierement a dit que hugue Frere son fils aisnes aura dix pieces de huit pour son droit d'aisnes aussi a dit que trois de ses plus jeune enfans Jacob, Jean et Sara apres son trespas ils jouiront de toutes les terres et sa maison et tous ses parterre en fin de tous les immeujusques a ce que la dite fille Sara soit parvenue a l'age de seize ans sans payer aucune louage a leur autres frere et soeurs et apres que la dite fille Sara aura seize ans ils pourront partager tous ensemble tous les meuble et immeuble egalement apres quil auront payer toutes les dettes la reserve que sa fille Sara aura un lit de plume et un traver et deux couver et une vache et elle aura cecy hors de part et par dessus les autres et son fils Jacob aura un cheval a choisir dans son escurie. Il aura

le dit cheval hors de part et par desu les autres, et son fils Jean prendra aussy un cheval a choisir et ils aura aussy le dit cheval hors de part et par dessus les autres pareillement a leur autres freres et soeurs que ont pris cy devant chacun un cheval et Marie Frere une vache.

Le dit hugue Frere, testateur, establie et suplie son fils huge Frere de maintenir le bon droit et interest de ses freres et soeurs jusque a ce quils seront en age, les dit enfans Jacob, Jean et Sara jouiront aussi bien des meubles que des immeubles jusque specifies cy dessus.

Le dit testateur recommande tous ses enfans a la sainte protection du bon Dieu et qu'il le benis de ses benedictions, temporel et spiretuel.

Fait au palle le quatrieme jour de Januie mil six cens nonnante sept. 169$\frac{7}{8}$.

MARQ X HUGUE FRERE.

JEAN COTTIN, temoin;
ABRAHAM HASBROUCQ, temoin;
LOUYS BAYVYR, temoin.

TRANSLATION.

May our help be in the name of God who made the heaven and the earth. Amen.

Before Abraham Hasbrouck justice of the peace at the Paltz, county of Ulster, and Louis Bevier and Jean Cottin living at the Paltz appeared Hugo Frere, laborer, living also at the Paltz, of his (own) pure and free will, being of sound mind, and understanding that the hour of death is unknown to all men, desiring that after his death all his children may live in good unity and concord has declared to us his desire for his testament in regard to his properties, moveable and immovable.

First, to wit that Hugo Frere his eldest son shall have ten pieces of eight as his birthright; also to wit that three of the younger children, Jacob, John and Sara after his death they will have all the lands and his house and all the garden plat, in a word all the fixed property, until the said daughter Sara shall reach the age of sixteen years, without paying any rent whatever to their other brothers and sisters, and after the said daughter Sara shall be sixteen years old they may divide equally among themselves all the household stock and the fixed property, after they have paid all the debts; with the reservation that the daughter Sara shall have one feather bed, one bolster, and two covers (blankets) and one cow, and she shall have these over and above the others; and his son Jacob shall choose from his stable a horse and he shall have the said horse, over and above the others; and his son Jean shall also choose a horse which shall be over and above the others, similarly to their other brothers and sisters who have taken each a horse, and Marie Frere a cow.

The aforesaid Hugo Frere, testator, appoints and entreats his son Hugo Frere to maintain the good rights and interests of his brothers and sisters until they are of age. The said children Jacob, Jean and Sarah will have the household things and the fixed property until the time specified above.

The said testator commends all his children to the divine protection of the good God and asks for the blessing of his benificence, temporal and spiritual.

Made at the Paltz the fourth day of January, one thousand six hundred ninety-seven. $169\frac{7}{8}$.

MARK X HUGO FRERE.

JEAN COTTIN, witness;
ABRAHAM HASBROUCQ, witness;
LOUYS BAYVYR, witness.

Will of Jean Hasbrouck.

In the name of the Lord, Amen. Be it hereby known to everybody that to-day, the twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve, I the undersigned Jean Hasbrouck of the New Paltz, County of Ulster, Province of New York in America, being sound in body, as I walk and stand, and in full possession of my mind and memory, praised be the Lord for his mercy, considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death and the uncertain hour thereof, and desiring to put everything in order, make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking, annulling, declaring null and void all such testament or testaments, will or wills, heretofore made or executed, either verbally or in writing, and this alone to be taken for my last will and testament and no other. *Imprimus,* I commend my soul to God Almighty, my Creator, and to Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, and to the Holy Ghost, my Sanctifier, and my body to the earth whence it came, to be buried in a Christian manner, and there to rest until my soul and body shall be reunited on the Day of Judgment and enjoy the eternal gladness of immortality, which God by his grace has, by the sole merits of our Saviour, promised and prepared for all who sincerely believe in him in their hearts. *Second,* and concerning such worldly estate of lands, houses, negroes, goods, houses, cattle, accounts, gold, silver, coined or uncoined, etc., as the Lord has been pleased to grant far above my merits, I order, give and dispose as follows:

3rd. It is my wish and will that all my honest debts shall in due time be paid.

4th. I give to my son Jacob Hasbrouck and to his order or heirs all my land, lying within the boundaries of the patent of New Paltz, nothing excepted, with house, barn, and all

my other buildings thereon being and standing, also my wagons, ploughs, harrows and everything thereto belonging and also my two negroes named Gerrit and James; further, the gun and what belongs to it and the clothing of my deceased son Isaac Hasbrouck, and all my books excepting three hereafter bequeathed to my daughter Elizabeth; also one just half of the balance of my whole personal or movable estate, excepting what hereafter is bequeathed to my daughters Mary and Elizabeth, for which he shall turn over and pay as by these presents is hereafter directed, on condition that his oldest son shall first have for himself, his order or heirs, the piece of land lying between the land of Abraham Dubois and my daughter Mary along the Paltz on the South of it and at the north of the Paltz village.

5*th*. It is my will and wish that if my son Abraham Hasbrouck, who removed from this Province, should be alive and return here, then my said son Jacob shall deliver to him a good horse for his privilege of first-born and shall also give to him for himself, his order or heirs, one just half of my whole real estate as it has above been devised to my said son Jacob and my said son Abraham shall have nor make any further claim on my estate.

6*th*. I give to my daughter Mary and to her order or heirs the sum of fifty-seven pounds current money of New York due me from Abraham Rutan according to bond forty-two pounds and from Pieter Dubois according to bond fifteen pounds. I also give to her all that she has heretofore had from me, and she shall make no further claims on my estate.

7*th*. I give to Pieter Guimard, only son of my deceased daughter Hester, the sum of fifteen pounds current money of New York, which my said son Jacob is to pay to said Pieter Guimard, when he marries or comes to be twenty-one

years old, but if he should die before marrying or reaching the age of twenty-one, my son Jacob shall be relieved from paying said sum of fifteen pounds.

8*th*. I give to my daughter Elizabeth, her order or heirs, the sum of sixty pounds current money of New York, which I have now by me in cash and also my negro woman named Molly; also three books, one Testament, the Practice of Devotion and a book of sermons written by Pieter DuMollin and printed in the French language; also the just half of my whole personal or movable estate, excepting what hereabove has been bequeathed, on condition that when the negro woman Molly bears children, Jacob shall have the first daughter, but he must leave her with her mother until she is one year old.

9*th*. It is my wish and will that if my son Jacob should die without a child or children lawfully begotten by him, all that is hereby given to him shall go to my said two daughters Mary and Elizabeth, their order or heirs, to be divided between the two as follows: Elizabeth shall first have my house, barn, lot and the orchard behind the barn and the pasture-land, lying between the pasture of Abraham Dubois and my said daughter Mary and all the rest they, Mary and Elizabeth, shall share equally.

10*th*. It is my wish and will that if my said daughter Elizabeth should die without child or children, the share herewith devised and bequeathed to her shall go to my son Jacob and daughter Mary, their order or heirs, to be equally divided between them.

11*th*. It is my wish and will that, should my son Jacob and my daughter Elizabeth both die without child or children, the shares hereabove devised and bequeathed to them shall go to the two sons of my said daughter Mary, named Daniel and Phillip, and to their order or heirs, to be equally divided between them.

12*th*. I appoint as Executors of this my last will and testament my said son Jacob Hasbrouck and my cousins Andre Lefevre and Louys Dubois, demanding that this my last will and testament may be obeyed and carried out in every part. Thus done at my house on the day and year as above.

The mark of
JEAN IHB HASBROUCK (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and declared by Jean Hasbrouck to be his last will & testament in our presence,

ABRAHAM HASBROUCK,
ROELOFF ELTINGE,
ABRAHAM DOYO,
W. NOTTINGHAM.

[THIS WILL WAS PROVED 14TH AUG. 1714.]

LAST WILL OF LOUIS DUBOIS THE PATENTEE.

The last will of Louis DuBois as recorded in the Surrogate's office at New York is in Dutch dated March 26, 1694, and was proved July 13, 1697, with a codicil dated Feb. 22, 169$\frac{3}{6}$. The following is a translation:

In the Name of the Lord, Amen

Be it hereby known that on this seven and twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-four Lowis duboys of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, being sound in body going and standing and in possession of his intelligence, reason and memory and having the full use thereof and considering the brevity and frailty of man's life, the certainty of death and the uncertain hour thereof; and being desirous to put all things in order, makes this his last will and testament in manner and form herein described revoking and hereby absolutely annulling every

present will and testament and the wills made and declared heretofore, whether spoken or written, notwithstanding any promise or clause to the contrary and that this shall be received as my last will and testament and none other.

First I commend my soul to Almighty God my Creator and to Jesus Christ my Redeemer and to the Holy Spirit my sanctifier and my body to the earth whence it came to be buried after the Christian manner and at the last day to enjoy the sole bliss of immortality, which God in grace has promised and prepared only through the merits of Jesus Christ for all those who truly unfeignedly repent and believe in Him. And concerning such temporal estate of land, houses, goods and debts as it has pleased the Lord far beyond my deserts to grant me I ordain and dispose of the same in the form herein described.

Imprimis (firstly) it is my will and desire that all my valid debts shall at the proper time be paid.

Secondly, I give to my wife Catrina deboys all my Estate of lands, houses, goods, debts, money, gold, silver, coined or not coined, or what further to my Estate belongs, to be used by her during her life and after my aforesaid wife's decease the aforesaid Estate shall then be available for the benefit of my Heirs hereinafter described, with this understanding nevertheless, that in case the aforesaid wife should marry again she would then be obliged to turn over half of the entire Estate to my heirs herein named.

Thirdly, I give to my eldest son Abram Duboys Six pounds in money as the right of seniority by birth without pretending beyond this on that ground. Fourthly, I give to my aforesaid son Abram DuBois or Heirs the lawful Eighth part of my entire Estate as being then, when a separation or division of the same should be made according to my order described above. Fifthly, I give to my son Jacob the lawful Eighth

part of my entire estate, as afore conditioned. Sixthly, I give to my son David or his heirs the lawful Eighth part of my entire estate, as above. Seventhly, I give to my son Solomon the lawful Eighth part of my entire estate, as before. Eighthly, I give to my son Lowies the lawful eighth part of my entire estate, as before. Ninthly, I give to my son Matthew the lawful Eighth part of my entire estate, as before. Tenthly, I give to the children that are left of the late Isaac duboys the lawful eighth part of my entire estate with this condition that in case the aforesaid children should come to die during their minority then said part shall be equally divided among my other heirs designated without any one else having any pretension on the same. Eleventhly, I give to the children of my daughter Sarah, having married Joost Janse, whether present or future, the lawful eighth part of my whole estate with this stipulation that my aforesaid daughter Sarah shall have and enjoy the usufruct or temporary enjoyment and profit thereof during her lifetime. Twelfthly, I appoint as Executrix of this my last will and testament my aforesaid wife Catrina duboyes ordaining and desiring that all that has been mentioned be deemed valid and held in value and caused to be so held. In attestation of the truth I have signed this at my home and sealed in the presence of witnesses in Kingston on the day and year as aforesaid. LOUYS DUBOIS.

Signed and sealed in presence of John Ward Steven, Walloon, W. DeMeyer.

CODICIL.

Be it hereby known to every one, that I undersigned Lowis duboys of Kingston in the County of Ulster, being sick in body, but in the full possession of my faculties and mind, praised be the Lord, on the 27th day of March, 1694, in the presence of Jan Ward Steven, Walloon, and Wm. de Meyer

as witnesses of the same made what shall appear to be my last Will and Testament, I hereby approving and confirming the same and desire that the same shall in all respects be followed up, with this change however as is here according to my desire expressed and described, to wit: Firstly, it is my will and desire, that my son Jacob Duboys shall have in right and in true possession the lawful half of my Farm that lies on the Hurley Piece between the land of Hyman and Jan Rosa and the land of Lammert Huyberse leaving him to dispose of the same according to his pleasure with this stipulation that my aforesaid son Jacob duboys shall be in duty bound to pay for the aforesaid land the quantity of one thousand and five hundred bushels of wheat. So also shall the aforesaid Jacob duboys use the other half of aforesaid land, hired, until my youngest son Matthew duBois shall have attained his majority and for the use of the same to pay sixty bushels of wheat per annum and I hereby declare that on this day I have transferred to my youngest son Matthew DuBois a house and ground in Kingston, a parcel of pasture-ground and the lawful half of my land that lies on the Hurley Piece according to the tenure of the aforesaid transfer and that my aforesaid son Matthew DuBois shall have to furnish and pay the quantity or amount of fifteen hundred bushels of wheat notwithstanding the aforesaid transfer mentions how that payment thereof shall be made. In third place, It is also my will and desire that the land bought by my son David of Jan Wood shall be paid out of my Estate whereas I have so promised my son David. 4th, It is my will and desire, That my sons Solomon Duboys and Loues Deboys shall have for themselves, in true and rightful ownership and to their order or for their heirs my land that lies in the vicinity of the Paltz, to wit the ground obtained of Coll Thomas Dongan

the 2nd day of June 1688 and to pay for the same the quantity of eight hundred bushels of wheat. 5, It is also my will and desire that my daughter Sarah, wife of Joost Janse, shall have in true and rightful ownership for herself and to her order or for her heirs a piece of land in the jurisdiction of Hurley adjoining the ground of Cornelis Cool and for the same to pay the quantity of seven hundred bushels of wheat, to understand that the woodland adjoining the aforesaid land is included with the same. Sixth, I declare that all has herein been specified agreeing with several papers written by my own hand and signed in presence of witnesses, desiring that the whole shall be perfectly followed up and carried out, only that in place of a thousand bushels of wheat touching Solomon and Lowies, this now shall be put at but eight hundred bushels, having thus done at Kingston at my house the 22nd of February 169$\frac{5}{6}$. LOUIS DUE BOIS.

Signed, sealed and declared by Lowies duboys to Be His Last Will and Testament in presence of William De Meyer, Jacob Rutsen, Jan Burhans, Mattij Slecht.

WILL OF DANIEL DUBOIS.

Son of Isaac the Patentee.

Nostre Commancement Soit au Nom de Dieu.

Soit Notoire a tous Ceux qu'il appartiendra qu'aujourd'huy le Siexieme Jour du mois D'aoust de L'an Mille sept Cent et vingt Neuf moy soubsine Daniel Dubois habitant du Nieu Paltz en la Conte de Ulster en la Province de Nieu York dans L'Amerique Estant en sante de Corps et d'Esprit Dieu en soit Loue; Feu què le Jour et L'heure de la Mort nous est Incertaine Dieu nous ayant Cache le Temps et le Moment qu'il s'est reserve a son Adorable Providence; C'est pourquoy aussy

J'ay voulu jcy declarer par les presentes ma derniere volonte et Testament en la forme et en la Maniere Comme L'ensuit. Je Casse je Reucque J'annule et met a neant tout autre Testament que j'ay fait ou passe Soit de parolle ou par Escrit: il seront nul et de nulle valleur. Mais Celluy cy est et sera ma derniere volonte et Testament et non autre. Et Ainsy je Recommande mon Ame a Dieu mon Createur a Jesus Christ mon Sauueur Et au Sainct Espt. mon Consolateur & Santificateur. Et mon Corps a la Terre d'ou il a Este pris Jusques a ce qu'il plaise a Dieu au Jour qu'il a destermine en son Conseil Esternel de Ressusciter nos Corps pour les reunir a nos Ames, afin que tous ensemble de jouir a jamais de la vie Eternelle et bien heureuse que Jesus Christ son fils nostre Seigneur nous a acquis par son sang qu'il a promis de donner a tous Ceux quy luy seront fidelle jusqu'a la Mort. Pour ce quy est de mes biens temporels qu'il a pleu a Dieu de me donner beaucoup plus que je n'ay merritte: Comme Terres, Maisons, Granges, frutiers, pastures et heritage; Cheueaus Bestes a Corne at autres Bestail; Or, Argent, monnoye ou autrement, Estains Cuyores, fers & ferrement, et tout autres Utencilles quy appartient a mon bien je donne et ordonne Comme il Lenssuit

Premierement, S'est mon Vouloir et volonte que toutes mes Ligitmes Debts Soit Payee en temps Conunable par mes Executeurs ycy apres nommes.

2e. Cest aussy mon vouloir et volonte Expresse que ma femme Marie demeurera en la pleine possession et Jonissance de tous mes biens mouuable et jmmouvables apres mon desces pour en jouir paisiblement durant son veufage sans quelle soit obligee den rendre Conte a mes Enfars ny a personne quy que ce soit, Mais sy en cas quelle VinSent a se remarier, elle aura un tiers dans les reuenus de toutes mes terres aussy

elle aura une negresse trois ou quatre vaches trois Cheueaus et tous les meubles de ma maison pour sa vie durant et apres son desces ils reuiendront Et Seront a tous mes Enfants en general pour estre esgallement divise et partage parmy Eux et entre eux; Ses pourquoy il faudra faire une juventaire.

3e. Item Je donne & Cest mon vouloir que mon fils aine Benjamin aura pour son droit d'ainesse toute ma monture de Cauallerie Excepte le Cheual sans pretandre pour Cette raison rien autres Choses.

4e. Item Jordonne Et cest ma volonte de donner tous mes biens meubles et jnmeubles mouvables et jnmouuables a mes six Enfants Elizabeth, Benjamin, Marie, Simon, Rachel, et Isaac a Eux et a leurs heritiers (Excepte Se quy est cy dessus donne) pour Estre Egallement partage entre eux Six Chacun d'eux une juste part ou portion.

5e. Item mais Sy en cas ma famme procree ou ait d'autres Enfants durant mon viuant ils divesront et partageront dans l'heritage auecq les Susdits heritiers jcy nommes Chacun d'eux et entre eux Egallement une juste part et portion.

6e. Item S'il arriuoit que ma famme fut Enceinte a mon Desces et tccouchat de fils on fille legitimement procree de moy alors ce fruit la doit partage dans tout l'heritage Jutement et egallement.

7e. Item Je veux et je desire que Sy quelques un de mes heritiers veulent vendre ou Change quelques parts ou portions d leurs heritage ils en donneront la preference tout premier a leurs freres et soeurs, mais Sy quelqu'un de mes heritiers viennent a mourir sans heritiers alors leurs part d'heritage sera partage Esgallement entre tous mes autres heritiers les Surviuant.

8e. Jappointe Et Estably pour Executeurs de ce mien Testament et derniere volonte non frere Phillippe Dubois mon

Oncle Jacob Hasbrocq et mon fere Pierre Cantin, Et ainssy je souhaitte & desire que le dit Testament Soit Suivi Entierement et de point en points et de touts points afin quin le tout S'accomplisse en bonne Ordre pour la paix et l'union de ma fammille Comme Estant ma derniere volonte et Testament. fait au Nieu Paltz le Jour et l'an Sy dedans, Escrit et mentionne.

Signe, scelle et prononce Estre ma derniere volonte & Testament.

DANIEL DUBOIS (Seal).

En presence des tesmoins Soubsignes
JEAN THEUENIN,
SAMUEL BEUIER,
STEPHUS. GASHERIE.

TRANSLATION.

Let our beginning be in the name of God.

Be it known to all those whom it shall concern, that to-day, the sixteenth day of the month of August of the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, I the undersigned Daniel DuBois, a resident of New Paltz in the county of Ulster in the province of New York in America, being well in body and mind, for which God be praised, seeing that the day and the hour of death is uncertain to us, God having hidden from us the time and the moment which he has reserved in his adorable providence,—Therefore, I have wished here to declare by these presents my last will and testament in form and manner as follows. I dissolve, I revoke, I annul and make void every other testament which I have made or passed, either by word or by writing: it shall be null and of no effect.—But this is and shall be my last will and testament, and none other. And thus I recommend my soul to

God my creator, to Jesus Christ my Saviour, and to the Holy Spirit my consoler and sanctifier, and my body to the earth from which it was taken; until it shall please God, in the day which he has determined in his eternal counsel, to raise our bodies; to reunite them to our souls so as together to enjoy forever life eternal and most blessed, which Jesus Christ his son our Lord has purchased for us by his blood; which he has promised to give to all those who will be faithful to him until death. As for my temporal goods, which it has pleased God to give me much more than I deserve, as lands, houses, barns, orchards, pastures, and heritage, horses, cattle and other domestic animals, gold, silver,—coined or otherwise, —tin cooking utensils, iron tools, and all other utensils which belong to my property, I give and devise as follows

First. It is my wish and desire that all my lawful debts be paid at a suitable time by my executors hereafter named.

2d. It is also my wish and express desire that my wife Mary shall live in the full possession and enjoyment of all my property real and personal after my death; to enjoy it peaceably during her widowhood without her being obliged to give account of it to my children or to any person whatever. But in case she shall happen to marry again she shall have a third of the revenue of all my lands, also she shall have one negress, three or four cows, three horses and all the furniture of my house, during her life; and after her death they shall return and shall belong to all my children in general, to be equally divided and shared among them and between them. Therefore it will be necessary to take an inventory.

3d. Item. I give and it is my wish that my eldest son Benjamin shall have for his right as eldest son all my cavalry equipments except the horse without claiming for that reason any other things.

4th. Item. I devise and it is my wish to give all my property real and personal to my six children—Elizabeth, Benjamin, Mary, Simon, Rachel and Isaac, to them and to their heirs (except what is above disposed of) to be equally shared among those six, each one of them an equitable part or portion.

5th. Item. But if my wife shall have other children during my life they shall share and have part in the inheritance with the aforesaid heirs here named, each one of them and among them equally a just part or portion.

6th. Item. If I shall have a posthumous child, then it must share in all the inheritance justly and equally.

7th. Item. I wish and I desire that if any of my heirs wish to sell or change any parts or portions of their inheritance, they shall give preference in the matter first to their brothers and sisters, but if one of my heirs shall happen to die without heirs then his part of the inheritance shall be divided equally between all my other heirs the survivors.

8th. I appoint and establish for executors of this my testament and last will my brother Philip DuBois my uncle Jacob Hasbrouck and my brother Pierre Cantine*; and thus I wish and desire that the said testament be followed entirely and in every respect in order that the whole may be performed in good order for the peace and unity of my family as being my last will and testament, Made at New Paltz the day and the year herein written and mentioned. Signed, sealed and pronounced to be my last will and testament.

DANIEL DUBOIS (Seal).

In presence of the undersigned witnesses,
JEAN THEVENIN [TEBENIN],
SAMUEL BEVIER,
STEPHUS. GASHERIE.

* Pierre Cantine was his wife's half-brother

From Mr. Gustave Anjou's book of Ulster county wills we condense the following in reference to the wills of Christian Deyo, Catharine Cottin, Matthew Blanshan, Roelofsen [Jan] Elting, Abraham Deyo and the joint will of Louis DuBois and his wife Catharine Blanshan.

The will of Matthew Blanshan appears among the Secretary's papers. It is dated Sept. 7, 1665. It begins by stating that before Matthew Capito appeared "Matthew Blanshan, born at the village of Neuville in the province of Artois." The will provides that his wife Magdalena Joris shall possess the whole estate here in America so long as she remains a widow, also "all the land in Artois" where the testator was born and in Armentiers and other places, she to keep the three minor children, Magdalena, Elizabeth and Matthew until they become of age or marry; when they marry she to treat the minor daughters as she did the daughters who are married.

The joint will of Louis DuBois and his wife Catharine Blanshan is found among the secretary's papers and is dated Oct. 13, 1670. It provides first that the minor children shall be educated until they can earn a living. If either of the testators, surviving the other, shall marry again, one-half the estate shall then go to the children, and in case of death one-fourth of the remaining half shall be divided among the children.

The will of Christian DuJou of Hurley (Christian Deyo, afterwards the New Paltz Patentee), is dated Aug. 10, 1676, shortly after his arrival in America and before his removal to New Paltz. It is in the Dutch language and is found in Liber B., Secretary's papers. The testator mentions the fact that his children Anna, Peter and Elizabeth are married, while Maria and Margaret are unmarried. He directs that the unmarried shall have the same as the married have had, that is,

100 rix dollars; Maria is to have 50 rix dollars worth of clothing; Margaret, being the youngest, is "to receive during her minority 70 rix dollars." The will provides "for Peter's wedding suit 15 rix dollars." The residue of the property is to be divided equally among the children. The will is witnessed by Hugo Freer and Louis DuBois. Ten years afterward in 1686-7 Christian Deyo made another will, which is recorded in the county clerk's office at Kingston.

The will of Catharine Cottin wife of Jean Cottin, whose first husband was Louis DuBois, is in French and dated Sept. 22, 1702. It provides among other things that the freedom heretofore bestowed upon her negro woman Rachel shall remain in force and she shall be given thirty pieces of eight before the textatrix' children divide her property; also that the letters of manumission given to her negro woman Dina shall remain in force.

The will of Roelofsen [Jan] Elting is dated in 1679 and states that the testator is about ready to depart for Holland and makes this will, considering the perils of the deep and the certainty of death. [Jan Elting, ancestor of the Elting family in Ulster county, was at Flatbush, Long Island, before coming to Kingston and bought a farm and building lot there in 1663. The record also shows that he was paid twenty-five guilders for work on the church at Flatbush.]

The will of Abraham Deyo (1) son of Pierre the Patentee is on record in the county clerk's office at Kingston. It is in the French language and dated Sept. 2, 1724. It provides that his wife Elsie [Clearwater] shall remain in full possession of his whole estate without rendering any account, but if she shall marry again she shall give a full account to her son Abraham for the land, house, negroes and all the property at New Paltz. Full power is given to the wife Elsie, to sell

or dispose of all that may be in France at such a price as she may wish. The testator gives to his son Abraham, after his mother's death, all his land in the patent of New Paltz and his negroes. He gives his books to his son Abraham except that he gives to his daughter Maria his Dutch bible, a French testament, a book of sermons, and a psalm book, and to his daughter Wyntje the old French bible, a French testament, the Practice of Piety and a Dutch prayer book. The sum of thirty pistoles, New York money, is given to each of his daughters for their inheritance. If his children shall die without heirs the property shall go to the testator's brothers, Christian and Henry Deyo. Jacob Hasbrouck, Daniel Hasbrouck and Elsie the wife of the testator, are appointed executors.

CHAPTER VII

The Legislative Act of 1785

This paper, now in the town clerk's office, has the great seal of the state attached, is signed by John Jay as Governor and is entitled "An Act to Confirm the Several Partitions of Lands within the Patent of New Paltz, in the County of Ulster."

This act is drawn up at great length and first recites the original grant of the Patent from Governor Edmond Andross in 1677, then quotes entire the Agreement of 1728, under which the government of the Duzine or Twelve Men was instituted and then proceeds as follows:

And whereas in consequence of the said instrument in writing the freeholders and inhabitants within the said patent have annually from the time of the execution of said writing hitherto elected twelve persons, in the manner and for the several purposes mentioned in said instrument in writing, and which said persons so elected have generally been distinguished by the appellation of the Twelve Men or Twelve Trustees and the said Twelve Men so from time to time elected, did meet and conceiving themselves vested with sufficient authority for the purpose by virtue of said instrument in writing did at some of the said meetings make partitions of different parcels of the land contained in said letters patent, and minutes or a journal of the proceedings of the said Twelve Men, so from time to time convened, as far forth as said proceedings did relate to the several partitions were entered in a Book, which was always as a kind of record deposited with a discreet freeholder within the patent to

that purpose from time to time appointed by the Twelve Men, and which said book hath been submitted for inspection and examination by the Legislature, and the same in order to preserve the authenticity, and that the intent of this act may be carried into effect, hath lately by the Twelve Men elected for the present year, been deposited with the Surveyor General of the State, in whose custody the same doth now remain; and whereas Simon DuBois, Jacobus Hasbrouck, Johannis Freer, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., Abraham Donaldson, Abraham Eltinge, Petrus Hasbrouck, Samuel Bevier, Benjamin Deyo, Isaac LeFevre, Matthew LeFevre and Abraham Ein, the Twelve Men elected for the present year, have presented their petition to the Legislature, suggesting several of the matters herein before recited, and further suggesting that no deeds of partition or other conveyance having ever passed between the several persons interested in the said patent for vesting in them in severalty the several allotments, which in the said several partitions fell to their shares, respectively; and the said book and correspondent possession being the only evidence of the said several partitions the petitioners were advised that the said several partitions were therefore materially defective in law; and further suggesting that no controversy has as yet arisen between the several persons interested in the said patent, with respect to their title in severalty to their respective allotments, that the petitioners were nevertheless induced to apply to the Legislature to confirm the said several partitions, lest the interference of the Legislature, after such controversies had arisen and suits commenced in consequence thereof, might appear to favor the claims of one of the parties in preference to the other, the petitioners did therefore, in order to preserve peace among the inhabitants of said patent, to promote the improvement

and settlement of the same and finally to prevent the injurious litigation to which the petitioners and others interested in the said patent would otherwise be exposed, pray for a law to confirm the said several partitions; and whereas the Legislature have taken the said petition in consideration and have thought fit that the prayer thereof should be granted, therefore,

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the said several partitions, written in said Book shall be and hereby are ratified and confirmed; and that when in either of the said several partitions, any lots or parcels of land were alloted or fell to, or to the respective parts or shares of the said several twelve original patentees in the said letters patent named, the said several twelve original patentees shall be deemed and hereby are declared to have been seized severally in fee simple of said lots or parcels of land, respectively, as from and immediately after the issuing of the said letters patent deeds of partition had in due process of law for vesting the same in severalty in fee simple in the said original patentees respectively been made and executed by and between them the said twelve original patentees; and that when on either of the said several partitions any lots or parcels of land were allotted or fell to or became the part or share of any person not being one of the said twelve original patentees such person shall be deemed and hereby is declared to have been seized in fee simple as from and immediately after such partition of the lots or parcels of land which were so alloted or fell to or became the part or share of such person in like manner as if all the other persons, then having a right or interest in such lot or parcel of land, had immediately after such partition, by conveyance made and executed in due form of law

granted and conveyed in fee simple their respective rights and interests of in or to such lot or parcel of land to the person to whom or to whose part or share the same on such partition was alloted or fell and

Be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the surveyor-general of the state, and he is hereby required to retain said book in his custody, until a convenient time after the passing of this act and then having first subscribed a certificate to be inserted in said book and representing that the said book is the book meant and intended in and by this act to deliver the same with his hand to the clerk of the county of Ulster for the time being, who is hereby authorized and required to receive it and to deposit the same in the office of the said clerk, there to remain forever, and that the said book or a copy thereof, certified by a clerk of said county for time being, and attested by a credible witness who shall have compared the same with the original, shall in all cases be admitted and received in evidence of the several partitions therein mentioned,

Provided always that this act nor any thing therein contained shall affect or be deemed or construed to affect the right, title, interest or possession of any person or persons claiming or holding by virtue of any other grant or letters patent, in any wise soever, Provided, nevertheless, that in all controversies between parties claiming under the partitions hereby confirmed and parties claiming under any other grants or letters patent this act and the partitions hereby confirmed shall be deemed and adjudged to be as good evidence of an estate in severalty under the said Paltz Patent as if said partition had been made according to the course of the common law.

CHAPTER VIII

PETER VAN ORDEN OF PLATTEKILL—A SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY COL. JOHN BODINE.

It is much to be regretted that so little of the local and family history of the early settlers of this and adjoining townships should now be in possession of the present generation.

Our fathers seldom cared to impart such information to their children, so that in many instances the details of vicissitudes of pioneer life, the founding of families, or the extinction of the same, the occupancy of lands, the personal sacrifices and loss of life in Colonial and Indian wars and even service and patriotic devotion in the American Revolution only come to us in disjointed and traditional form, and are now scarcely recalled by their present descendants or are lost in indifference and neglect.

In many cases officers who served in the Revolution have left no record of their service and devotion, and their descendants only know that they served.

Of recent years an interest has been stimulated in the matter by the formation of patriotic societies, such as the "Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution," "The Huguenot Society" and others, so that at this time many facts have been recalled, and although somewhat meagre and disjointed, they yet serve to perpetuate a feeling of patriotism and a respect for our ancestors.

It is only through a perpetuation of the memory of the Pilgrims and Puritans, the Colonial worthies, and especially

the soldiers of the American Revolution, and the principles for which they fought, their sacrifices and incredible hardships, with their final triumph resulting in the formation of the American Republic, that we can expect to inculcate and foster the sentiments of patriotism in these coming generations and by this means assimilate and digest the hordes of foreigners, now coming to our shores, most of whom are entirely ignorant of our early history and of the fundamental principles underlying our government and laws.

This slight and imperfect sketch is intended to present the meagre details now remaining of the life of a humble "Continental soldier" whose services were freely given to his country, whose memory is now forgotten except among his immediate descendants. His monument in the Modena cemetery bears this inscription, "A Soldier of the American Revolution." This inscription and a few of the many details of his services and sufferings in the army are all that remain of Peter Van Orden.

His father came from Holland in Colonial times and settled as a farmer in New Jersey and at one time was in good circumstances, but through indorsement for friends lost most of his property, and being in straightened circumstances was obliged to indenture his son, Peter, to a neighboring farmer who seems to have been a hard taskmaster, as Peter made up his mind to take the first opportunity to seek other employment, in fact to run away.

While entertaining such feelings, which he had communicated to a fellow laborer one day while in the potato field, near the highway, a recruiting sergeant came along with fife and drum followed by recruits. His friend said to him, "Now, Peter, is your chance." He threw down his potato fork and with a whoop, placed his hand on the top rail, landed

in the road and then and there enlisted as a soldier in the American army. He was mustered in the service and served throughout the war and was mustered out at the conclusion of peace. He suffered many hardships and participated in many triumphs in his many campaigns and battles. He was wounded three times—once by a bayonet thrust in his side, on which occasion he was made prisoner; once through the arm, and once in the head, this last wound was nearly fatal. No person could look him in the face and fail to notice the scar left by this wound. He was struck in the forehead by a musket ball at about the edge of the hair. The ball passed along the top of his head removing the scalp and hair in its course, and indenting the skull for about four inches. His skull was trepanned and portions of the bone removed, so that on looking closely you could see the pulsation of the blood. The wound left a deep groove, in which no hair grew and it showed a white strip the width of the finger. He was nursed for six months in a friendly family and when recovered rejoined his regiment. On the occasion of the wound in his arm, he was in line of battle, loading and firing, when on endeavoring to ram cartridge he could not raise his arm. He was unconscious of his wound until he saw blood dripping from his fingers.

In another battle, in repelling a charge he received a bayonet thrust in his side and was taken prisoner, and sent to the hospital. On partial recovery he was placed in the "Old Sugar House Prison" in New York City. This was his hardest experience throughout the war, and his relation of the horrors of this prison was most pathetic. He was placed in prison at the commencement of one of the severest winters known to the city. Through the winter heavy artillery was transported on the ice between New York and New Jersey.

A near friend and distant relative was in confinement at the same time, and the last that he saw of him he was crawling up the stairs on the stumps of his legs, his feet having been amputated. Peter owed his life to a very curious circumstance: Some unknown friend sent him two thick blankets and two pair of woolen stockings of which he gave a blanket and pair of stockings to a fellow prisoner. He thought this timely charity from an unknown friend saved his life, as great numbers were frozen to death before spring, at which time he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment. He served in the Northern campaigns under Schuyler and Gates and was in the battles preceding the surrender of Burgoyne, and likewise at the surrender.

He told of Arnold's brilliant courage and his insubordination. He was once asked how many men he had killed in battle. His reply was that he might have killed many, but to his knowledge had only killed one, and then related this incident of the above campaign: He was scouting with a party in command of an officer and in crossing a swamp they were unexpectedly almost surrounded by Indians. They took to the trees and commenced a determined resistance. The Indians evidently believing themselves outnumbered commenced to retreat, just at this time he discovered an Indian peering around a tree, and apparently unaware of his proximity. He shot him through the body and running up found on his person a British medal hung about his neck, a musket, a tomahawk and a small copper kettle. He secured the medal and kettle. By this time his companions were in the distance making for a hill overlooking the swamp. When they attained its summit they saw the lake beyond the swamp dotted with Indian canoes making for the opposite shore, the paddles flashing in the declining sun.

He saw most of his service about New York and the Hudson. He was in the battle of Long Island and followed Washington on his evacuation of New York and was at the battle of White Plains. He was familiar with the doings of the tories and skinners infesting the country between Peekskill and the British lines, knew "Light Horse Harry," Generals Putnam, "Mad" Anthony Wayne, Clinton and Greene, but his pet General was LaFayette of whom he was never tired of talking, and to the day of his death wore a gold seal on his fob chain set with a cornelian on which was engraved an intaglio portrait of this gallant Frenchman.

He was with the detachment sent to reinforce Gates, and after the surrender of Burgoyne returned with his regiment to New Jersey and wintered at Morristown. He related the deplorable condition of the troops at this time, and expressed his belief that but for the battle of Trenton the army might have disbanded.

He disliked General Gates, who he said never had the confidence of the soldiers; he spoke of him as a trickster and insubordinate. His estimate of General Lee was singularly accurate as to character as delineated by subsequent history. He admired General Greene, saying he was much beloved by his soldiers.

Pages could be filled with his anecdotes and adventures as a soldier, but no pen could give them the effect produced by his nervous and dramatic recital. His perception and delineation of character and his observations on the events of the war showed a mind of unusual power and critical discernment, and this is the more remarkable as his education was very limited. His attainments were acquired in that best of schools, contact with his fellows in the rough and tumble of a busy life. Mr. Van Orden was a large and

impressive man, six feet two in height, and weighing over 200 pounds, inflexible in integrity and a pronounced foe to all hypocrisy and cant, pronounced in his likes and dislikes he had, in consequence, many friends and not a few foes. There was nothing of the milk and water in his composition. You would always know where to find him, but never "on the fence."

When mustered out he found himself in New York. He had some arrears of pay due him, and on receipt of these bought a horse and cart and entered the employment of a wealthy merchant and shipowner well known in the early history of the city, named Costar. He eventually obtained complete control of the carting business and employed about forty men in this and kindred enterprises.

He related an unique method of paying off his men. On Saturday night his men congregated at Mr. Costar's office on the sidewalk. Mr. Van Orden wore a large beaver hat and when he was paid for his week's carting would put the silver money in his hat, take a seat on the steps, have his men file past him and pay them out of his hat. He accumulated considerable property and at the time of leaving the city, owned three houses and lots facing on Maiden Lane. These lots were large and surrounded the houses and had they been retained would now be worth several millions. At this time he was a man of some consequence and public notoriety. His heirs have in their possession a certificate from Major Duane giving him the "freedom of the city of New York" which was no small honor. His brother Charles was chief of the police of the city and an intimate friend of Aaron Burr, and with him used to visit the family after they moved to the country. His mother's name was Brower, his wife's maiden name was Warner and she was related by blood and marriage to the Vandals and Brevoorts.

Peter Van Orden had a family of one son and three daughters. The son, Abraham, married Maria LeFever, daughter of Philip LeFever of Kettleboro and occupied the old homestead still in the family. When Peter Van Orden first occupied the farm in Plattekill he sold a lot, afterwards known as the Still House lot, opposite the homestead. On this lot a company built a very large building and established a distillery, and at this time he built a large dam and erected a grist mill in which he ground the grain purchased from the farmers by the company for the distillery. He also built the storehouse which was standing up to last year, just east of the homestead door yard. In this store he and his partner, John Warner, sold merchandise to the people of the surrounding country. At this time the place contained two stores, a large distillery, a grist mill, a hatter's shop, two blacksmiths, one wheelwright and a shoemaker.

Justice in Olden Times.

We have in our possession an old book of grandfather Peter LeFevre in which he kept a summary of cases tried before him as Justice of the Peace for a period of twenty-two years, commencing in 1792.

The book is composed of about 150 sheets of unruled paper, stitched together, with a flexible pasteboard cover. In turning over the leaves we find, here and there, pressed flowers—bluebells, honeysuckles, larkspurs and other varieties, placed there perhaps by the daughters of the family after their father had ceased to use the book as a record of the cases tried before him.

The last entry in the book states that the writer qualified as one of the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Ulster in April, 1814, but this book only contains

the record of cases tried at an earlier date while he was justice of the peace. A great portion of the legal papers needed by the New Paltz people in those days, such as wills and deeds were drawn up by grandfather, but that has nothing to do with the record in this book.

There are a few cases of petit larceny recorded but nearly all the cases are civil actions. In most instances they seem to have been tried without the aid of a lawyer. Sometimes a jury was asked for and granted and sometimes the parties would agree to leave the case to referees. Occasionally there would be no appearance on the part of the defendant and judgment would be taken by default. In a number of cases tried the justice's fees are only twenty-one cents, the constable's fees not much more and the jurors' fees 12½ cents each. The work must have been performed by all the officials from a sense of obligation and not for financial profit. In a part of the cases the place of meeting was the residence of the justice; in others the houses of Ann DuBois (Libertyville), Daniel DuBois (village) and Josiah Elting are mentioned.

We note a few of the cases recorded, not because they are of importance, but because they are amusing or interesting. The following entry seems to denote a case of "diamond cut diamond" and it also shows that people were subject to a fine for working on the Sabbath: "John Fredericks paid his fine of six shillings for laboring on Sunday, the 14th day of Sept., 1800, to me Peter Le Fevre, junior, at the complaint of William Fredericks and William Fredericks paid his fine of six shillings at the complaint of John Fredericks for laboring on Sunday, the 14th of Sept., 1800."

In one of the cases recorded Wm. N. McDonald sued Jonas Wood for a fiddle he had loaned him; judgment was recorded

for $3.12. In another case when the parties appeared for trial the situation is thus stated: "The plaintiff says it is not the man he intended and has no account against him." Accordingly the case was dismissed and the plaintiff paid the costs. In another case the plaintiff sued the defendant for $2.50 damages "for beating of his nuts from the trees; standing in his enclosure and taking them away." At the hearing the parties agreed on eighty-one cents damages, without having the case tried. Doctors, school teachers and merchants are recorded as sueing to get their pay. In one of the cases, tried in 1800, Dr. Geo. Wurts sued Adam Crans for attendance and medicine and the defendant not putting in an appearance judgment was rendered for $24. But there is no memorandum showing that the judgment ever was paid. In another case, tried in the same year Stephen Roe sued Jesias Hasbrouck for an "account of schooling" claiming $14.25. This was a jury trial and the verdict was for $6.95. In another case tried in 1800 before "Peter LeFevre junior, Johannes LeFevre and Jonathan Hardenbergh, esquires," Lewis Berrian was tried on a charge of stealing Indian corn of Jonathan Tompkins and found "not guilty." In another case the plaintiff claimed that the defendant's son who was an "infant" had broken a fiddle valued at $9. There was no appearance on the part of the defendant and judgment was entered and paid with costs. Jacob Bedford was the attorney most frequently mentioned.

The case recorded at greatest length is that of Jonas Hasbrouck and wife of the town of Rochester against Frederick Westbrook and Jonathan Westbrook, tried in 1795. John Addison, who was a noted lawyer in those days, was attorney for the plaintiffs. He claimed that the defendants by raising the dam of their mill on the Mombakkus creek in the town of

Rochester had caused the water to overflow plaintiff's land. There were twelve witnesses examined on the side of the plaintiffs and five on the side of the defendants. It appeared from the testimony that the mill was built in 1753 or 1754 and that it had been customary to place boards on top of the dam. Among the witnesses examined were Abraham Vernooy and John Cantine, both of whom had surveyed the land. The verdict in the case was for defendant.

After looking over the book we are led to the conclusion that there was much more litigation over trifling matters a century ago than there is now. It seldom happens in our day that one man sues another on account, or for trespass. Very few cases are tried in justice's court, nowadays. Perhaps the main reason is that in our day a lawyer must be employed to try a case and his charge amounts to a considerable sum, besides the other costs. Besides this we think that people are more inclined to live peaceably with their neighbors than in the olden days.

CHAPTER IX

Valuable Old Papers of the Hasbrouck Family.

The following papers, including a letter of dismissal from the church at Manheim, a letter evidently written by the father of Jean and Abraham Hasbrouck the Patentees and denization papers making Jean Hasbrouck an English citizen, have come down in the family and are now in the possession of Mrs. Laura T. H. Varick of Poughkeepsie.

Letter of Dismissal from the Church at Manheim.

Jean Hasebruck et sa femme sont membres de 'l Eglise de Christ et vecuparmi nous durant le sejour qu' ils yont fait honettement et Chretiennement, frequentants les Saintes assembles et participants au Saint Sacrement de la Cene de notre S. I. C. sans scandale qui nous soit connu: C'est pourquoy nous les Recommandons comme tels aux freres de L'Eglise, ou Dieu les adressera

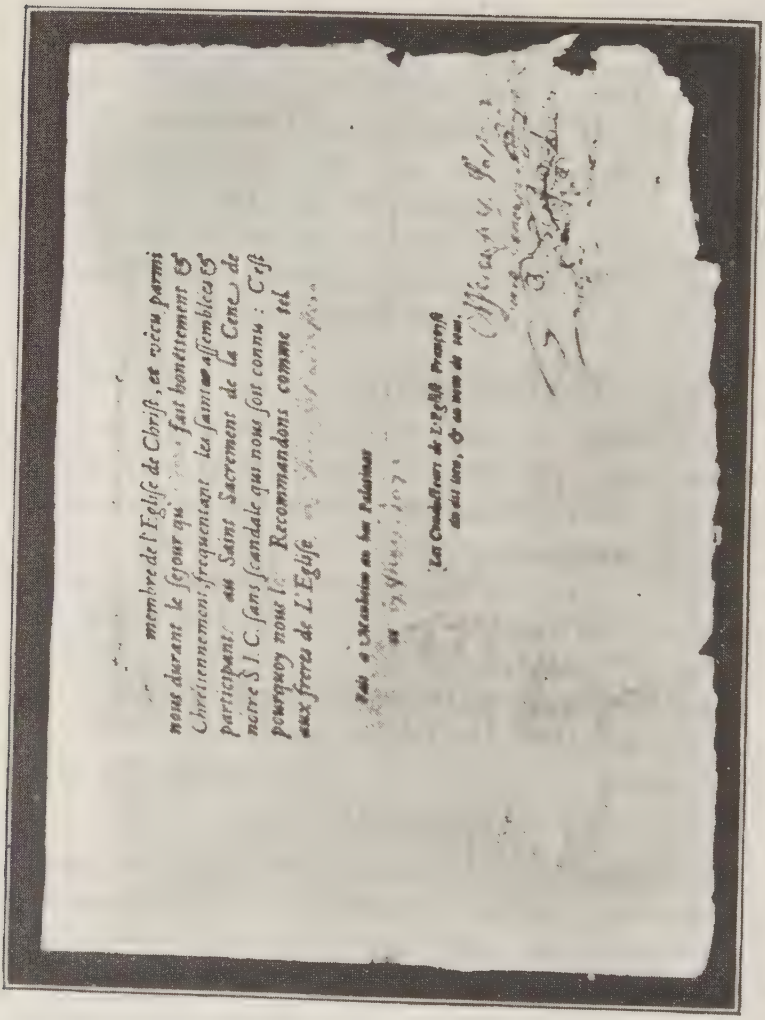
Fait a Manheim au bas Palatinat ce 27 mars 1672.

Les Conducteurs de L'Eglise Francoyse du dit lieu et au nom de tous Wesenfels Pasteur.

TRANSLATION.

Jean Hasbrouck and his wife are members of the Church of Christ and have lived virtuously and Christianlike among us during the sojourn which they have made here, frequenting the sacred assemblies and participating in the Holy Sacrament of the Supper of our Lord Jesus Christ without scandal known to us.

Therefore we recommend them as such to the brothers of the Church where God may guide them.



membre de l'Eglise de Christ, et vécu parmi
nous durant le sejour qu[illegible] fait honnêtement &
Chrétiennement, frequentant les saintes assemblées &
participant au Saint Sacrement de la Cene de
notre S. I. C. sans scandale qui nous soit connu : C'est
pourquoy nous le Recommandons comme tel
aux freres de L'Eglise.

Fait à Manheim au bas Palatinat

Les Conducteurs de L'Eglise Françoise
du dit lieu, & au nom de tous.

CERTIFICATE OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP OF JEAN HASBROUCK AND WIFE

Done at Manheim in the lower Palatinate this 27 March 1672.

The Directors of the French Church of the said place and in the name of all.

Wesenfels, Pastor.

COPY OF OLD FRENCH LETTER TO JEAN AND ABRAHAM HASBROUCK.

Laus Deo
Spire
ce 3 decembre 1676

My dear children

Having had the opportunity through Monsieur Boidiy of giving you news of us I have not wished to lose the occasion to tell you that we are all well, God be thanked, namely: I, my wife, your brother Andrien and your sister Elizabette, hoping the same for you all.

Meanwhile we are greatly surprised that since your departure from London, about twenty months ago, we have had no news of your welfare and more especially because the gazettes are always haunting us here with bad news of your country on account of the war which you have had against the savages, but as they tell us at present that the savages are entirely defeated and even their King Philippe captured and beheaded and quartered, we hope you will do better for the future.

As for us we have always great wars since your departure and we are still staying in this town waiting for better things. We have constantly lost our cattle and our harvest these two years past and this last summer were always with weapons in hand for the Imperials laid siege to the city of Philippbourg at the beginning of May and staid there before it until the

beginning of September when the French came out of it. By the capture of this city we hoped things would go a little better. However if peace is not made we have nothing to expect in this quarter but all sorts of misery and poverty.

Write us as quickly as possible how it goes in your country and what there is of it, for if it is good I am always of the same intention as when you left here, to come and find you; but if it does not suit you at all well, I hope that you would return here near us.

If you cannot make enough to return as far as here, try to get as far as London and let us know it, and then I and your mother Esther will send you the money to the said London for returning here.

Above all do not fail to describe truthfully how everything is.

There is no change in the house of your mother since your departure and they live [The rest of the letter and signature are torn off.]

The reference "your departure from London about twenty months ago" naturally refers to Abraham who did not leave for this country until two years after Jean's departure. The town of Spire, called Speyer in German, from which the above letter was written, was one of the great Protestant strongholds in Germany and is near Manheim.

Denization Papers of Jean Hasbrouck.

I, Thomas Lawrence, Notary and Tabellion Publick, by Royal Authority admitted and Sworn, dwelling in London, Do hereby Certifie and Attest unto all whom it may concern, That I have Seen and Perused certain Letters Patents of Denization, granted by our Sovereign Lord King William the Third, under the Broad Seal of England Dated the 3rd day

of July in the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, wherein among others is inserted the name of John Hasbrouck who though Born beyond Seas, is made His Majesty's Liege Subject and is to be held reputed and taken, as Subject Born in this Kingdom of England; and may as such Purchase, Buy, Sell and Dispose of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in this Kingdom, or in any other of His Majesty's Dominions, as freely, peaceably and entirely, as any Subject Born in this Kingdom; and that the said John Hasbrouck . . . by Virtue of the said Letters Patents, is to enjoy all Liberties, Privileges and Franchises of Subject Born in this Kingdom, without any Disturbance, Impediment or Molestation: As also permitting the Persons in the said Patent mentioned, to be mariners or Masters of Ships during the time they and their Families shall reside and inhabit within the Dominions of the Crown of England and no longer, as by the said Patent, relation being thereunto had, may more at large appear.

Of all which, Act being Required of me said Notary, I have Granted these Presents to serve and avail the said John Hasbrouck . . . in Time and Place Convenient.

London the 15th day of July, 1701. And in the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

In Testimonium Veritatis Signo meo Manuali Solito Signavi Tabellionatus mei Sigillum apposui rogatus

THO: LAWRENCE D M Nots Pub.

1701

[SEAL]

It was, we think, not necessary for Jean Hasbrouck to leave the province of New York in order to secure denization papers, since it appears from the Ecclesiastical Records of New York that in 1687 Gov. Dongan requested the names

of all French Protestants who desired to settle or remain in the province, in order that they might receive letters of Denization.

Some Matter Relating to the Hasbrouck Family.

We have this additional information concerning the descendants of Benjamin, son of Abraham Hasbrouck, the Patentee, who located in Dutchess County: Besides the children mentioned on page 394 Benjamin had a son Abraham, who had sons Abraham, John and James. Abraham and James lived at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Abm. M. Hasbrouck relates some very interesting history of the family of his grandfather Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., and his great-grandfather Jacob J. Hasbrouck. The latter was a major in the time of the Revolutionary war. When the British, under Vaughn, burned Kingston, Major Hasbrouck was away from home, presumably with the army, although the tradition does not state where he was. It was thought that the British, after burning Kingston, would march down along this side of the river and we may judge that there was great excitement at New Paltz. One of the LeFevre families at Bontecoe hid their valuables in a hollow tree. Major Hasbrouck's family lived in the old steep roofed stone house in this village, now the Memorial House. In the absence of the head of the household his wife, with her son Jacob J., Jr., who was about ten years of age, and a trusty slave, took all the valuable papers and silverware, spoons, etc., and placed them in a pot, then hid the pot in a barrel and carried it to a point about half-way between the old Normal School site and the present location of the Maurice P. Hasbrouck house. The spot is marked by a large white stone, a part of which still remains. Here they

buried the barrel with its contents, Mrs. Hasbrouck remarking that if she were killed the son might survive, and if they both were killed the negro man might live to tell the absent members of the family what had been done with the valuables. It was midnight as they finished their task. The British did not come to New Paltz, however, but hurried off down the river.

Towards the close of the war, Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., when a lad of about twelve years of age, was sent to school at Newburgh and boarded with the family of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, whose wife was his mother's sister, both being daughters of Cornelius DuBois, Sen., of Poughwaughtenonk. Washington was at that time an inmate of Col. Jonathan's house. Once Washington sent young Jacob Hasbrouck out into the orchard for a hat full of peaches and when he came in asked him to eat one of them, which the lad thought strange. But it is said that it was the custom of Washington to have his food tasted by the one who prepared or brought it as a safe-guard against poison.

The Lost Heir.

There is no story of more thrilling interest concerning New Paltz people than that of the fate of Louis Hasbrouck, who left his New Paltz home about 1816 and was never again heard of. Mr. Abm. M. Hasbrouck who, is a nephew, relates the story as follows: Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., was married to his first wife, Margaret Hardenburgh, at Rosendale in the old family mansion of her father Gerardus Hardenburgh. One of her wedding slippers and a beautiful dress which was hers are among the relics in the Memorial House. Her tombstone which stands alone in the old graveyard at New Paltz says that she was born April 12th, 1776,

and died July 7th, 1796. She left an infant son who was named Louis. Her husband married again and by his second wife had a large family of children. Louis heired from his mother some 15,000 or 16,000 acres of land in Sullivan county which was a part of the great Hardenburgh patent. His father sent him to college at Schenectady, paid the taxes on the Sullivan county land and when he was twenty-one years of age told him that he must now take care of the property himself. Young Louis had no taste for work, but was a great reader, had purchased Lewis & Clark's books relating their experiences in the far west and he had trained his horse so that he would dash into the Wallkill and swim to the opposite shore with a rider on his back and then turn around and swim back again. He had been clerk in Cornelius Bruyn's store just north of the old graveyard. He boarded at Budd's hotel at the time of the famous poisoning cases but he escaped that danger. Early one morning the young man started off on his well trained horse, armed with rifle and pistols, to visit his Sullivan county possessions. He never returned and no tidings of him ever reached his New Paltz home. It is supposed that he was murdered. Once when a man was to be hung in Sullivan county for a murder some time afterwards, Louis' father sent another son all the way to Monticello on the day of the execution, to inquire of the condemned man if he could not tell where Louis Hasbrouck's bones were buried. But the man replied that he knew nothing of the matter.

It is by no means certain that he was murdered in Sullivan county, for the story of Lewis & Clark's adventures may have lured him to the far west, and the training of his horse to swim streams indicates that he had a life of adven-

ture in view. This theory seems the more probable from his reported saying that he would never come back until he could walk over his father's farm with a gold cane.

He never returned nor was any news of him ever received.

As his second wife Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., married Anna DuBois. Their descendants still reside in New Paltz and vicinity to a great extent. Jacob J. Hasbrouck had a great deal of property and could walk from the Wallkill to the Hudson on his own land. About 1830 he moved from the stone house in the northern portion of the village, built about 1790 and now owned and occupied by his grandson Abram M., to Bontecoe, where he made purchase of land and built the brick house now owned by his grandson Luther. This farm consisting mainly of lowland is one of the best in the county.

Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Jr., by his second wife Anna DuBois, had a large family of children as foliows: Catharine (wife of Mathusalem DuBois), Asenath (wife of Derrick DuBois), Albina (wife of Dr. David Wurts), Maurice, Jacob, DuBois and Huram. Maurice Hasbrouck married Jane DuBois. Their sons were Jacob M., Josiah J., Abram M., and Simon, all of whom resided in this town. Jacob Hasbrouck (usually known as colonel), son of Jacob J. Jr., located at what is now Highland, on land of his father. Colonel Jacob built a fine stone house in which he always resided, living to a great age. His sons were Levi J., Jacob, Alex C., and Theodore. The youngest son of Jacob J. Jr., Huram, long occupied the farm at Bontecoe, after his father's death and until about 1855. His first wife was Maria Hasbrouck and his second wife was her sister Rozilla. He was County Treasurer in 1857.

THE HOME OF ABRAM M. HASBROOK

CHAPTER X

The Family of Gerrit Freer, Jr.

Gerrit Freer, Jr., who was probably the first resident at what is now Butterville, has had a numerous line of descendants in this vicinity. He was the son of Hugo Freer, Jr. and his wife Bridgen Terpening of Bontecoe. Hugo Jr. was the son of Hugo, senior, of this village, who was the son of Hugo the Patentee.

Gerrit was born in 1727 and was married by Dominie Mancius at Kingston in 1748 to Maria Freer, the record stating that the groom had been born at Bontecoe and the bride at New Paltz and both then resided at Bontecoe.

The house in which Gerrit, Jr. lived is no longer standing. It was located a short distance north of what was the David LeFevre house in modern days.

Gerrit wrote Jr. after his name to distinguish him from Gerrit Freer of Kingston, who was about a dozen years older. The name of Gerrit Freer, Jr. appears as a resident of the Butterville neighborhood in the tax list of 1765. He was one of the building committee of the second stone church in this village in 1771, a deacon in 1764; an elder in 1771, 1778, 1791, 1802 and 1804. He was one of the signers of the Articles of Association in 1775.

The children of Gerrit Freer, Jr. and his wife Maria Freer were Jonas, born in 1752; Catharine, born in 1754 (married Jonathan LeFevre); Ezekiel, born in 1756; Maria; Brechie; Ellsje; Martinas, born in 1767; Gerrit, born in 1777; Margaret.

Jonas, eldest son of Gerrit Freer, Jr. continued to reside in what is now the Butterville neighborhood, as did also his

brother Martinas. He married Lavinia (Wyntje) Hasbrouck, (daughter of Jehosaphat). Jonas wrote his name Jonas, Jr. His name appears among the signers of the Articles of Association. His sons were Gerrit, who resided at Butterville, Benjamin I. who resided southwest of Tuthill, Jophat, who lived on South street in the town of Lloyd, and Daniel Hasbrouck.

Ezekiel Freer, son of Gerrit Freer, Jr., the first of the name at Butterville, was born in 1756, as we have stated. He married Elizabeth Slater. They had five sons: Ezekiel, Gerrit, John E., Jonas E. and Samuel D. All of these married and had children. Ezekiel lived in Springtown; married Esther Van Wagenen, and was the father of Ezekiel, Gerrit, Daniel and Maurice W., the last named of whom married Sarah Acker, and long resided in the Middletown neighborhood. Gerritt, son of Ezekiel, son of Gerritt of Butterville, lived in the town of Esopus, not far from the Bontecoe school house, where John Walsh afterward lived. He was the father of Abraham H., Chester and Dennis. Abraham H. was the father of Rev. Harris A. Freer. Jonas E., son of Ezekiel, son of Gerrit of Butterville, married Anna Wood and had four sons: Hiram, John R., David and Dewain. John R. was a stone mason and large contractor and builder in Kingston. John E., son of Ezekiel, son of Gerrit Jr. of Butterville, married Eve Smith and lived a half mile this side of the Bontecoe school house in the town of Esopus.

Samuel D., youngest of the sons of Ezekiel, son of Gerrit Freer, Jr. of Butterville, married Gertrude Schoonmaker. He spent a long life on his farm in what was then called the Gerhow, afterwards Cold Spring Corner and now the Plutarch neighborhood. From his son Ezekiel, who is still living in that neighborhood at the age of nearly eighty we have some

portion of the information contained in this sketch, but are mainly indebted to Cyrus D. Freer.

Now going back once more to Butterville we find that Martinas Freer, son of Gerrit, Jr., who with his brother Jonas continued to reside in that neighborhood, married but we do not find the names of any children recorded on the church book.

The Bontecoe Freers

Two of the sons of Hugo Freer, the Patentee, Jacob and Abraham located at Bontecoe, as did also their nephew Hugo, Jr., son of Hugo senior.

Abraham built his house before 1705 on the east side of the Wallkill, a short distance south of the Bontecoe school-house. Jacob lived on the west side of the Wallkill. His house which was torn down some years ago stood near the location of the Charles Bodley house of modern times. The house of Hugo Freer, Jr., still standing on the west side of the Wallkill came down in the family from one Hugo to another until recent years. It is now owned by J. W. Dimmick. The last owners of the Freer name were the sons of Jeremiah Freer.

Abraham Freer after a residence of about fifteen years or perhaps longer at Bontecoe moved to what is now Rhinebeck about 1720. His brother Jacob and nephew, Hugo, Jr., and many of their descendants resided in the extreme north-western part of the patent. A portion of the Patent lying north and west of the Wallkill was included in the town of Hurley in Revolutionary days and since 1844 has been a part of the town of Rosendale.

We find Abraham Freer, who afterwards moved to Rhinebeck, located at Bontecoe in 1705 and he may have been there some time earlier. We can not fix the date when his brother Jacob, and his nephew, Hugo, Jr., located at Bontecoe. The

oldest paper we have in reference to the matter is in 1730. It refers to the line between Jacob Freer's land and the tract in the bend of the Wallkill, then as now called the Half Moon, which was then owned by the Ean family and remained in their possession until quite recently. There are two very old burying grounds near the house of Hugo Freer, Jr., at Bontecoe. Tradition in the LeFevre family says that Isaac LeFevre, the first of the name at Bontecoe, was buried in the graveyard near the residence of Hugo Freer, Jr., who was his wife's brother. The first Clearwater in Ulster county who resided in this neighborhood was also buried here and a stone bearing his initials has been found in this graveyard.

Jacob Freer of Bontecoe, son of Hugo, the Patentee, had several children, of none of whom have we much account except the son, Jacob, Jr., who married Sarah Freer, daughter of Hugo, Jr. They had sons: Jacob, Hugo and Jonathan. One daughter Bregge, married Abraham B. Deyo. Jacob, the oldest son of Jacob, Jr., married Margaret Ean in 1768.

Among the signers of the Articles of Association in the town of Hurley appear the names of Jacob, Jr., Hugo, J., and Jonathan Freer, all sons of Jacob, Jr. Among the soldiers of the First Ulster Militia in the Revolutionary War, which included the Hurley contingent, appear the names of Hugo and Jonathan Freer, sons of Jacob, Jr. Jonathan, son of Jacob, Jr., married Margaret Deyo. Their sons were Hendrick, Levi and Roelif.

The sons of Hugo (3) usually called Hugo, Jr., all lived at Bontecoe except Garrit, who located in what is now Butterville.

Hugo (4) occupied the house of his father Hugo (3) and married, Hester Deyo. Their sons were Daniel, Paulus, Hugo, Benjamin and Jeremiah. The names of Benjamin and Jere-

miah appear in the list of citizens of Hurley signing the Articles of Association and the name of Paulus among the New Paltz signers of the Articles of Association. Among the soldiers of the First Ulster County Regiment, in which citizens of Hurley were included, appear the names of Benjamin and Jeremiah Freer, and in the Third Ulster County Regiment, which was to quite an extent from the town of New Paltz, as it then was, appears the name of Paulus Freer.

Daniel son of Hugo (4) married Maria Helm and had several children. Moses, son of Hugo (4) married Judith Van Aake and had a son David.

Paulus, son of Hugo (4), built the house now the residence of Silas Freer. He married Elizabeth Van Wagenen. Their children were Moses, Rachel (who married John Hood), Elizabeth (who married Abraham Steen), Esther (who married Job Tillson), Maria (who married Peter Ean), and Johannes. Benjamin, son of Hugo (4), lived on the east side of the Wallkill in a house, part stone and part frame. He left no children and the property passed to his nephew Hugo B. Freer. Jeremiah, youngest son of Hugo (4), was born in 1754. He was a very large land owner. At this time most of the land on the west side of the Wallkill, from Springtown to the north bounds of the Patent, belonged to the Freers, except what was owned by the Deyos, where James E. and Matthew Deyo now live and what was owned by Benjamin DuBois or his son Daniel, who lived in the old stone house still standing, a short distance north of James E. Deyo's.

The LeFevres at Greenfield.

On page 442 of the "History of New Paltz and its Old Families" it is said that Andries and Peter LeFevre went from Bontecoe where their father Isaac, their grandfather

Johannes and their great-grandfather Isaac had lived and located at Greenfield in the town of Wawarsing on land which came from the grandmother Vernooy. The date was about 1800. They had several hundred acres of land at Greenfield on which a stone house was built, which was a well known landmark and has remained in the family until the present day. Andries, the elder of the brothers, was born in 1777 and died in 1860 at the age of eighty-three years. His wife was Maria Bevier. They had one son Isaac who moved to Iowa, where his family is still living at Montrose in that state. They also had three daughters: Maria, who was Solomon DuBois' first wife and moved to Ohio; Margaret, who married James Chambers, and Nellie, who married Daniel LeFevre of Kettleboro. Peter LeFevre, who with his brother Andries, moved from Bontecoe to Greenfield, was born in 1780 and died in 1861. His wife was Nelly Newkirk. They had a family of four sons and eight daughters. The sons were: William, Peter, Epenetes and Andrew. Epenetes, the only survivor, lives on the old homestead. None of the sons left male heirs except William, who had two sons, Melvan living at Genoa, Ill., and Abram Deyo LeFevre of Zearing, Iowa.

Daniel LeFevre of Delaware County.

Until comparatively modern times the descendants of Simon LeFevre the Patentee, had emigrated from Ulster county much less than the other families of New Paltz Huguenots.

Daniel LeFevre, who emigrated to Delaware county when a young man, was born at Bontecoe in 1784 and was the son of Isaac, the only son of Johannes, son of Isaac, the first LeFevre at Bontecoe who was son of Simon the Patentee. Daniel's parents both died before he was ten years old and

he was brought up by his uncle Philip Deyo who resided on the Paltz Plains and whose wife was his mother's sister. When twenty-one years of age Daniel struck out for himself and traveled on horseback over the Catskills to what is now Delaware county, where he found an acquaintance and relative, Isaac Hardenbergh, a descendant of Col. Hardenbergh owner of the great Hardenbergh Patent. The country was then a wilderness without roads. Daniel LeFevre located in Delaware county in 1806. In 1808 he married Henrietta Schermerhorn and bought out her father's tanning business in the town of Roxbury, by the river on the old post road, about midway between Mooresville (now Grand Gorge) and Prattsville. Daniel and his wife are both buried in the churchyard at Prattsville. Their children, who grew to maturity were Isaac born in 1810, Gilbert born in 1816, Ann Maria (married Frederick Pomeroy), William Chauncey, Sarah C. (who married Charles C. More) and Salinda E. (who became the second wife of Floyd S. McKinstry). The three sons, Isaac, Gilbert and William Chauncey all became practical tanners. The eldest son, Isaac, married Margaret M. Richtmeyer. They had children: Martin R., Henrietta, William LeRoy, Dewitt Chauncey, Elizabeth, Daniel and Sarah.

In 1844 Isaac moved to Northville, Fulton Co., where he built a tannery. His brother Gilbert was afterwards associated with him for a number of years. Isaac represented Fulton and Hamilton counties in the Assembly for the year 1854, was President of the Fulton County Bank of Gloversville, N. Y., from its organization for a period of fifteen years. In 1866 he removed to Albany, N. Y., and formed a partnership with Jos. H. Smith and his brother Gilbert in the wholesale leather business, which continued until he retired in the

early '80's. He continued to live in Albany until the time of his death in 1889.

Isaac's son Martin R. located at Beaver Falls, Lewis county, where he carried on the tanning business as his father and grandfather had done.

Gilbert LeFevre, son of Daniel, who moved from Bontecoe to Delaware county, married Lovina D. Gleason. After her death he married her sister Marietta Gleason, who died, leaving a son, Roman G. After his second wife's death he married Mary Ann Lobdell. By the third marriage there was one son, Arthur. Gilbert resided for a time at his father's tannery in Delaware county. Afterwards he and others built a tannery at Greenfield in the town of Wawarsing. Subsequently he moved to Kingston and in 1856 to Fulton county, where he carried on the tanning business, was supervisor of the town of Northampton for a number of years in war times. In 1866 he moved to Albany, where he had a wholesale leather store and in that city he resided until his death.

William Chauncey LeFevre, son of Daniel of Delaware county and brother of Isaac and Gilbert, carried on the tanning business at Beaver Falls. He subsequently sold his business to his brother Gilbert who afterwards disposed of it to his nephew Martin R., son of Isaac. Wm. C. afterwards lived at Carthage. He was married, but left no children.

Each of the three brothers, Gilbert, Isaac and Wm. Chauncey were very successful and prosperous business men and had a large amount of property when they retired from the tanning business.

CHAPTER XI

EMIGRATIONS FROM NEW PALTZ IN THE EARLY DAYS.

It was not until after the Revolutionary War that the wave of emigration swept westward.

In the Colonial days when the hive swarmed out at New Paltz and the young men and their wives left their native county, they did not go west to grow up with the country, but crossed the Hudson into Dutchess, or went north into what was then Albany county, or south into Orange, or journeyed further to Staten Island; or, passing on still further south, found a new home on the Raritan in Somerset county, N. J. Others, emigrating from New Paltz, found a new place of abode in Chester county (now Lancaster county) Pennsylvania, while William Penn was still living and proprietor of the province. Others of the tribe, emigrating from Ulster county in those old days, founded a home for themselves and their descendants in Salem county in southwestern New Jersey. From documentary evidence, supported by tradition, we have some slight information of New Paltz people in the Colonial days who journeyed all the way to the banks of the far Potomac.

Where there were several sons in a family it was quite customary for one to remain on the paternal estate, while others would push out into a new region. In a portion of these cases we have the record of the purchase by the father of the land on which his son was soon to locate.

It is the purpose of this chapter to relate something of the history of those sons of New Paltz who left their homes in those early days.

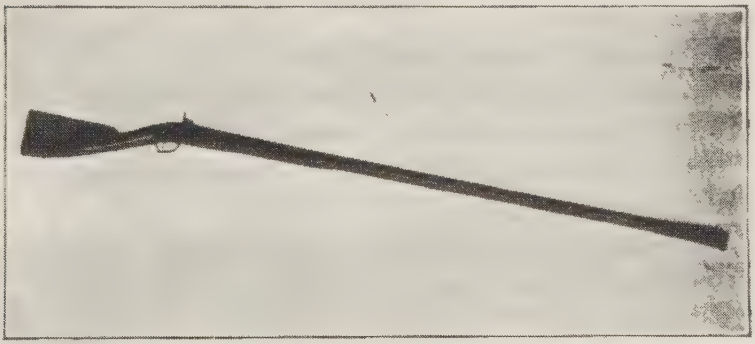
The three sons and one daughter of Simon LeFevre the Patentee all spent their days within the New Paltz patent. The three sons and one daughter of Pierre Deyo the Patentee were content to remain at New Paltz. Of the three sons of Jean Hasbrouck the Patentee one kept his father's homestead, one went to England and one enlisted in the war in Canada and we have no further account of him, except mention of his death in his father's will. Three of the four sons of Abraham Hasbrouck the Patentee remained in the vicinity while the remaining son settled in Dutchess county. The Freers, the Beviers and the DuBoises scattered widely in the first and second generations. Only one son of Louis Bevier the Patentee remained at New Paltz, while two went to Napanoch and another settled at Marbletown. The two daughters of Hugo Freer the Patentee married and settled at Schenectady; one of their brothers kept his father's homestead in this village; one located in Kingston, one went to Bontecoe and another, after living at Bontecoe about twenty years, moved to Rhinebeck. Louis DuBois the Patentee had seven sons and one daughter. Four of the sons located in the immediate vicinity of New Paltz, one remained at Kingston, one settled at Hurley and one located at Rochester.

In the next generation the grandchildren of Simon LeFevre, Pierre Deyo, Louis Bevier and Jean Hasbrouck are found almost altogether within the bounds of Ulster county as it then was, while the grandchildren of Abraham Hasbrouck, Hugo Freer and especially of Louis DuBois had scattered widely, the latter being found in various portions of the province of New York outside of Ulster county and likewise in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Of the descendants of the Patentees who made their home in New Paltz and vicinity we have given an account in the

History of New Paltz and its Old Families. Of those in more distant parts of the county and in Dutchess, Orange and Albany counties and on Staten Island some information has been given; of the grandchildren of Louis DuBois who settled in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania and of some of the number who located in nearer places much remains to be told.

First taking up the sons of the Patentees who remained in the county, whose history we have not before related, we begin with the youngest son of Louis DuBois the Patentee.



GUN OF LOUIS DUBOIS THE PATENTEE
Still in possession of the family

Matthew DuBois.

Matthew, youngest son of Louis DuBois, was born at New Paltz in 1679. His brothers and sister were all born before their parents came here. Matthew's descendants have therefore a special right to be reckoned among the "Old Families of New Paltz."

Matthew returned to Kingston with his father and mother when he was a lad seven years old and he lived there ever afterwards. His father died in 1696 when Matthew was seventeen years of age. In 1695 shortly before his death his

father sold to Matthew a house and lot at Kingston and one-half of a certain tract in Hurley then in possession of Matthew's brother Jacob. By the provisions of the sale he was to come into possession of the property at Kingston after the death of his father and mother and after he became twenty-one years of age. Matthew's name appears as one of the village trustees in 1725 and as a freeholder in 1728. Before he was nineteen years old he married Sarah, daughter of Mattys Mattyson. They had eight sons and three daughters. The sons were Louis, born in 1697; Matthew, born in 1698; Hiskiah (Hezekiah), born in 1701; Ephraim, born in 1703; Johannes, born in 1706; Jesse, born in 1709; Gideon, born in 1719; Jeremiah, born in 1721.

Matthew retained his father's homestead at Kingston only till 1731, when he sold it to Matthew E. Thompson. Over a century afterwards Elijah DuBois, a great-great-grandson, purchased the property.

Matthew's son Hiskiah married Anna Pierson and in 1722 located in Saugerties. He had a large family of children. In 1761 he owned two houses in what is now Saugerties village. In 1775 his name and that of his son Hiskiah, Jr., appear among the signers of the Articles of Association.

Of Matthew's son Johannes who remained in Kingston, we shall speak hereafter.

Little has been known about the remaining six sons of Matthew except their names on the baptismal record of the church book at Kingston, but it has been satisfactorily shown of late that they did not perish from the earth in infancy or childhood but appear in vigorous manhood in Dutchess county in Poughkeepsie and vicinity, where their names appear on church and civil records and where their father purchased land to the extent of at least 2,000 acres about 1730.

The descendants of Jacques DuBois through his son Pierre, who settled in vicinity of Fishkill have taken great interest in their family history, but the descendants of his cousin Matthew, through these six sons who located in Poughkeepsie and its neighborhood, have not been traced down farther than about the time of the Revolution. We give what little we can gather of their history under the title "New Paltz Huguenots in Poughkeepsie before the Revolution." We learn this one additional fact from Mr. E. M Ruttenber that there was a Capt. Matthew DuBois, Jr., born in 1724 (whom we suppose to be son of Matthew of Poughkeepsie and grandson of Matthew of Kingston), who was engaged in commercial business at New Windsor during the Revolutionary period, lived in Little Britain after the war and left a large family.

Matthew's son Johannes was the only one who remained in the vicinity of Kingston. He married Rebecca Tappan in 1728. They lived at the Twalfskill (Wilbur) where their descendants for generations were in the milling business. Johannes' name appears in the list of freeholders in Kingston in 1728; also in the list of foot soldiers in the corporation of Kingston in 1748, together with those of Nathan DuBois (son of Jacques, Jr.), and Isaac (son of Jacob of Hurley), those being the only DuBoises on the list. We find the name of Johannes in the list of slaveholders in 1755; also as one of the trustees of Kingston Academy when it was organized in 1774, as one of the trustees of the village of Kingston almost continuously from 1761 to 1774; also among the signers of the Articles of Association in 1775, together with his two sons, Joshua and Jeremiah, who are the only sons of whom we have any record. Both of these sons were men of prominence in the Revolutionary period. Joshua, who

was born in 1745, married Catharine Schepmoes, by whom he had one son Joshua, Jr. After her death he married Margaret Masten, by whom he had a son Charles and daughter Ann. Joshua's home was at the corner of Wall and James street. His name appears as a soldier of the Revolution. He died at the age of seventy-seven. Joshua's son Charles, who was born in 1785, married Catharine Hendricks. Their son Elijah was for a long time president of the State of New York bank. Charles V. and Louis A. of Kingston are sons of Elijah.

Jeremiah, son of Johannes and grandson of Matthew DuBois, was born in 1748. He lived at the old home on the Twalfskill, where there was a mill used for carding wool and making cloth. His name appears as one of the trustees of the corporation of Kingston almost continuously from 1789 to 1800. His wife was Catharine Masten. They had one daughter Maritje and one son John Jeremiah, born in 1773, who also lived at the old house on the Twalfskill. Peter J. DuBois, who was a son of John Jeremiah, was born in this house in 1807 and was, half a century ago, one of the most prominent citizens of Kingston, being interested likewise in coal mines in Pennsylvania and different manufacturing enterprises. Lemuel DuBois of Ellenville is a son of John Gosman DuBois and grandson of Peter J.

This ends our account of the family of Matthew, youngest son of Louis DuBois, the New Paltz Patentee.

David DuBois of Rochester.

David DuBois was the fourth son of Louis the New Paltz Patentee. He was born at Hurley, March 16, 1667, married Cornelia Vernooy in 1689 and settled in Rochester. David left but one son and two daughters that married.

The name of David DuBois appears as lieutenant in Captain Vernooy's company for Rochester and Wawarsing in 1715. He was supervisor of the town of Rochester from 1717 to 1728. David DuBois and wife had one son, Josaphat, born in 1706, and two daughters: Catryn who married William Kool, and Anna, born in 1703, who married Jacob Vernooy.

David's only son Josaphat married Tjatje Van Keuren in 1730. On the Kingston church records we find set down the birth of two daughters but no son. The daughters were Maria, born in 1735 and Catrina, born in 1739. The name of Josaphat DuBois appears in the Rochester company in 1738.

Jacob DuBois of Hurley.

Jacob DuBois, born in 1661, third son of Louis the Patentee, has a very large number of descendants, some of whom have risen to prominence in various parts of the country. Jacob located on land of his father in Hurley. In 1689 he married Gitty Gerritson, daughter of Gerrit Cornelissen, who was the son of Cornelius Van Neiwkirk. Jacob DuBois and his brother Solomon were first of the sons of New Paltz Patentees to marry Dutch wives and their wives were sisters.

Jacob spent all his long life on the farm at Hurley and died in 1745 aged eighty-four years. Jacob's name appears as a member of the Hurley company in 1715 and as one of the town trustees in 1719. Jacob and his wife had nine children who grew to maturity and married. These were Magdalena, who married Gerrit Rosa; Barent, born in 1693, who married his double cousin Jacomyntje, daughter of his uncle Solomon DuBois; Louis, born in 1695, who married Jane Van Vliet and afterwards Margaret Jansen; Grietje, who married Cornelius Newkirk; Isaac, born in 1702, who married

Nealtje Rosa and afterwards Janetje Rosa; Catrina, who married Petrus Smedes; Rebecca, who married Petrus Bogardus; Gerrit, born in 1704, who married Margaret Elmendorf; Johannes, born in 1710, who married Judith Wynkoop; Sarah, who married Conrad Elmendorf.

Of the five sons of Jacob DuBois whom we have mentioned, the two eldest Barent and Louis went to Pittsgrove, Salem county, in southwestern New Jersey, where their father had bought land for them and where the DuBois family increased and flourished greatly. Their brother Isaac had his home near Kingston. Gerrit went with his elder brothers to New Jersey but after his father's death returned to the farm at Hurley. Jacob's youngest son Johannes remained at Hurley.

Jacob's son Isaac, as we have said, lived near Kingston. His name appears as one of the foot soldiers in the corporation of Kingston in 1738. He had a mill at Greenkill in the town of Hurley in 1751. Isaac and his wife had three sons: Jacob, born in 1733; Johannes, born in 1746 and Petrus, born in 1753. We know nothing about the two younger sons except that the name of Johannes appears signed to the Articles of Association at Kingston. Jacob, the eldest son of Isaac, bought a tract of land in 1757 lying on both sides of the Wallkill at Tuthill and including the island in the stream. He left two sons, Isaac and Jacob. The former took the land on the west side of the Wallkill and Jacob took the land on the east side including the island at Tuthill, Jacob's house was built where Gardiner village now is. He has a number of descendants in the New Hurley neighborhood. The late Hon. Jacob LeFevre, whose mother was a daughter of this Jacob DuBois of Gardiner, had among his old papers a deed on parchment dated in 1757, showing that

Jacob DuBois of the corporation of Kingston had purchased the tract of 250 acres with buildings of Jacob Rutzen and others, paying for the property £250 cash. The name of Jacob DuBois appears as one of the signers of the Articles of Association in 1775.

Gerrit, son of Jacob of Hurley, married Margaret Elmendorf. After his father's death he returned to Hurley. He had two sons, Conrad and Tobias. Conrad's name appears in the Articles of Association as a resident of Marbletown. The family of Conrad has spread into Ohio, Michigan and Missouri. He and his brother Tobias each had nine children. The children of Tobias located in different counties in this state. The name of Tobias DuBois appears as first lieutenant in a Marbletown company in 1778.

We come now to Johannes (in English John) who was the youngest son of Jacob of Hurley and the only one to remain permanently in that town. He married Judith Wynkoop in 1736. They had five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons located in Hurley and were the only great grandsons of Louis the Patentee who lived at Hurley. The sons of Johannes DuBois and his wife Judith Wynkoop were Jacob, Cornelius, Petrus, Abraham and John. They had also two daughters. The names of Johannes and his eldest son Jacob are signed to the Articles of Association in 1775. The names of Johannes and all his sons except Abraham appear on a road list of the town of Hurley for 1781, showing that they were residents of the town at that time. In the old graveyard at Hurley the tombstone of Cornelius DuBois states that he died in 1829 aged eighty-six years, thus showing that he was born in 1743. His son Derrick of Hurley was sheriff in 1828.

This ends our account of the descendants of the New Paltz Patentees in Ulster county.

The DuBois Family in New Jersey.

Three of the grandchildren of Louis DuBois the New Paltz Patentee Abraham (son of Abraham) and Barent and Louis (sons of Jacob) went to New Jersey.

We have said that Barent and Louis, the two eldest sons of Jacob DuBois of Hurley, emigrated to west New Jersey. We have some information concerning this branch of the DuBois family from the "Record of the Family of Louis DuBois" published in 1860 by Robert Patterson DuBois of New London, Penn., and William Ewing DuBois of Philadelphia.

From their account we condense the following sketch:

Early in the eighteenth century the farmers of Esopus had information of very good lands for sale in the southern part of what was then and still is called West Jersey. Very soon after crossing Oldman's Creek, which is the northern boundary of Salem county we suddenly leave the scrubby pine forest and the sandy waste and come upon a tract where the large timber is firmly rooted in a clay soil, giving indications of a country well suited to agriculture. In this region in 1714 Jacob DuBois of Hurley, Sarah DuBois, Isaac Van Meter and John Van Meter purchased a tract of 3,000 acres of Daniel Cox of Burlington, N. J. Two years later Jacob received title for 1,200 acres of this tract from the other three. On this land the brothers Barent and Louis settled, no doubt soon after their respective marriages, that of Barent occurring in 1715 and that of his brother Louis in 1720. Barent carried with him to his new home his certificate of membership in the church at Kingston, dated in 1716, written in Dutch and signed by Petrus Vas, minister. In 1733 Jacob deeded the land to his sons Barent and Louis, who had settled on it a number of years before. The deed from Jacob to Barent

mentions as a consideration the "love and good will which he beareth to his son and likewise a certain sum of £110, current and lawful money of New York." Barent had eight children of whom seven were sons: Jacob, Solomon, David, Jonathan, Isaac, Gerrit and Abraham. Of these sons Jacob, born in 1719, became a captain in the time of the Revolutionary War; Jonathan became a minister of the gospel, locating at Northampton, Bucks Co., Pa. He was one of the first trustees of Queens (now Rutgers) college at New Brunswick, N. J. His eldest son Abraham was a captain of cavalry in the Revolutionary War. Jonathan DuBois has a numerous posterity in Bucks county, Penn., while there is a numerous tribe descended from his brothers in West New Jersey even to the present day. Barent's son Abraham, born in 1738, became a silversmith in Philadelphia.

Barent DuBois' brother Louis, who also went from Hurley to Pittsgrove, N. J. and located on a portion of the same tract made other purchases until his total landed estate amounted to about 1,100 acres. The house built by Louis in 1725, remained standing until about 1860. In 1742 Louis DuBois sold two acres at Pittsgrove as a church lot and he and his wife were among the first members of the Presbyterian church at that place then organized. He died in 1784. Louis and his wife Margaret Jansen had eleven children of whom eight were sons: Jacob, Matthew, John, Cornelius, Peter, Joseph, Benjamin and Samuel. The son Benjamin, born in 1739, became a minister of the gospel and had charge of the churches at Freehold and Middletown, in Monmouth county, N. J., for a period of sixty-three years, though he had a helper in his old age. His pastorate extended over the stormy period of the Revolutionary War and the strife between the Coetus and Conferentia factions in the church.

He is believed to have been educated in Poughkeepsie. He became pastor of the churches mentioned in 1764 and his pastorate ended with his death in 1827 at the age of eighty-eight. In the Revolutionary struggle his patriotism was so ardent that he could not content himself with advocating the American cause in his sermons and prayers but would sometimes shoulder his musket and knapsack and join the ranks to the great disgust of the tories and British soldiers. His wife Phebe Denise lived to be ninety-six years of age and died in 1839. They had ten children, five of whom emigrated to Franklin, O., on the Big Miami, accompanied by a number of Jersey people. A Presbyterian church was soon organized. The place was known as the Jersey settlement. A DuBois family picnic is held regularly in the vicinity. Rev. Benjamin DuBois' daughter Sophia was grandmother of the late Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States. This and other information concerning the DuBoises in Ohio we had in 1897 from Tunis V. DuBois of Xenia in that state, a great-grandson of Rev. Benjamin DuBois of New Jersey.

The Family of Abraham DuBois, Son of Abraham the New Paltz Patentee.

Abraham (2) son of Abraham the Patentee, 1685 to 1758, married Marie LaSiliere, 1717. They were members of a considerable party who emigrated from the Paltz to Salem and other counties of the state of New Jersey. They finally settled in Somerset county at or near Neshanic. They were well to do and acquired a considerable land interest in Salem and Somerset counties. Their children were: Francoise, b 1718; Margaret, b 1720; Marie, b 1721; Catrene, b 1723; Abraham (3) 1725—1793, married Jannette Van Dyke, 1747; Nicola (son) b 1732; Rebeka, b 1734.

Children of Abraham (3) and Janette Van Dyke, Somerset county, N. J., were: Margaret, b 1749; Abraham (4) 1751—1807, m first Elizabeth Cheesman, second Mary Heberton; Nicholas (2) b 1753, m Anna Mount; Dominicus, b 1756, m first Marie Pettinger, second Elizabeth Scudder, 1793; Mary m Abraham Tyson; Catrine, b 1760, m John Baird.

Children of Abraham (4) and Elizabeth Cheesman, Philadelphia, Pa., were: Samuel, 1778-1801, drowned in Charleston harbor; Abraham, 1780-1825, never married; Nicholas, 1783-1819, married Agnes McKim, 1808, removed to Springfield, Ill., from Baltimore, Md.; Jane, 1788-1827, m Charles Calvert Edgerton; Mary, 1789-1798, d at Williamsport, Md.; Edmund C., b 1793, married ———, descendants in Baltimore, Md.; James S., 1795-1859, never married; George H., 1805-1851, m Margaret ———, buried in old French cemetery, New Orleans; Elizabeth, 1807-1835.

Children of Dominicus were: Abraham (5) 1780-1865, married Juliet Bowes, b Edinburgh, Scotland, 1784; Jane, 1810-1863, m first Henry Niven, second Franklin Lusk.

Children of Abraham (5) and Juliet Bowes, Great Bend, Pa., were: Joseph, b 1812, m Emroy Taylor; Catharine, b 1814, m Rev. Jas. B. McCreary pastor for thirty years of the Presbyterian church at Great Bend, Pa., which was built by Abraham DuBois and John McKinney; Elizabeth, b 1816, m Francis P. Catlin; Lydia Jane, b 1821, m Dr. James Brooks; Nicholas, b 1823, m Louisa Griffin; William, killed 1855 at Virgin Bay, Nicaragua, on return from California; Fanny, m Hon. Simeon B. Chase; Juliet, m Robert E. Curtis; James C., m Emma Brundage.

Abraham (3) and son Dominicus or Mina (the name adopted by the latter, because he so much disliked that of Dominicus) both served in the Revolutionary War in the

state troops of New Jersey, Abraham as Captain and Dominicus as Sergeant. There were several other DuBoises who were in the service of the country from this state during that period.

Abraham (4) son of Abraham (3) learned the jewelers' trade and established himself in Philadelphia in 1772, became an expert designer and engraver and is credited with having made the design of one of the first of the experimental coinages of the United States in 1783, known as the "Nova Constellation." Four of these coins, a ten cent, twenty-five cent, half dollar and dollar, formerly the property of John Jacob Thompson, were sold a short time since at the sale of the Parmlee collection in New York City for the sum of $1,375. Abraham (4) was of more than the ordinary ability. He engaged in a large export trade in the products of the West Indies to the several ports of the Netherlands. He owned or controlled a number of vessels engaged in this trade. An inventory of his estate shows the faith he had in the future of the New Republic. Among the items are the following:

House No. 65 S. 2nd street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-one tracts of land Luzerne county, Penn., 8,400 acres.

Four tracts of land Centre country, Penn., 1,600 acres.

Thirty-six tracts Northumberland county, Penn. Township, 14,600 acres.

In Harrison county, Virginia, 10,000 acres.

In Lincoln country, Kentucky, 10,000 acres.

In Fayette county, Kentucky, 10,000 acres.

In Roberon county, North Carolina, 115,000 acres.

In Montgomery county, Georgia, 219,000 acres.

This followed a long list of personal and other property. It afterwards appears that much of the landed property was lost to the heirs through the large depreciation of the Continental currency.

Nicholas (2) was a judge of the courts of New Jersey for a period of eighteen years.

Dominicus was agent for his brother Abraham of Philadelphia in the purchase of land in Luzerne county, Penn., and settled at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, where he died in 1824.

He was active in all enterprises looking to the interest and advancement of Great Bend. In company with John McKinney he built on the picturesque site of the present Presbyterian church the first church erected there, and was always one of its most earnest supporters.

Abraham (5) son of Dominicus, who married Juliet Bowes, owned and cultivated a large tract of land at Great Bend, covering a great part of this township, besides owning and operating a lumber mill still in the possession of the family. He had a large family and died in 1865.

Joseph, the eldest son of Abraham (5) held many positions of trust in his native town, Great Bend, now Hallstead, Penn. He left a family of nine children: Richard, Ellen, Juliet, Harriet, James, William, Frances, Addison and Abraham. Richard is a captain in the regular army. He has long resided in Washington, D. C. Harriet married Commander Geo. M. Bache, U. S. Navy. James has been U. S. consul at Manheim and Consul-General at Switzerland.

Nicholas DuBois, son of Abraham (5) became a civil engineer and was employed in building the Erie railroad; afterwards was in Oregon and in 1859 located in Washington,

D. C. His children were: Elizabeth, Charles, Carrie and Rhesa.

The DuBoises at Catskill.

Benjamin DuBois, son of Solomon, son of Louis the Patentee, married in 1721, Catharine Suylant of Hurley. About 1727 he moved from his father's home at Poughwoughtenonk in the town of New Paltz to Catskill, in what was then Albany county, now Greene county. He settled on a tract of 900 acres, purchased in 1720 by his father, Solomon, of Alexander McDowell, for which he paid £305, lying on the south side of Catskill creek. In 1728 Benjamin purchased of Gysbert Lane and wife a tract of land at the Point for £350. In the will of Benjamin DuBois, which was proved in 1767, he mentions his sons, Huybartus, [Lieut.-Col.] Cornelius and Isaac and speaks of his grandson Benjamin, son of his deceased eldest son, Solomon. He also mentions his two daughters, Tryntje and Sarah, widow of Christian Overbaugh.

Benjamin's son Solomon, who was born in 1724, was a blacksmith by trade. He married Margaret Sammons. Their son Benjamin, born in 1752, married Catharine Salisbury.

Huybartus, son of Benjamin, the first of the name at Catskill, was born in 1725, before the removal of his father's family from Poughwoughtenonk. He married Cornelia Hallenbeck of Coxsackie. During a great portion of his life he occupied the homestead of his father, Benjamin, where he died in 1809. He left several daughters and two sons, Benjamin and John, the former of whom did not marry.

Lieut.-Colonel Cornelius DuBois was born in 1727, about the time of the removal of his father's family from Poughwoughtenonk to Catskill. In the Revolutionary War he was a captain and afterwards a lieutenant-colonel and commanded

the 11th Regiment of Levies. He was in active service as captain before being commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. The record says that Captain DuBois of Catskill erected a block-house half a mile east of Cobleskill village in Schoharie county and that he was for some time in command of this fort. In the campaign against the Indians and Sir John Johnson in 1779 Lieut.-Colonel Cornelius DuBois took an important part. Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois states that his grandfather Joel DuBois, then a boy of about seventeen, was among the state levies under Captain Hoteling in the campaign against Sir John Johnson, in the regiment recruited about Catskill and the Great Emboght and commanded by Colonel Cornelius DuBois. Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois adds: "The services of Barent DuBois, a son of Col. Cornelius, as a scout and ranger during most of the Revolutionary war, are full of the most romantic interest. He was an intimate associate of Timothy Murphy, the Schoharie Indian Killer, and knew every Indian path and secret cover from the Canada border to the Great Bend of the Susquehanna. The writer remembers him well and many an amusing or kindly tradition of Capt. Barent DuBois still lingers about his old home in Catskill."

Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius' wife was Catharine Vanderpoel of Kinderhook, whom he married in 1751. Their sons (besides Captain Barent) were Benjamin, Lowrens and Abraham and there were several daughters.

We will now go back to Isaac DuBois, youngest son of Benjamin, who was born in 1731, after the removal of the family from New Paltz to Catskill. He married Lena Sammons of Shawangunk. He resided at Catskill Point on the place previously occupied by his brother Huybartus. Here he lived thirty-five years, until his death in 1793. He had

two sons, John and Joel and two daughters. The eldest son, John, occupied the place for forty-six years, until his death in 1841, when it passed into the possession of Joel DuBois, his son, who owned it until 1859, when it passed out of the possession of the family, which had owned it for 131 years. The information in this sketch is from Rev. Dr. Anson DuBois, partly derived from correspondence and partly from information found in his history of the Catskill DuBoises, which was published shortly after the DuBois Reunion at New Paltz in 1875.

The Staten Island DuBoises.

There was another Louis DuBois in this country shortly after the New Paltz Patentees located here and this other Louis DuBois left a line of descendants on Staten Island, though this does not interfere with the evidence that Louis Jr., son of the Paltz Patentee, had a son Louis who settled on Staten Island, likewise.

In the calendar in English of New York Historical memoranda which we find in the Poughkeepsie library, it appears that in 1690 Peter Cavalier, Adolphus Hardenbrook, Louis DuBois and one or two others made a formal complaint that they had been deprived of their share of the prizes taken in this Canada expedition which was the first undertaken. This Louis DuBois is not the New Paltz Patentee for he was much too old for such work, nor was it his son Louis for he was a lad only thirteen years of age. Next we find in the record in the old French church in New York City recorded in French the marriage of Louis DuBois and Hester Graset in 1694; then in the enrollment of militia in Staten Island in 1715 appear the names of Louis DuBois, sen. and Louis DuBois, Jr.; then in the records of the Dutch

church on Staten Island it appears that Louis DuBois and his wife Catharine Van Brunt had a son baptized in 1744; next we find in the records of wills in New York City that of Louis DuBois made in 1711 and probated in 1744 in which he speaks of himself as a resident of Staten Island, appoints his wife Katrina (in English Catharine), as one of the executors, gives to his eldest son Louis, his smithy and nothing more, gives to his sons John and Augustus the plantation where he resides, gives to his son Samuel his plantation on the south side, which he bought of Daniel Stilwell, and gives certain legacies to his daughters Martha, Esther, Mary and Marguarite. In the records of the Episcopal church on Staten Island we find the baptism of several children, evidently of this line of DuBoises.

There is also on Staten Island records a considerable amount of information concerning the family of Louis DuBois, son of Louis, Jr., of New Paltz and grandson of Louis the New Paltz Patentee, who went from New Paltz to Staten Island, married Charity Andervelt about 1743, located at Richmond, near the center of the island and had a family of five sons and two daughters one of whom Mathias, emigrated to Broome county and located in the town of Union.

This Mathias married Catharine Carshan and afterwards Mary Marshall, before removing to Broome county about 1793. By his first wife he had one daughter Mary, and four sons Lewis, Daniel, Mathias and John. The last named born in 1777, married Lucy Crocker. They located in Owego, N. Y., near the mouth of Owego creek. John DuBois engaged in lumbering as well as farming. His children were: Ezekiel, John, Jr. (the lumber king), David, Pamelia, Abel, Angeline, Matthias, Orrin, George M., Joseph, Mary. John DuBois, Jr., carried on the lumber business on a very large

scale and was likewise a bridge builder. He left a fortune of several millions of dollars.

New Paltz Huguenots in Poughkeepsie Before the Revolution.

New Paltz people were not among the very earliest settlers in Poughkeepsie. The first tax list for the middle district in Dutchess, which comprised Poughkeepsie and its immediate vicinity, was made in 1718 and contains the names of thirty-three persons, not one of them a New Paltz man, though Pierre (Peter) DuBois, son of Jacques, had gone from Kingston to Fishkill a dozen years earlier and was an elder in the church at Fishkill, when it was organized in 1716.

However, though there were no New Paltz people in Poughkeepsie when the first tax list was made in 1718, there were three grandsons and one great-grandson of Hugo Freer the Patentee, who went from New Paltz and located in that place in the next generation; while six grandsons of Louis DuBois the Patentee, went from Kingston to the same place in the same period. Besides there was a son of Hugo Freer the Patentee, who went to Rhinebeck about 1720.

The records of the Dutchess county clerk's office show that in 1723 Abraham Freer of Dutchess county purchased of Henry Beekman sixty-seven acres of land "joining the land of his father" Abraham Freer senior, on the King's Road and fifteen years later the former and wife Johanna (Louis) sold this identical sixty-seven acres "lying at Rhinebeck" to Matthew Earnest of Rhinebeck for £190. These records show that Abraham Freer junior and his father both owned land at Rhinebeck in 1723.

In the Dutchess county tax list for 1723 Abraham Freer is assessed for $5 and Abraham Freer junior for £8. Peter

DuBois of Fishkill is rated at £25. The next year, in addition to the names mentioned we find that of Hugo Freer, oldest son of Abraham Freer senior, who married Marietjen Dewitt. Hugo joined the church at Rhinebeck in 1742 and probably lived and died there. Some of his children were baptized at Rhinebeck, some at Kingston and some at New Paltz.

[His son Johannes (John) lived in Rhinebeck and married Catharine Caruryck. They had children: Peter, baptized at Rhinebeck in 1758; Henry, born at Claverack; Johannes in Albany; Hendrick in Schagitoke. The eldest son Peter, who was baptized at Rhinebeck in 1758, married Rachel Davenport and located at Troy, N. Y., where he died in 1730. His son Henry Davenport Frear lived in Troy. James A. Frear, secretary of state of Wisconsin is a grandson of Henry Davenport Frear of Troy, N. Y.]

This Hugo or (Hugo Ab. as the name sometimes appears) had four brothers: Abraham junior, Solomon, William and Philip. Each of these located at a different place; thus the Freer family scattered widely at an early date. Abraham junior married Janitje DeGraff and as his second wife Johanna Louis and moved to Poughkeepsie; Solomon married Claritje Westvaal and located at Minisink; William married Maryanetta Van Coykendall and we find him at Poughkeepsie, his name being signed to a call sent to Holland for a minister in 1744.

His sons were Benjamin, Jacob and Abraham. The last named, who was born in 1744, lived for a time in "Sopus" (as Kingston and vicinity were called in those days) but in 1778 moved to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. He left three children and thirty-six grandchildren. His son William was a minister of the Baptist church and likewise his grandson Geo Frear, D. D.

Philip, son of Abraham Freer, married Catharine Scharf and lived at Claverack.

In 1727 the name of Abraham Freer appears as collector in the North Ward, that is the Rhinebeck district, and the receipt with his signature appears in the book. It is written in Dutch and is one of the very few papers in that language in the Dutchess county records.

Abraham Freer senior, son of Hugo the Patentee, doubtless ended his days at Rhinebeck.

We have noted in previous pages that Abraham senior, who was the second son of Hugo the Patentee, and was living near the present location of the Bontecoe school house, not very far from the north bounds of the Paltz patent in 1705, sold his pews in the church here in 1723 and probably moved somewhere, as his name does not appear on the list of freeholders in 1728. From these Dutchess county records there can be no doubt that he moved from Bontecoe to Rhinebeck in 1723 or before that date, with his family. He was the first son of a Patentee to locate outside of Ulster county and he was the only son of a Patentee who ever lived outside of Ulster county except Benjamin, son of Abraham Hasbrouck who, at a later date, also moved to Dutchess county and Abraham DuBois, son of the Patentee of the same name, who went to New Jersey.

Abraham Freer senior, who certainly was the first to move from New Paltz to Dutchess county, had a nephew Simon, son of Hugo, senior and grand-nephew Peter son of Jonas who moved from New Paltz to Poughkeepsie. The marriage of the last named is the first recorded on the church book at that place. It is dated in 1746 and states that Peter Freer, born at New Paltz was married to Cornelia Ostrom, both then living at Poughkeepsie. [The record of births in

Poughkeepsie dates back considerably further, and begins in 1718.]

Abraham Freer junior was one of the first New Paltz men to locate in Poughkeepsie, and he quite surely lived at Rhinebeck with his father, before going to Poughkeepsie. He was the son of Abraham senior and grandson of Hugo the Patentee. He was born in 1697 and was still living at New Paltz in 1720 when he married Janitje DeGraff at Kingston. As his second wife he married at Poughkeepsie in 1734 Johanna Louis, widow of Peter Van Bome. In 1734 his name appears on the Poughkeepsie records as poundmaster.

On a map of Poughkeepsie of 1770 no Freer name is set down except the Abraham Freer farm of 146 acres.

Abraham Freer's son Johannes (in English John) was born in 1739. He married Maria Van Fleet. He resided in Poughkeepsie.

Now going back to another member of the Freer family who early moved from New Paltz to Poughkeepsie we find that in the year 1724 Simon Freer "of Ulster county" purchased of Aert Masten forty-two morgen of land at Poegkeepsling (Poughkeepsie). The price paid was £140.

The name of this Simon Freer, who was a son of Hugo senior, does not appear on the tax roll in Dutchess county until in 1729, six years later than those of his uncle Abraham senior and his cousin Abraham junior. He was born in 1695 and married Marytjen Van Bommel at Kingston. He is mentioned in the will of his father-in-law Peter Van Bommel (Wamboom) in 1732. His name appears as an ensign at Poughkeepsie in 1739 and a signer to a call to Holland for a minister in 1744. His sons were Simeon (born in 1721), Petrus, Johannes [Col. John], Nathan, Jacobus (born in 1735 and probably Capt. Jacobus) Jeremias. The youngest child was baptised at Poughkeepsie; others at Kingston.

We have additional information concerning two of these sons of Simon Freer who moved from New Paltz to Poughkeepsie, namely Simeon the eldest and Johannes (John).

The last named was Col. John Freer, who commanded the 4th Dutchess Co. regiment of militia in the Revolutionary war. Our information of Col. John Freer's family is obtained to some extent from Gov. Walter F. Freer of Hawaii who is one of his descendants. John Freer's name first appears with the title of colonel in 1770.

The list of enlisted men in this regiment can not now be found, but the list of officers has been preserved; also the list of land bounty rights for the regiment. Mention of this regiment repeatedly appears. At the commencement of the war in 1775 Col. Freer was appointed one of the "committee of correspondence" to look after the interests of the patriot cause. In 1794 his name appears as one of those who manumitted their slaves.

His wife was Mary Van Kleek. They had two sons, Simeon J. and Baltus and two daughters: Betsy who married Peter Deyo and Maria who married Cornelius Levingston. The son Simeon J. (born in 1755), lived in Poughkeepsie, married Sarah Van Kleek and after her death Mary Van Sickler. The first wife had one son John S.

The second wife had three sons, James, Samuel and Baltus and four daughters, Phebe, Maria, Sally and Eliza C. The son Baltus (born in 1794), married Lavina Westervelt. About 1830 he removed from Poughkeepsie to Ithaca. Their children were Alexander, Louisa, Walter, Rebecca and William. Several of the descendants are living at Ithaca. The son Walter (D. D.), married Fannie E. Foster and removed to Oakland, California, where he is still living. They had three sons Hugo P., Walter F. and Philip and two daughters.

Gov. Frear writes that the information he sends is from his grandmother, the wife of Baltus Freer, who removed from Poughkeepsie to Ithaca about 1830.

Simeon, the eldest brother of Col. John Freer resided in Freertown. He married Catharine Van Benschoten. Their son Elias was a soldier in the Revolution. He married Mary Van Kleeck. About 1777 he moved from Poughkeepsie to Greenfield in the town of Wawarsing where he bought about 1,000 acres of land. He has a large number of descendants in the town of Wawarsing. Elias' son Moses moved to New Paltz about 1830 and for about twenty years occupied the old Freer house on Huguenot street, and carried on the blacksmithing business in a shop across the way. He then moved to Ohio. Subsequently he returned to this town and located two miles east of this village where he again started in the blacksmithing business and called the place Ohioville, in memory of the state where he had lived. This name the little village has ever since borne. Moses' son George carried on the blacksmithing business in this village for a period of about twenty-five years from 1855, at what is now the trolley depot.

Now we will go back to Poughkeepsie and the Freers who resided there.

In the list of those who signed the Articles of Association at Poughkeepsie in 1775 appear the names of John, Jacobus (2), Simon and Elias Freer. Among the number who refused to sign appear the names of Abraham, Abraham, Jr., Simon, Jr., and Thomas Freer. Some of those who refused to sign changed their mind, afterwards, and cast in their lot with the patriot cause.

There were a large number of Freers in Poughkeepsie in the time of the Revolution and in the Land Bounty Rights

of Col. John Freer's regiment appear the names of Abraham, Abraham, Jr., Baltus, Jacobus, John, Nathan, Peter and Simon J. Freer.

Tradition has preserved a story that during the Revolutionary War Capt. Jacobus Freer was stationed with a company of soldiers near the Kall Rock when Gen. Vaughn with the British fleet sailed up the Hudson on his way to burn Kingston and that from his cover Capt. Freer's men fired upon the fleet. The author of the Eagle history thinks that most probably this firing was on the return of the fleet and states that shots from the ships were also fired, one having struck near the old Vassar brewery and being now preserved at Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh.

The number of Freers increased in Poughkeepsie. In a map of 1798 Freertown is marked down at its present location and people of the name are also set down as living farther south on the Post road.

On a map of 1799, when the village was incorporated, six Freer residences are located on the Post road in the southern part of the place. The initials of the Freers occupying these houses on this map are P. N. I. E. S. and S. S.

The total population of the place at that time was about 1,000 and the Freers were apparently much more numerous than any other family.

A part of Poughkeepsie is still called Freertown on account of the number of people of that name, living there a century ago. Freertown is reached by going down Market street and South avenue and it bounds on Livingston street. The fine Hinkley residence overlooks Freertown. No people of the name have lived there in about half a century. The oldest resident of the neighborhood is Mr. Levi Van Kleeck. He is about eighty years of age and has resided there about

sixty-five years. He remembers Jacobus and Lawrence Freer, two of the last of the name residing there. Neither of these left sons. Lawrence Freer owned some half a dozen houses in different parts of Poughkeepsie. The family, which was a century ago the most numerous in the place and highly respectable did not move away to any great extent. Mr. Van Kleeck tells us: They just died out.

THE DUBOIS FAMILY IN POUGHKEEPSIE AND VICINITY.

In the Dutchess county records we find that in 1730 Matthew DuBois "of Ulster County" who can be no other than Matthew of Kingston the youngest son of Louis the Patentee, purchased of Andrew Teller 1337 acres of land on Wappingers Creek, being a part of the Francis Rombout patent. Within the next two years he made additional purchases of land, amounting in all to about 2,000 acres.

DuBois names appear on the civil records in Poughkeepsie in the following order:

Matthew DuBois, justice, in 1734; Lewis DuBois, assessor, in 1742; Gideon DuBois, in 1754; Joel DuBois, in 1770.

On a map of 1770 Lewis DuBois is set down as owning much land on what is now Academy street and he likewise owned land where Vassar college is now located.

The names of Lewis, Matthew and Gideon DuBois, doubtless the same persons above mentioned, together with those of Jeremiah and Ephraim DuBois, are signed to a call from Poughkeepsie for a minister to be sent from Holland, in 1744.

These DuBoises, whose names appear in this call are without doubt sons of Matthew DuBois, the youngest son of Louis the New Paltz Patentee, who located in Kingston. The names of sons of Matthew above mentioned (together

with other of his sons who remained in Ulster county) are found on the church book at Kingston as being baptized there, but in their mature years we find no evidence on the Kingston church book, or in military records or elsewhere of their continued residence in Ulster county, except that the name of Lewis DuBois Jr. (probably the son of Matthew) appears as a freeholder at Kingston in 1728 and Ephraim DuBois in the list of foot soldiers in 1738, so their removal from Kingston to Poughkeepsie must have been at a later date. The baptism of this Lewis DuBois took place in 1697; those of his brothers at later dates up to 1721, when Jeremiah, the youngest, was born. There can be no doubt that Lewis, Matthew, Ephraim, Gideon and Jeremiah all went from Kingston to Poughkeepsie, when young men, while their brother Johannes remained at Kingston and the remaining brother Hiskiah (Hezekiah) went to Saugerties.

There was another brother Jesse whose name likewise appears on the church book at Kingston and on the church book at Poughkeepsie, so that it would appear that six sons of Matthew DuBois of Kingston emigrated to Dutchess county.

As to the exact date of the emigration we have no evidence and as a considerable portion of the church records at Poughkeepsie are lost full information can probably never be obtained.

Rev. Geo. W. DuBois of Essex, N. Y., in his chart presented at the DuBois Reunion at New Paltz in 1875, in which he gives extended information concerning Peter (Pierre) DuBois and his descendants in Fishkill and vicinity, gives in addition the names of several DuBoises in Poughkeepsie and vicinity in the generation preceding the Revolution, as follows: Gideon DuBois and wife Sarah Van Kleeck,

Matthew and wife Deborah Simpgan, Jeremiah and wife Janicke Veile, Jesse and wife Elizabeth.

He also gives the names of other DuBoises of the same period—Cornelius, who married Catharine Ferdon and Elias who married Mary Van Voorhis.

In the list of those who signed the Articles of Association at Poughkeepsie in 1775 appear the names of Lewis, John, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Matthew and Joel DuBois.

Among the number who refused to sign appear the names of Jeremiah and Peter DuBois, Jr.

Next to the Freers the DuBoises were the most numerous of the people bearing New Paltz names in Poughkeepsie in the Revolutionary period. In the list of Land Bounty Rights in the Fourth (Col. John Freer's) Regiment appear the names of Joel, Elias, Jumia (Jeremiah), Matthew, Peter, Peter, Jr., Thomas and Lewis DuBois.

In the Second Dutchess Regiment which was evidently from Fishkill and vicinity appear the names of a number of DuBoises, descendants of Pierre, also the name of Jacob Hasbrouck.

In the Second Regiment of the line from this state Lewis DuBois of Poughkeepsie was a Captain. He must have belonged to the second generation of DuBoises in Poughkeepsie.

In the early part of the war Lewis DuBois of Marlborough, afterwards Colonel of the 5th Regiment of the Line, was a Captain of what was known as the Dutchess company in the Third Regiment of the Line.

On the maps previous to 1800, of which there are four given in the History of Poughkeepsie, the name of DuBois does not appear except in the one of 1770 in which Lewis DuBois is set down as the owner of sixty-nine acres in what

is now the heart of Poughkeepsie. The other persons bearing the DuBois name at that period must have lived outside the village.

With the exception of the Freers and DuBoises and a few Deyos and one or two Hasbroucks none of the New Paltz Huguenot names appear in the early records of Poughkeepsie or elsewhere in Dutchess county previous to the Revolution.

CHAPTER XII

Descendants of Jacques DuBois in Ulster and in Dutchess Counties.

Jacques DuBois, the brother of Louis the New Paltz Patentee, went from the family home in the little village of Wicres, ten and a half miles southwest of Lille in French Flanders to Leyden in Holland, as did their sister Francoise, who afterwards married Pierre Ballou and located on Staten Island.

The line of Louis DuBois the New Paltz Patentee has been traced quite thoroughly, but as to the descendants of Jacques there always has been much uncertainty, partly through the loss of some of the records in Dutchess county.

Most of the information we have concerning Jacques DuBois and his descendants is from the researches of Rev. Geo. W. DuBois of Essex, N. Y., as embodied in his chart presented at the DuBois Reunion at New Paltz in 1875.

Jacques DuBois was born in 1625, and married at Leyden in 1663, eight years after his brother Louis was married at Manheim. The records in the town hall at Leyden state that April 6, 1663 Jacques DuBois (young man) from near La Basse, accompanied by Phillipe DuBois his cousin, was betrothed to Pierronne Bentyn (young woman) from near Lille and that she was accompanied by her sister Mary Bentyn as witness. This was the civil marriage. The religious marriage is recorded in the Walloon church at Leyden and is as follows:

" Betrothed April 6, 1663, married April 25, 1663. Jacques DuBois j. h. d'aupres La Bassee (young man from near La

Bassee) and Pierronne Bentyn j. d. aupres de Lille (young woman from near Lille)."

Of the cousin Phillipe DuBois we know nothing further except that he was godfather at the baptism of Jacques' oldest child, and that he had a brother Albert who was godfather at the baptism of a child of Francoise DuBois, who married Pierre Ballou. All were from near La Bassee. At Manheim is also recorded in 1656 the marriage of Martin DuBois and Jeanne du Rieu. Martin DuBois is set down as the son of Jean DuBois of Wicres, near La Bassee.

The Albert DuBois above mentioned is sometimes called DuBois and sometimes Van der Bosch in the records at Leyden. This was in accordance with the custom of many of the French Protestant Refugees who changed their name into the language of the country in which they found refuge.

The baptism of children of Jacques DuBois and Pierronne Bentyn are recorded in the Walloon church at Leyden as follows: Maria, 1666; Jacques, 1665; Anna, 1669; Jehan, 1661; Pierre (in English Peter) in 1674.

In 1675 Jacques and family came to the new world and located at Kingston. Another son, Christian, was born after the family came to America.

Jacques left on record a procuration for the sale of his house at Leyden and he obtained for himself and wife attests of membership in the Walloon church at Leyden. He died at Kingston in 1676. His widow married John L. Pietersy and in 1677 the latter agreed with Matthew Blanshan to carry out a certain contract which his wife's first husband had made with Blanshan and also contracted with Blanshan for a small loan of money to himself. As security for payment of this loan he binds the lands lying at Ryssel in Lille, in Flanders, heretofore belonging to Jacques DuBois.

Jacques' oldest son, Jacques (in English James, in Dutch Jacobus), married Susana Legg at Kingston in 1699. The children of Jacques (2) and Susana Legg was Sara, Jacobus (born in 1701), William (born in 1702), Samuel (born in 1703), Nathan (born in 1710), Nehimiah (born in 1714).

The names of Nathan, Samuel and Jacobus, Jr., appear in the list of foot soldiers at Kingston in 1738 and these names appear likewise on the church records at about that time. Nathan married Susana Cool at Kingston in 1733. The names of Jacobus, William, Samuel and Jacobus N. (the last named being probably a son of Nathan) were among the signers of the Articles of Association.

In the list of Dutchess county soldiers in 1715 there is no DuBois mentioned except Peter, who is the only son of Jacques (1) of whom we have any extensive information.

Jean (in English John) son of Jacques (1) joined the church at Kingston in 1692. In 1699 his name appears as a contributor. But his name does not again appear on the church book; neither does that of his brother Jehan. The name of their brother Christian only appears after baptism as godfather at the baptism of his nephew Jacobus in 1701 and again at the baptism of his nephew Christian son of Peter in 1702. It is quite evident that all three of the brothers, Jean, Jehan and Christian died unmarried or moved to some distant part of the country. Had they lived anywhere in this part of the state and married and had children their baptisms would have been recorded on the church book, either at Kingston or at New Paltz.

Peter the fourth son of Jacques (1) is the only one of whom we have an extended account of descendants. He married at Kingston, Oct. 12, 1697, Janitje Burhans. They resided for some time at Kingston and baptisms of children

are recorded on the church book there as follows: Petronella, 1698; Johannes, 1699; Jacobus, 1701; Christian, 1702; Jonathan, 1706 (married Arientie Osterhout); Peter, 1707. At the last named date he removed to Dutchess county. Other children were born in Dutchess county as follows: Elizabeth, 1718; Abraham, Johannes, Helena, Petronella, 1722. The last named was baptized at Kingston and Elizabeth at Poughkeepsie. The baptisms of the others have not been found recorded. Peter's son Christian is known as Christian senior. He married Neeltje Van Vliet and had eight children. Their son Christian junior born in 1746, married Helena Van Voorhis was an ensign in the Revolutionary War and died in 1807.

Peter DuBois, who was the first of the name to locate in Dutchess county and was the son of Jacques (1) has been called the founder of the churches at Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, which for a number of years were united in one charge and when this church was organized in 1716 Peter DuBois' name appears as an elder and he was an officer in the church for over twenty years.

The old stone house built by Peter DuBois in 1710 still remains with its massive walls about three and a half miles east of Fishkill on the west side of Sprout Creek, which ran centrally through his land. The superstructure of the old house has been changed, but the walls remain. Peter DuBois died at the age of sixty-three years and is buried in the churchyard of the Dutch Reformed church at Fishkill. His tombstone is still to be seen with an inscription in Dutch, a translation of which is as follows: "Here lies the body of Peter DuBois, who departed this life the 22d day of January, in the year 1737-8, aged 63 years."

The Dutchess county DuBoises in the vicinity of Fishkill are descended from Peter; those who lived in after years in

Poughkeepsie and vicinity are descended from his cousin Matthew of Kingston, youngest son of Louis, the New Paltz Patentee. It is impossible to trace them all as the records of the church from the time of its organization in 1716 to 1730 are lost and also the records from 1766 to 1830. The early civil records are also deficient on account of the destruction of the court house by fire in 1785.

In New York in the Revolution in the Second Dutchess Regiment of Militia, which was evidently from the vicinity of Fishkill, appears the name of Christian DuBois, lieutenant and the following members of the DuBois family as privates: Christian, Cornelius, Gideon, Jacob, Koert, Peter, Teunis, Thomas, Jacob T. The name of Christian DuBois also appears as lieutenant in the Sixth Dutchess Militia. In the list of Land Bounty Rights in the Second Dutchess Militia appear the names of the following DuBoises: Christian, Christian Jr., Elesa (Elisha), Jacob Jr., John, Peter.

The Oliver Family.

This sketch of the Oliver family is inserted by the author out of consideration for the assistance rendered in the work by his wife. The Oliver family always resided in Marbletown, not in New Paltz.

The first Oliver in Ulster county of whom mention is made in historical records, is Samuel, who was a sergeant in the company of English soldiers, under Capt. Daniel Brodhead, stationed at Kingston, when the province of New York was captured from the Dutch by the English. He was assigned bounty land with others of the company, at Marbletown, in 1670, but left no descendants in the county and probably did not remain here.

The ancestor of the Oliver family in Ulster county was Andrew Oliver, who emigrated with his three brothers from county Armagh, in the north of Ireland, about 1738.

One of the brother settled in Pennsylvania, one (Thomas) in Orange county and one in Cuba or South America.

Andrew Oliver, who located at Marbletown, was a surveyor and a man of education. He probably built the house, still standing on the west side of the highway, a few rods from the residence of his great-great-grandson, John Oliver. Andrew Oliver's wife was Anna, daughter of Daniel Brodhead, of Marbletown. The record of the marriage on the church book at Kingston by Dominie Mancius states that it took place in 1739 and was performed on presentation of a license from Lieut.-Gov. Clark. The births of children are recorded on the church book at Kingston as follows: Mary, 1740; Jane, 1743; James, 1745; Elizabeth, 1747; Anne, 1750. There was another son, Richard, whose baptism is not set down in the Kingston church book and must have been performed elsewhere.

The names of Andrew Oliver and his son Richard appear as signers of the Articles of Association.

For one month after the burning of Kingston by the British during the Revolutionary War, the home of Andrew Oliver was the place of meeting of the Council of Safety, the meetings commencing there Oct. 19th, 1777, three days after Kingston had been destroyed. The meetings of the Council were held in a house since torn down, just north of the present residence of John Oliver.

Andrew Oliver's son Richard settled in Hurley and married Catharine Cole. They left no son and but one daughter, Maria, who became the wife of Jacobus Hardenbergh.

Several of Andrew Oliver's daughters married, but the Kingston church records only contain the marriage of the

daughter Mary, who wedded Capt. Charles Brodhead in 1761. The marriage of the others must have been recorded elsewhere. Anne married Stephen Nottingham; Elizabeth married Gradus Hardenbergh; Jane did not marry.

Andrew Oliver's death resulted from the kick of a horse. His friend, Judge Delemater had called to consult with him on some business matter and in stooping down to unloose the horse's girth the animal gave him a kick, resulting in death.

James, who was born in 1745, studied medicine and became very eminent as a physician and surgeon. He was the first president of the county medical society, filling the office from 1806 to 1809. In 1800 he was county judge. From 1783 to 1787 and again from 1790 to 1796 he was Supervisor of Marbletown. In the campaign which resulted in Burgoyne's surrender he served as surgeon. He was a man of impetuous temper but kindly spirit and it is related that after the wounded in the American army were attended to in the fight terminating in Burgoyne's surrender, he tendered his services as surgeon to the British wounded; it is also said that in the fight he gave up his horse to the colonel, who had in some manner lost his and went himself on foot.

We do not learn that he served in the war, except in the campaign against Burgoyne.

We do not find his name in "New York in the Revolution" nor do we find the names of surgeons set down in most of the militia regiments in the records contained in that book. The incidents we record concerning his war experiences were obtained from his grandson, Dr. James Oliver.

In 1780 Dr. Oliver built the house for a residence where his great-grandson, John, now lives. Dr. Oliver's wife was Margaret, daughter of Matthew Newkirk of Marbletown.

They left but one son, Matthew, born in 1780, and one daughter, Ann, who became the wife of John Miller of Montgomery. Dr. Oliver was a man of much skill as a surgeon and would ride to Delaware Co. and other places, at a long distance in the performance of his professional duties. A story is related that a company of Highland Scotch had settled in the vicinity (probably in Delaware county), and one of the number needed a surgeon's attention, but when Dr. Oliver, who was called in, took out his sharp instruments to commence work, the rough clansmen thought he meditated injury to their comrade and drew their swords, but after the operation was successfully performed they were extremely grateful. It was the custom of those days for young men, who were learning medicine, to reside with some old doctor and Dr. Richard Elting, of New Paltz (afterward of Rondout), Dr. Nathaniel Deyo, of New Paltz (father of Alfred Deyo), Dr. Henry Van Hovenberg of Kingston and Dr. Benjamin Bevier of Wawarsing resided for a time with him. Besides his business as physician and surgeon Dr. Oliver was an extensive owner of real estate. He died in 1826 at the age of eighty-one years.

His only son, Matthew, married Jane, daughter of Cornelius Elting, of Hurley, who had moved from New Paltz to that town. They resided in a stone house since torn down, occupying the site where Garret N. Oliver's present residence stands.

In the War of 1812 he served as paymaster. He was an extensive farmer, was for a long period Supervisor of the town and was a member of assembly in 1830. He died in 1865. He left a family of three sons, James, Cornelius and Richard and likewise three daughters, named Ann, Esther and Margaret, who became the wives, respectively of DuBois Has-

brouck of Marbletown, Medad T. Morss of Woodbourne and Wm. Cole of Hurley.

James the oldest son became a doctor and for sixty years practiced his profession at Marbletown, where he likewise cultivated a large farm. His wife was Gitty Cole, daughter of Cornelius C. Cole of High Falls.

Cornelius Oliver son of Matthew, occupied during a long lifetime the house built by his grandfather Dr. James Oliver, and cultivated the farm which had been so long in the family. His wife was Sarah C. Crispell of Hurley.

Richard, the youngest son, located at Woodbourne, Sullivan county. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Jackson of Montgomery, his second wife was Mary Waring.

The Deyos in Dutchess and Albany Counties.

They are all descended from Jacobus and Peter, sons of Jacobus, son of Christian, son of Pierre the Patentee. Jacobus, senior, moved to Kingston from New Paltz and his widow moved to Dutchess county. The names of these sons Jacob and Peter appear on the list of Land Bounty Rights of Col. John Frear's Regt., and are the only Deyos there found. The following papers in the Theodore Deyo collection throw a little uncertain light on the matter:

"This indenture made this 14th day of February in the year of our Lord 1786 between Jacobus Deyoe, now of Albany Co. and province of New York and Daniel Deyoe of Dutchess county and province of New York on the other part witnesseth—that the said Jacobus Deyoe, for and in consideration of the sum of £10 current, lawful money hath sold unto the said Daniel Deyoe a tract of land at a place called The Paltz and Bonteco west of a certain creek called the Black Creek. James [Jacobus] Deyoe."

Another document in the Theodore Deyo collection shows that in 1789 Michael Deyo, of Beekman, Dutchess county, sold to Abraham, Jonathan and Philip Deyo of New Paltz for £4 his right and title to several lots of land on the west bank of the Hudson River. This document is witnessed by Benjamin Deyo.

We do not know anything about Benjamin, Michael and Daniel Deyo who are mentioned in these ancient documents. The fact that they owned land in the Paltz Patent is evidence that they were of the New Paltz stock.

Jacobus Deyo, Jr., mentioned on page 261 of History of New Paltz and its Old Families as having a son William who resided at Ghent, Columbia county, had two other sons, Richard and Capt. Peter. The latter resided at Spencertown, Columbia county. Capt. Peter had five sons: Aaron, Jacob, Richard, Peter and James. William, son of Jacobus Deyo, Jr., had also five sons: Israel, Richard, Jonathan, David and Martin. Jacob, son of Capt. Peter Deyo, started to go to Canada and never returned. He is thought to have been killed by Indians. In New York in the Revolution in the 8th Regiment of Albany County Militia (Albany county then included a part of Columbia) appear the names Jacobus De Yeae, Jacobus De Yeae, Jr., and Richard De Yeae, and in the 7th Albany Militia appears the name of Peter Deyor. In the Land Bounty Rights in the Fourth Dutchess County Regiment appears the names of Jacob Deyo and Peter Deyo, Jr.

Mrs. A. C. Hayden of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., sends us the following information in regard to the family of her great-grandfather Peter Deyo:

On page 260 of the "History of New Paltz and its Old Families" it is stated that Jacobus Deyo who moved to

Kingston and was the son of Christian and grandson of Pierre the Patentee, had several daughters and one son Jacobus; also a son Peter. This son Peter was born in 1738 and baptized by Dominie Mancius Oct. 21st, 1739, as shown by the Kingston church records, James Auchmoody and Gretje Deyo being sponsors. Peter married Charity Maria Cramer in New York in 1765 and died in 1812. He and his wife are both buried in the family burying ground at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y. The children of Peter Deyo were: Zachariah, James, Peter, Jacob, John, Sarah, Jane, Katharine and Charity. The oldest son, Zachariah Deyo, who was born in Dutchess county, Sept. 24, 1774, married Phebe Oakley in 1799. He died in 1826 and is buried with his wife at Schroon, N. Y. This couple had children as follows: Jacob, William O. (settled in the west), Dorcas (married Ephraim Grimes), Charity and Peter. The daughter Charity married Jacob Lohmas. Their son Deyo Lohmas, born in 1836, was a prominent citizen of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He was an extensive dealer in grain, flour and groceries and first introduced Chicago dressed meat in this state, erecting wholesale houses at Glens Falls and Saratoga Springs.

OLD SCHOOL BUILDING NOW RESIDENCE OF JOHN DEYO

CHAPTER XIII

History of Education at New Paltz

The Public School at New Paltz

The stone building, now owned and occupied as a residence by John Drake was the public school building from 1812 to 1874—a period of 62 years.

The building is about 33 feet square and the walls of extraordinary thickness. The stones of which the walls were built were from the first stone church torn down in 1773, but though the stones were drawn to the lot which had been purchased for the site of the school building, they lay there for 40 years before the school house was erected.

There never was any play ground about the building. In the old days boys and girls went to school, not for play but for study. The only place for out door games or recreation was in the street in front of the building.

All the records of the school are lost. The old clerk's book, which extended back nearly or quite a century, was still in use not very many years ago, but can not now be found and was quite surely destroyed with other records of the public and Normal school when the Normal building was burned in April, 1906.

Among the teachers about 1815 were two brothers, Aaron and Moses Dewitt. Another teacher at about this period was Gilbert Cuthbert Rice, a young Irishman. Dr. John Bogardus also taught the school for a time. Of other teachers from 1800 to 1833 we have no information.

Our first definite knowledge concerning the school and its teachers is derived from Jacob Wynkoop, mainly, and dates back to 1833. Corodon Norton was then teaching the school

and continued for a time afterwards, probably two or three years. He was perhaps the only Yankee schoolmaster New Paltz ever had. Mr. Norton was a native of Massachusetts. He continued to reside in the village all his life. He was the father of Henry Norton.

The Academy was built in 1833, while Mr. Norton was teaching. The upper story of the public school building had been occupied the five preceding years by the Classical School, which was the forerunner of the Academy.

About 1835 Dr. Hart taught the village school and also practised medicine with Dr. Jacob Wurts and his son Dr. David Wurts, then a young man.

Aaron Tuthill succeeded Dr. Hart as teacher and then came John Hammond, Augustus Rogers, Gilbert DuBois, John Howland.

A notable event about 1856 was the removal to the school-house of the old church bell, which had remained in the basement of the new brick church ever since its erection in 1839. John C. Deyo and his brother Aaron overhauled the public school building and put in the cupola. This old bell remained at the school-house until 1874, when it was taken to the new school building, just erected.

Among the teachers half a century ago were a number of able and energetic young men, who afterwards rose to prominence.

Nathan Williams taught the school, about 1850. He was a good disciplinarian and a good teacher. He also was the town superintendent of schools. In 1864 he was elected county clerk. He still resides at Highland.

Easton Van Wagenen taught the school for a time about 1852. Later in life he was postmaster in our village and carried on the drug store and insurance business.

Shortly after this time Marvin Parrot of Milton taught the school. He was afterwards for a long time deputy county clerk.

About 1857 Mathusalem DuBois was the teacher. He was afterwards for a long time in the National bank at Ellenville and cashier in the Huguenot bank at New Paltz. Edward DuBois a brother of Mathusalem, also taught the school for a short time and so did Mathusalem Deyo.

In those days the necessity of enforcing good order was perhaps the most important requirement in the teacher and vigorous corporal punishment was considered an essential. It is related that one of these teachers had a regular schedule of the number of lashes to be inflicted for every offense and kept a book account against the offender, settling up the account, occasionally. Two cuts with the whip was the penalty for whispering, two cuts for throwing crumbs of bread and other offenses against the rules were punished in a similar manner. The whip was procured of the harness maker in the village and its application was no joke. Another incident related of those stirring times was that a number of the large boys had formed a plot to whip the teacher. But he learned of the plan and calling on one of the boys to come forward dealt him a stinging blow on the face with the flat of his hand and then called on the other boys to come on, but none responded.

The upper story of the school building was used for a term of years, ab't 1853-4 as the meeting place of the "Know Nothing" Lodge, a political organization that sprung up like Jonah's gourd in a night, all over our country and flourished for several years. This organization had for its object the prohibition of the elective franchise to immigrants, at least until they had been 21 years in this country.

From about 1840 to 1853 there was a "Select School" in one of the cottages still standing north of the Reformed church. Miss Rebecca Elting was the originator of the "Select School." She bought the lot, put up the building and charged no rent. The public school was crowded at this time, and the "Select School" helped to relieve the congestion. Some also, altho not advanced in their studies and quite young in years were sent by their parents to the Academy, where the advantages for learning were supposed to be better than in the district school. The "Select School" was taught for quite a long time by Melissa DuBois, who afterwards became the wife of Rev. Benjamin Relyea. Afterwards it was in charge of Sarah Van Orden, who subsequently was Daniel A. Hasbrouck's first wife.

The public school was taught for a time, about 1860 by Miss Antoinette Howland, who had previously taught elsewhere in the vicinity and is still remembered as a good teacher. Corporal punishment did not bear so important a part in her day in the discipline of the school as under certain of her predecessors. For quite a long time after this nearly all the teachers were women. Among the number were Ann Van Wagenen, Jane DuBois and Jennie M. Schoonmaker, the last named of whom was teacher for a number of years before the new school-house was built in 1874 and was principal for some time afterward.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL

The Classical School was organized in 1828 and was the forerunner of the New Paltz Academy, which was started six years later. The Classical School held its sessions in the upper story of the old stone school house, now the residence of John Drake on North Front street.

A book of eight or ten pages entitled "Records of the New Paltz Classical School" has come down among the papers of the New Paltz Academy. These records begin with the statement that "At a meeting of the citizens of the town of New Paltz, which was held at the house of Benjamin VanWagenen on the 19th day of April, 1828 a plan for establishing a Classical School was adopted." This plan is set forth at length in the "Records." It is stated that the primary object of the school should be to teach the classics. In the admission of students classical ones should have the preference, but in case a sufficient number of classical scholars could not be obtained English ones should be admitted. Tuition for classical scholars was fixed at $25 a year and for English scholars $15 a year. A subscription list was started at once, the sums subscribed to be paid annually for two years for the wages of a teacher. The list is as follows:

Jacob Wurts	$60
Wm. R. Bogardus	40
Peter Eltinge	40
Jacob J. Hasbrouck	30
Daniel DuBois	25
Solomon E. Elting	15
Jacob Elting	15
Josiah R. Elting	15
Mary DuBois	15
John Bogardus	15
Zachariah Freer	10
Peter Deyo	10
Philip Deyo	10
Daniel A. Deyo	10
Nathaniel LeFevre	10

Roelif Hasbrouck	10
Maurice Hasbrouck	10
Cornelius D. Hasbrouck	10
Jonathan J. LeFevre	10
James Jenkins	5
Nathan Harlow	5
James McCullogh	5
Ezekiel Deyo	5
Daniel R. Bond	5
Crines Jenkins	5
Benjamin Van Wagenen	5
Elias Ean	5
Andrew P. LeFevre	4

In a subsequent subscription list for fitting up the room and the purchase of globes are the names of Abm. Pells, Garret LeFevre, Joseph Poyer, and J. K. Webb. The board of trustees elected was drawn from the list of contributors with the addition of Jacob I. Schoonmaker. The next year Wm. R. Bogardus was elected president of the board of trustees and Benjamin VanWagenen, secretary.

The list of contributors is valuable as showing who were citizens of New Paltz and vicinity in 1828, having the means and inclination to provide opportunities for a classical education for the children. The names of a great portion of the subscribers to the list will be recognized by old people as the grandfathers of the New Paltz people of to-day.

Jacob Wurts and John Bogardus were the New Paltz doctors. Wm. R. Bogardus was the dominie of the Dutch church. Most of the others were New Paltz farmers. Jacob I. Schoonmaker had a store and blacksmith shop at Libertyville. Roelif Hasbrouck lived at Springtown. Cornelius D. Hasbrouck was a doctor, residing near the present county

poor house. James Jenkins was a miller at Jenkintown and Nathan Harlow a miller at Tuthill. James McCullogh was a merchant at Tuthill. Crines Jenkins and Daniel A. Deyo were farmers in the present town of Gardiner. Daniel R. Bond (father of the late Samuel D. Bond of Highland), carried on the wool carding and cloth dressing business at Tuthill. Benjamin Van Wagenen attended to legal business, such as drawing wills, deeds, etc., in New Paltz. James K. Webb was for many years the New Paltz village tailor, living on Huguenot street in the house now occupied by Cyrus D. Freer. He had a large family of girls. Joseph Poyer (father of Benjamin Poyer) lived in the Levi Hasbrouck house (now the Memorial House) and cultivated the farm. Abm. Pells owned and occupied the farm south of our village, now the John Carroll farm. Mary DuBois was the widow of Garret DuBois.

The first teacher at the Classical School was T. McClaury. Another was named Easton. He married a daughter of Josiah DuBois. Rev. Mr. Qua was the last teacher at the Classical School and the first teacher at the Academy.

THE NEW PALTZ ACADEMY

Our account of the Academy in its early days is drawn mainly from the paper read by Mr. Edmund Eltinge at the Semi-Centennial celebration in 1883.

In 1832 the subject of establishing an Academy received earnest attention. During that year and the early part of 1833 subscriptions to the amount of several thousand dollars were raised for a suitable building, which stood for a half century as the central part of the Academy building.

The Academy was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 12, 1833.

The lot which was called "Kill Bogert" or Creek Orchard was bought of Daniel DuBois for $322.

Rev. Douw Van O'Linda, Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Dr. John Bogardus, Benj. Van Wagenen, Levi Hasbrouck, Solomon E. Elting, Peter Eltinge, Josiah DuBois and Jesse Elting were named as trustees. The capital was $2,500.

Rev. Douw Van O'Linda is given the credit by the old people generally as the main mover in the enterprise.

Peter Eltinge presented the chairs for seats for which he received a vote of thanks. It is related likewise that Peter Eltinge's oxen trod the clay for the brick, which were manufactured on the premises as was the custom to a great extent in those days when brick buildings were erected.

By an act of the Legislature in 1835 the Academy trustees were continued in office and empowered to increase the capital to $10,000. The first president of the board of trustees was probably Rev. Douw Van O'Linda, but this can not be stated with certainty, as the early records are lost. There have been few changes in the trustees or officers, most having served long terms. Edmund Eltinge was treasurer from 1834 to 1878, a period of forty-four years. He was succeeded by Philip D. Elting, who served until 1884, when Josiah J. Hasbrouck was elected. He served during the strenuous period when the money was being raised to rebuild the institution after the fire in February, 1884 and still holds the office. Dr. David Wurts was secretary for a number of years. Roelif Eltinge was secretary for a few years and Solomon Deyo filled the office from 1865 till the time of his death, a period of thirty-eight years. Derick W. Elting was president of the board of trustees from about 1850 to 1865, when Alfred Deyo was elected and served until 1881, since which period Ralph LeFevre has held the position.

With this statement of those who have been officers of the board of trustees we return to the history of the school.

Eliphaz Fay succeeded Rev. Mr. Qua as principal of the Academy in the spring of 1834 and filled the position for seven years; then, after an interval of three years, while he was president of Waterville College in Maine, and Mr. Parker principal of the Academy, Mr. Fay returned to New Paltz and was for three years more at the head of the Academy.

Never in its subsequent history did the Academy again enjoy so great a degree of renown and there were doubtless at that time few better schools in the country. George Gifford of Dutchess county was an assistant instructor during a portion of these ten years and Miss Scovil, Miss Crocker and Miss Cornelia Dewitt were at different times teachers in the female department under Mr. Fay.

The great prosperity of the school and the demand for more room led the trustees to build the north and south wings of the building. This entailed a debt of $2,462 as stated at a meeting of the board in April, 1840. Shortly afterwards in 1841 Mr. Fay left the school to become president of a college at Waterville in Maine. The papers read at the Semi-Centennial of the Academy in 1883 consisted largely of pleasant memories of New Paltz Academy and New Paltz village in those days.

From a paper prepared for that occasion by Washington Hasbrouck, principal of the New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton, we quote:

"It is now more than forty years ago, when I, a lad of thirteen years entered the New Paltz Academy, then under the care of Eliphaz Fay. I well remember that cold winter morning, when I left the old school house in Middletown,

to engage in study in my Alma Mater. I distinctly recollect the noble form of him under whose instruction I was to sit during the next four years. The school at this time was in the height of its prosperity.

"The attendance of day pupils at this time was very large. I recall to-night, as I sit at my study table, the names of LeFevre, Deyo, Bogardus, Hoornbeck, Wurts, Elting, Van Olinda, DuBois, Hardenburgh, Van Wagenen, Fay, Fanning, Innis, Naudain, Viele, Northrop, Johnson, Southwick, Thompson, Hasbrouck and Freer. Nearly all these names were numerously represented.

"Our yearly examinations stood prominently among the first in importance. These lasted for several days and were exhaustive and thorough. I can now see Mr. Fay in blue dress coat, with brass buttons, buff vest and black pants, with ruffled shirt bosom and high standing shirt collar, his hair gray and cut short, standing at right angles to every part of his large head; and as he moved among us on examination day, a man of 200 pounds avoirdupois, and of noble mien, we were proud to call him master. These examinations were held in the school room, situated in the south wing, of the Academy. They were largely attended by the citizens of the surrounding country. Let it be said with pride by the young men and women of New Paltz to-day that their fathers in those days took a deep interest in the welfare of our dear old Alma Mater and in the education of their sons and daughters.

"I must not forget to mention our exhibitions which were held in the old stone church, which long since has given place to the large brick edifice now standing upon nearly the same foundations. What crowds gathered here to witness juvenile oratory! Here were rehearsed many a serious, dramatic and

humorous dialogue. These were great occasions, never to be forgotten."

Wm. Parker, who succeeded Mr. Fay as principal of the Academy in 1841, had a good school for three years. His assistants were Mr. Dean and Miss Ehle. From a paper prepared for the Semi-Centennial by Mr. S. W. Merritt we quote the following concerning the Academy in those days:

"Years rolled on. It was now near the end of 1842. I was about to realize my long cherished hope of being an 'Academy boy.'

"Mr. Fay, my great ideal, was, indeed, no longer there—he was now president of the Waterville College in Maine—so a portion of fairy land crumbled from under my feet at the threshold. I could not have Mr. Fay for teacher—that was a great disappointment—but the building was there yet and that was a great comfort.

"One dreary, stormy winter's morning 'in the bleak December' I think it was, with fear and trembling, I approached the much desired, but yet awful presence. Several times I was tempted to 'turn and flee,' but I kept bravely on and at length stood within the dread arcanum

"I will not detain you with particular incidents or other occurrences of school life: suffice it to say that under the guidance of the benign and gentle Mr. Parker, the principal; the good and patient Mr. Dean, male assistant and in the fellowship of such genial spirits as Ira Deyo, Jonathan Deyo, Philip A. Deyo and a small host of other good fellows who were there as students, I spent the winter and early spring in a very pleasant and profitable manner.

"Among the students, in addition to the three already named, I remember Ezekiel Deyo, Alex. Deyo and Theodore Deyo, brothers of Philip A.; Josiah Deyo, brother of Ira,

Wm. H. Seaman, Owen and Henry Van O'Linda, Wm. H. Bull, and another of the name of Bull, Lewis Schoonmaker, Easton and James Van Wagenen, Lorenzo Hasbrouck, Theodore Schoonmaker, Jacob and John Wurts, Courtlandt and Duryea Van Wyck and Abm. DuBois. Among the gentler sex I remember Sarah Van O'Linda and a younger sister, Elizabeth Wurts, Anne Van Wagenen, Laura Decker, and one or two Misses Jansen.

"I left the Academy in the latter part of March, 1843, and returned to it on the 16th of November, 1846. In the meantime Mr. Fay had returned to 'the Paltz' and was again principal. Mr. James Devine, a fine man and superior teacher, from the State Normal School of Albany, was male assistant. Mr. Parker had gone to New Jersey and was now principal of an academy at Middletown Point."

From a reminiscent article in *The Huguenot* (a periodical published by the Academy students) in December, 1883, we quote the following account of our village and the Academy in 1836:

New Paltz village was much smaller and more quaint looking then than now. Most of the houses were along the street leading down the hill past Budd's Tavern towards and past the old stone Dutch Reformed Church on towards Middletown. These houses are, most of them, there yet; though some have since been, in part, remodeled. The present brick church had not yet been built and the Methodist church had probably not then been even thought of.

Solomon E. Elting "kept store" on the hill, just above the present Huguenot bank, where Oscar C. Hasbrouck at present holds forth; and George Wurts kept the store at the bridge. Budd's Tavern was the principal hotel. It stood on the site of the present Wallkill House.

Ezekiel Elting, father of Solomon E. Elting, lived in the "brick house" on the street leading along the Kill, past the Academy. George Wurts lived in the house between the Academy and the bridge; and "Dr. Jake," his father, resided where Capt. Cornelius Wurts now lives. I do not remember who kept the tavern near the present Huguenot bank, but Benj. Smedes kept it a few years later. The Huguenot bank building was erected not far from this time and Hardenburgh DuBois, who was its first owner, kept a store in it a while. Aldert "Ollie" Schoonmaker was the tailor and Moses Freer the "village blacksmith."

Daniel DuBois lived in the "1705" house; "Mariche" Hasbrouck lived in the stone house standing side to the street opposite the present brick church; and the Poyer family resided at the forks of the road between the "1705" house and the old grave yard.

The old stone Dutch Reformed church stood nearer the street than the present building and nearer the southeastern angle of the church enclosure. Dominie Van O'Linda was pastor and lived at the present parsonage. Mr. Eliphaz Fay was chorister of the church and principal of the Academy, which was three years old, a little toddler in years, but a giant, even then, in influence. The writer was a small boy, of not much account, except in his own estimation. Mr. William Parker succeeded Mr. Fay as principal of the Academy in 1841 and it was during his incumbency that I first entered the institution as a student—in 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fay returned and again took charge and in 1846-7 I attended under him. He left, finally, in April, 1847, and went to Poughkeepsie."

In 1845, while Mr. Fay was principal the second time a financial crisis was successfully met. The building of the

wings had entailed a debt of about $2,500. This was held by Mr. Jacob J. Hasbrouck, who had a mortgage on the property. The mortgage was foreclosed and bid in by Mr. Hasbrouck in January, 1845 and he was for the period of two months its owner. Then a determined effort was made to pay off the debt. Subscriptions for stock in the Academy were sold and the debt paid, Mr. Hasbrouck deeding to thirty-five persons, including himself, the Academy property. The names of the stockholders, who thus became the owners of the Academy, comprises, no doubt, a pretty full list of people of that period, interested in the cause of education. The names are as follows:

Mathusalem Elting, Maurice Hasbrouck, David Wurts, Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Clinton Hasbrouck, Solomon LeFevre, Jacob G. DuBois, Sarah Elting, Andries P. LeFevre, Elijah Woolsey, Ezekiel Deyo, Jr., Roelif Elting, Moses P. LeFevre, Stephen Stilwell, Josiah P. LeFevre, Henry I. DuBois, Abraham D. B. Elting, Edmund Eltinge, Moses Elting, Maria Wurts, Maurice Wurts, Derick W. Elting, Jacob Elting, Daniel DuBois, Andrew Deyo, Abraham A. Deyo, Jr., Abraham J. Elting, Josiah DuBois, Peter Deyo, Wm. W. Deyo, Aldert Schoonmaker, Abraham Elting, Levi Hasbrouck, Jonas N. LeFevre and Charles B. Hasbrouck.

For about a dozen years these persons owned the property, individually.

In 1856 the board of Academy trustees was again organized and the individuals or their heirs deeded to them their title to the institution. The consideration mentioned is $1.

The money received from the State Literature fund amounted to a large sum, annually, in the early years of the Academy. In 1840 it was $373.78. The next year it was

$246.65. This fund diminished from year to year on account of the increase of classical students in the state.

When Eliphaz Fay left the Academy the second time, in 1847, he was succeeded by Mr. Munsell, who remained only one year.

He was succeeded by Mr. Butler, whose wife was his assistant. They remained until 1851. One event of this period is to be set down to Mr. Butler's special credit; that is the planting of the maple grove in front of the Academy, which remains until the present day.

John B. Steele of New York became principal of the school in 1851 and filled the position three years, resigning in the spring of 1854.

In the fall of the same year the term began late, Oct. 30th, with J. H. Sinclair as principal and Miss Sarah Tooker as assistant.

In 1855 Mr. Sinclair was principal and Miss Sinclair and Miss Mary Keeler assistants. In this year a loan of $1,000 was obtained from the state funds and a mortgage placed on the Academy property. At this time and for a long period afterwards Derick W. Elting was president of the board of trustees and Dr. David Wurts, secretary. Other members of the board at about this time were Roelif Elting, Edmund Eltinge, Josiah P. LeFevre, Aldert Schoonmaker, Moses P. LeFevre, Jacob G. Dubois, Abm. A. Deyo, Jr., Clinton Hasbrouck, Maurice Hasbrouck, Jacob Elting, Josiah DuBois, Mathusalem Elting, Moses Elting.

In the report to the regents of the university in September 1855 the value of the Academy grounds is stated at $900 and the value of the Academy building at $7,000. The value of the library is stated at $372 and the value of the philosophical apparatus at $359. The number of students on the first of

September 1856 is stated at thirty-two. The highest rate of tuition is $7 per quarter and the lowest rate $4 per quarter.

In the summer of 1857 Frederick R. Brace became principal of the Academy and his brother, Robert J. Brace, assistant. The first named was a member of the senior class in college and his brother a freshman. The Braces continued in charge of the school for two years and Frederick R. Brace received the degree of A. M. from Princeton College while teaching at New Paltz.

The list of students and their ages is given each year. The list in 1858 is as follows:

Peter Eltinge, Peter A. LeFevre, Solomon DuBois, Peter D. Elting, Abm. A. Deyo, Josiah Elting, Sol. Elting, Evert Hasbrouck, Josiah J. Hasbrouck, Solomon E. Hasbrouck, Egbert Hoornbeck, Luther LeFevre, Ralph LeFevre, Nathaniel Deyo, P. Nichol Mitchell, Jacob D. Wurts, Matthew J. LeFevre, Henry C. DuBois, John B. Elting, Elizabeth Bruyn, Mary Elting, Kitty Elting, Cornelia Deyo, Maggie LeFevre, Anna Wurts, Cornelia Wurts, Catharine Deyo, Sarah Ann Deyo, Jane Freer, Jane DuBois.

The salary of the principal of the school, F. R. Brace, is stated at $552, and that of his assistant, Robert J. Brace, at $400.

In the fall of 1859 Mr. Post was employed as principal of the school. His sister filled the position of assistant.

At a meeting of the board of trustees in 1860 it is stated that $130 had been subscribed toward paying the interest on the mortgage held by the state on the Academy property. Shortly afterwards this mortgage of $1,000 was remitted by an act of the Legislature through the efforts of Hon. Jacob LeFevre, who then represented this district in the Assembly.

In the fall of 1860 M. McN. Walsh became principal of the Academy. Alfred Deyo was elected trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Moses Elting.

Mr. Walsh resigned his position in the summer of 1861 to enter the army, becoming a captain in the 44th (Ellsworth) Regiment. When he left the trustees owed him $240. This amount was raised mainly by the proceeds of a festival at the Academy.

In the fall of 1861 D. M. Dewitt became principal of the school. A year later he resigned having been elected district attorney of the county.

Mr. Dewitt's successor was Charles H. Haywood, whose proposition to take charge of the school and furnish a competent female teacher on condition that the trustees give him the tuition fees was accepted. He remained until July, 1863.

Henry Gallup was the next principal, remaining two years.

In 1865 the following trustees were elected: Edmund Eltinge, Edward DuBois, John W. DuBois, Jonathan Deyo, Charles B. Hasbrouck, Abm. V. N. Elting, Alfred Deyo, Sol. Deyo, Elijah Woolsey, W. H. DeGarmo, Theodore Deyo, Abm. M. Hasbrouck, Zach. Bruyn, Philip Elting, Philip D. Elting, Jr. Alfred Deyo was elected president and Sol. Deyo secretary of the board.

Jared Hasbrouck was the next principal of the school serving in that capacity from Jan. 1, 1866 until April, 1868.

By resolution of the trustees the rates of tuition were raised and fixed as follows while Mr. Hasbrouck was principal:

Classics and Modern Languages.....	$10	a quarter
Higher English	9	"
Common English	6	"
Elementary English	5	"

In 1868 Dr. H. M. Bauscher rented the Academy property of the trustees for the term of five years at the annual rent of $200 a year for the first two years and $300 a year for the balance of the term.

In 1875 it was voted to grant the request of Dr. Bauscher that he be released from the contract to purchase the Academy property for $5,000 and the money already paid on the contract be returned to him. The property was then leased to him at an annual rental of $250.

In the same year Ira Deyo was elected trustee in place of Philip Elting, who had moved to California.

In 1880, a committee was appointed with power to sell a strip of land 100 feet in width off the south end of the Academy lot, the price to be not less than $500. This sale was made to Mr. Albert K. Smiley for $500.

At the annual meeting in August, 1881, Dr. Bauscher, who for thirteen years had maintained a most excellent school with a good attendance, and was the first to organize a graduating course in the school, having decided not to remain longer, it was necessary to employ another principal. Mr. Alfred Deyo also resigned the position of president of the Board.

Jesse Elting and Ralph LeFevre were elected trustees to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation. The latter was elected president of the Board. Messrs. F. E. Partington and Wm. F. Perry were employed as principal and associate principal of the school.

At a meeting in August, 1882, action was taken for the grading, drainage and improvement of the grounds. This resolution was carried into effect and about $400 expended.

In 1883 the sum of $150 having been raised for the purchase of books and apparatus application was made to the regents for the grant of a like amount from the state.

At a meeting in March, 1883, a committee was appointed to see what could be done towards the proper observance of the Semi-Centennial of the Academy. At the same meeting Messrs. Partington and Perry were each presented with a gold headed cane by the trustees in appreciation of the work done by them in promoting the welfare of the school. The Semi-Centennial exercises and banquet were very largely attended by those who had been formerly students at the school.

At a meeting in September, 1883, a request was presented from the principal of the school that steps be taken to enlarge the present Academy building or erect a separate building and a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration.

At a meeting held March 1, 1884, (the Academy building having just burned down) a committee was appointed to obtain the best rooms obtainable in which to continue the school until the end of the year. The rooms selected were in the store at the foot of Main street.

At the next meeting, one week later, the question of rebuilding was taken up and it was voted unanimously that the "Academy must be rebuilt." A subscription list was instantly started among the trustees present and $1,650 was subscribed on the spot. A committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions and a committee was appointed to draft an appeal to all old students, soliciting their aid to rebuild the Academy.

For some time after this date meetings of the board of trustees were held almost every week, the place of meeting being either at the Huguenot bank or at the Savings bank.

April 7th the soliciting committee reported having received subscriptions to the amount of $4,360.

At a meeting one week later the soliciting committee reported having received subscriptions to the amount of $6,760.

April 21st action was taken in regard to cleaning up the ruins of the burned Academy and for procuring stone for the foundation, also for employing an architect. A letter was read at this meeting from the clerk of the Kingston Classis of the Reformed church expressing friendly overtures and acknowledging the Academy as an Academy of the Reformed church so long as its management be under the control of a board of trustees, the majority of which shall be members of the Reformed church. This overture was accepted, but no further action was taken in this direction.

April 28th the soliciting committee reported a total subscription of $9,910.

On the 5th day of May the total amount of subscriptions was reported at $10,530 and a resolution was adopted that the trustees, thinking this sum sufficiently large, together with the insurance ($2,900) to justify them in commencing to build, subscribers be notified to meet to select a new board of Academy trustees.

Two weeks afterwards a resolution was passed to ask the Regents for an amendment of the charter increasing the capital to $25,000 and increasing the number of trustees from 15 to 21 and this was done.

At a meeting May 19th Messrs. Joseph Hasbrouck, John W. DuBois, Ira Deyo and Alfred Deyo resigned their positions as trustees and A. K. Smiley, J. J. Hasbrouck, Elting T. Deyo and P. L. F. Elting were elected. At this meeting Jacob LeFevre, A. K. Smiley, Elting T. Deyo, Jesse Elting and J. J. Hasbrouck were appointed a building committee.

At the next meeting, May 22, A. V. N. Elting, Philip D. Elting, Jr., Edmund Eltinge and Theodore Deyo tendered their

THE NEW ACADEMY, NEW PALTZ

resignations as trustees and H. H. Elting and Lambert Jenkins were elected. J. J. Hasbrouck was elected treasurer.

During June and July there is no record of any meetings. However, during this time the election for a new board of trustees was held and the former board elected with the following additional members: DuBois LeFevre, Philip B. Hasbrouck, Henry J. DuBois, Capt. Jacob L. Snyder, S. P. Keator and John J. Hull. The amount of money raised for the purpose of rebuilding the Academy was quite remarkable. The largest contribution was made by Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Jenkins, who together paid $1,250. In the work of soliciting funds most of the money outside of that subscribed by the trustees was obtained by Rev. Ame Vennema, Mr. F. E. Partington and Hon. Jacob LeFevre.

Messrs. Partington and Perry, having resigned their positions as principal and associate principal, a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of their services. Mr. Partington became principal of the Staten Island Academy, a position which he filled for twenty-two years.

Dr. Henry A. Balcom was selected as the new principal and his wife became assistant in the school.

The school was opened in the village hall in the fall of 1884 with the very small attendance of 13 pupils.

At a meeting held Jan. 22, 1885, the building committee made a report of expenditures and receipts, showing a deficiency of $6,860.03, that amount being due contractors for building, and heating apparatus. This amount the treasurer was authorized to borrow. A resolution was also adopted thanking the building committee.

At the same meeting "On motion Ralph LeFevre and H. A. Balcom were appointed a committee to ascertain the practicability of having the Academy converted into a State Nor-

mal School and to endeavor to secure the necessary legislation to accomplish the same."

This committee commenced work promptly, and their first visit to Albany was made about February 1st.

No further meeting of the Academy trustees was held for four months.

During this interval a great amount of work was done, not alone by the committee appointed by the trustees, but by others, especially Messrs. Jacob LeFevre and J. J. Hasbrouck; also by residents of Kingston and Albany, in procuring the passage of the bill.

At a meeting May 20, the president reported that the following bill had passed the Legislature:

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to Normal Schools," passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and providing for a normal and training school with an academic department, at the village of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster.

Section I.—The following commissioners, viz: The Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, named in the first section of the act entitled "An Act in regard to Normal Schools," passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of which this act is an amendment, shall be and they are hereby authorized, to accept proposals made to them under the provisions of the said act, for the location of a normal and training school with an academic department, in the village of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster, and upon the acceptance of such proposals, all and every of the provisions of the said act shall apply to said normal and training school, and the location, establishment, conduct and maintenance thereof, and shall have full force and effect in re-

spect thereto and to all matters connected therewith, in the same manner and with the like effect, as though the said proposals had been duly accepted according to and under the provisions of said act; and all acts, resolutions and proceedings of the board of trustees of the New Paltz Academy in respect to the location or establishment of a normal and training school at New Paltz, in the County of Ulster, are hereby confirmed and made effectual for the purposes intended, in the same manner and with the like effect, as if a normal and training school had been duly located there by the acceptance of proposals therefor under the provisions of said act.

Section 2.—This act shall take effect immediately.

The president stated that the commissioners named in said act to examine the buildings and grounds would probably be at New Paltz about the middle of June.

A committee was appointed to receive the state officers and draft a proposition to convey the property to the state.

At a meeting June 2, the amount of subscriptions received since last meeting was stated at $2,500, the effort being made to clear up the indebtedness as it was necessary to turn over the property to the state free of debt.

At a meeting June 11 the committee reported the proposition to be submitted to the state officials which is entered in full on the secretary's book. The proposition describes the property and closes as follows:

"The property herein proposed to be conveyed to the state is intended to be conveyed in trust for the use and purposes specified in the acts of the Legislature hereinbefore referred to and expressed in this instrument and in case of the abandonment by the state of the said uses and purposes, the said property to revert and be reconveyed to the board of trustees of the New Paltz Academy."

The visit of Governor David B. Hill and of the state officers mentioned in the act, together with other invited guests, was made to New Paltz about the middle of June and the proposition of the board of Academy trustees to convey the property to the state was duly accepted, with the proviso that Wm. B. Ruggles, Superintendent of Public Instruction, should report what changes in the building were necessary to adapt it to the purpose of a State Normal and Training school and what additional furniture and equipment was necessary.

Superintendent Ruggles decided that a number of changes in the building and a considerable amount of additional furniture was needed, entailing upon the trustees an expenditure of about $800.

It was voted to accept the proposition of Wm. B. Ruggles, superintendent of public instruction, and that "we proceed to furnish the building as required as soon as the title is accepted by the Attorney-General." Jesse M. Elting and Jacob M. Hasbrouck were elected trustees to fill vacancies. Dr. H. A. Balcom continued the school until it was converted into a State Normal School, which happened the next February.

At a meeting held Sept. 7, 1886, A. K. Smiley passed over his check of $156.62 to assist in the payment of interest on note of $3,500 given by the Academy Trustees for balance due, the amount of Mr. Smiley's check being the receipt from sales of flowers at the mountain house.

At a meeting held at the Independent office Oct. 31, 1896, to make some disposition of the sum of $149.47 in the hands of the treasurer, the note of $3,500 having been paid by the 14 trustees who had endorsed it, and cash in the treasurer's hands having come into his possession by the subsequent sales of canning factory and creamery stock which had been donated to the Academy trustees when the work of rebuilding

was in progress, on motion it was resolved that the money be paid pro rata to the following named trustees who had endorsed and paid the note, Elting T. Deyo, Jonathan Deyo, Solomon Deyo, Henry J. DuBois, Henry H. Elting, Jesse Elting, Philip L. F. Elting, Abm. M. Hasbrouck, Josiah J. Hasbrouck, Philip B. Hasbrouck, Lambert Jenkins, Jacob LeFevre, Ralph LeFevre, Jacob L. Snyder.

CHAPTER XIV

A Mysterious Murder

It was about the year 1830 that a murder was quite certainly committed in the town of New Paltz, though no one disappeared from the neighborhood and no body of a murdered person was found. The place of the murder was on the road to Kettleboro, where Egbert DuBois now lives.

It was before the day of railroads and the locality was then all in woods. A man on a chestnut horse had passed through our village going south. It is said that he had been collecting land rents in the northern part of the county. It was in the early spring and about 9 o'clock in the evening. Josiah Dubois, father of Wm. E. DuBois, who lived on the other side of the Wallkill, half a mile west, heard cries of distress and came up to the side of the Wallkill, to cross the stream but some one had taken the boat away. A colored man working for Henry Hornbeck, on what is now the C. L. VanOrden place, also heard the shouting and came down the hill, thinking that some one was calling for assistance, but found nothing. John Hoppinsted passing along the road saw a light moving along the ravine a short distance to the east. Next morning Budd's stage driver found a $5 bill and some cigars; also marks of a scuffle in the ground very near the present location of Egbert DuBois' granary. A mantle with a high collar, such as was worn by well to do people was found hidden in a stone wall close by. Deyo DuBois and his brother Wessel heard a horse whinnying, but thought it one of Gen. Wynkoop's horses running in the woods.

Finally the greatest discovery came which left no doubt that a murder had been committed. Months afterwards two men

in crossing the gorge of the Plattekill were stopped by a sad and grewsome sight. Here lay before them in the dark ravine the skeleton of a horse, still fastened by a stout halter to the branch of a tree overhead.

These were the remains of the noble animal the rent collector had ridden. The poor beast had dug holes in the ground with his feet and gnawed the trees as far as he could reach before he perished of starvation. Much kinder would it have been to have killed him on that spring night when his master was slain. The bridle was still on the horse and near by was the saddle.

But the murdered man's body was never found nor did we ever hear the name of the man who quite certainly lost his life on that night; nor were any arrests ever made. News traveled slowly in those old days and justice was not so swift footed as now. But even to the present day people talk of the mystery of the dark deed nearly 80 years ago, and of the skeleton of the horse that was found in that dark ravine.

Our Village in 1850

In 1850 our village had a population of about 250. On the upper part of Main street Abm. V. N. Elting resided in the brick house which he afterwards enlarged and in which he lived for nearly half a century afterwards. Mrs. Jane LeFevrè lived in the house a little farther down the street. The next house was that of Charles B. Hasbrouck, whose wife conducted a millinery establishment. Across the street Mr. Hasbrouck had a store which did a large business. Here was the village postoffice in 1850. The Huguenot Bank was not started until several years afterwards. The building was owned at that time by the family of Benj. Van Wagenen.

The Steen Hotel was owned and occupied by Benj. Smedes. Aldert Schoonmaker was the village tailor having succeeded

Mr. Webb. John N. Vanderlyn purchased Mr. Schoonmaker's real estate. The shop remains as it was then.

From the Steen Hotel to the foot of Main street there were few houses in 1850. Part of the house of Daniel Relyea, who was the village butcher, is still standing, adjoining the store of DeWitt Schepmoes. The house at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, now the residence of the Coe family, was occupied in 1850 by the Poyer family. In 1855 Lewis D. Barnes built as a store the building that is now the grocery department of the store of J. J. Hasbrouck & Co. Mr. Barnes lived in what is now the Jacob M. Hasbrouck house, which had been built a few years before by Dr. Isaac Reeve, who was practicing medicine. Dr. Wurts had built the house now owned by Peter McMullen a short distance farther west.

Near the foot of Main street was the distillery of George Wurts and the store building, which he had previously conducted, but which was run in 1850 by Mr. Ruggles and shortly afterwards by Matthew J. Smedes and his brother Josiah.

The Methodist church, which had been built in 1839, occupied nearly its present location, but was a smaller building than at present..

The present residence of Josiah J. Hasbrouck was standing in 1850 and occupied by the family of Mrs. Christopher LeFevre. At the corner of Chestnut and North Front streets Kate Hasbrouck had a shop in 1854 where she made boys' clothing and here she remained all her life. Benj. Johnson occupied the old hotel building, formerly the Budd place, nearly on the site of the present Colonial Hotel. The hotel was kept a little later by John Burger. A short distance up the street, near the village school-house but on the other side of the street, Elias Coe had a blacksmith shop. Down the street what is now the Memorial House was occupied at about this time and some years afterwards by Samuel D. B. Stokes.

The building now owned by Mrs. Andrew Deyo across the street from the Memorial House, became the village postoffice in 1852. Zach Bruyn was deputy postmaster and had a harness shop. In 1857 Mr. Bruyn put up a building at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, where Mr. Poucher's store now is. Here he had a harness store and kept the postoffice until 1861 when Easton Van Wagenen became postmaster and moved the postoffice to the building now the DuBois & Gregory drug store.

Now going again to the lower part of our village: The stone house with a brick front south of the old grave yard was owned by Rebecca Elting and occupied by Mrs. Blandina Potter and her son Charles. The present residence of Abm. D. Brodhead was occupied by his grandfather, Abm. Deyo. It has been modernized and greatly enlarged. Daniel DuBois' family lived in the old fort and the Webb family owned and occupied the next building, now the residence of Cyrus D. Freer. The Elting homestead was occupied by tenants. The house across the street from the Reformed church, now the Isaiah Hasbrouck house, was owned by his aunt, "Mreecha Hasbrouck."

The northernmost of the old stone houses in the street was purchased about 1850 of the heirs of Andries DuBois by Samuel D. Morey, who long carried on the shoe making business there. A little farther north on the other side of the street were the select school building and the residence of Corodon Norton.

The Huguenot Bank

So far as the business interests of this place are concerned no more important event ever transpired in New Paltz than the organization of the Huguenot Bank, Feb. 10, 1853. Edmund Eltinge was the prime mover in the enterprise. Al-

though the village was small New Paltz was the center of a good farming country and farmers at that period were nearly all saving a little money from year to year and farms were increasing in value. With a single exception all of the first board of directors were farmers and the capital stock of $125,000 was nearly all owned by farmers within six or eight miles of New Paltz. In certain cases, however, farmers were so enthusiastic in the enterprise that they mortgaged their property in order to take stock. The first board of directors were Alfred Deyo, Jacob G. DuBois, Edmund Eltinge, Mathusalem Elting, Capt. Abram Elting, Abm. V. N. Elting, Roelif Elting, Oscar Hasbrouck, John Howell, Abm. P. LeFevre, Garrit LeFevre, Moses P. LeFevre and Timothy Seymour. Edmund Eltinge was the first president. The first cashier was A. G. Ruggles, who was succeeded not long afterwards by Nathan LeFevre.

In 1857 came a financial crash extending over the country. The Huguenot Bank passed into the hands of a receiver for a few months. It was reorganized with Roelif Eltinge as president, Nathan LeFevre as cashier and Edmund Eltinge as assistant cashier.

The Huguenot Patriotic, Historical and Monumental Society

The incorporation of the Huguenot Patriotic Historical and Monumental Society of New Paltz took place in the year of 1893.

"The trustees for the first year were Louis Bevier, Irving Elting, A. T. Clearwater, George H. Sharpe, Frank Hasbrouck, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Edmund Eltinge, Jesse Elting, Jacob LeFevre, Dr. Abraham Deyo, Ralph LeFevre, Jonathan Deyo, Solomon DuBois, Abraham D. Brodhead and Jacob M. Hasbrouck.

THE HUGUENOT MEMORIAL HOUSE AND PATENTEES' MONUMENT

"The expressed objects and purpose of the society were:

"'To record the virtues and to perpetuate the memory of the Huguenot patentees of New Paltz and of the early settlers upon the New Paltz patent, by erecting and maintaining a suitable monument to the patentees at New Paltz village; by marking and by preserving the marks of the burial places of early settlers; by marking and preserving historical sites and buildings; by acquiring ownership of such sites and buildings, together with relics, documents and papers, and by founding and maintaining thereon and therewith a museum or museums; by discovering, collecting and preserving documents and information respecting the New Paltz patent and its early settlers and by publishing the same.'

"Contributions of money were solicited from the descendants of the early settlers and from those interested, and all who contributed became members of the association.

"The Jean Hasbrouck house was bought in 1899 and has since been maintained by the Society as a museum. The monument was erected in 1908, the unveiling taking place Sept. 29th, that being the 230th anniversary of the granting of the Patent by Gov. Edmond Andros.

The tablet on the monument bears the following inscription:

To The
Memory and in Honor of

Louis DuBois
Christian Deyo
Abraham Hasbrouck
Andre LeFevre
Jean Hasbrouck
Pierre Deyo
Louis Bevier
Anthoine Crespel
Abraham DuBois
Hugo Frere
Isaac DuBois
Simon LeFevre.

The New Paltz patentees, who, driven by religious persecution from their native France, exiles for conscience' sake, came to America, after a sojourn in the Rhine Palatinate near Manheim, here established their homes on the banks of the Wallkill, settled the country purchased from the Indians and granted by patent issued by Governor Edmond Andros on the 29th day of September, 1677, and nobly bore their part in the creation of our free government.

The Huguenot, Patriotic, Historical and Monumental Association of New Paltz erects this monument, the 29th day of September, 1908.

INDEX TO APPENDIX

A

PAGE

Addison, John 40, 43, 99
Allen, Matthew 39
Alsop, William 38
Andros, Governor Edmund 3, 4, 5, 196
Anjou, Gustave 84

B

Balcom, Henry K. 183, 187
Barnes, Lewis D. 191
Barberie, John 34
Bauscher, H. M. 179
Beekman, William 37
Bedford, Jacob 99
Benson, Egbert 39
Bevier, Abraham 66
Bevier, Benjamin, Dr. 156
Bevier, Jacobus 66
Bevier, Louis 8, 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, 27, 39, 46, 63, 65, 120, 193
Bevier, Samuel 66, 89
Blake, Capt. W. H. D. 61
Blanshan, Catharine 84
Blanshan, Matthew 3, 84
Blom, Rev. Harmanus 3
Bogardus, Dr. John 161, 165, 168
Bogardus, Rev. William R. 165
Bond, Daniel R. 165, 167
Bondet (or Brodet), Rev. 6
Bonrepos, Rev. David 1, 4, 6
Brace, Frederick 177
Brace, Robert 177
Brodhead, Abraham D. 192, 193
Bruyn, Cornelius 108
Bruyn, Zachariah 178, 192
Burger, John 191
Burr, Aaron 44, 45
Butler, Mr. and Mrs. 176

C

Cantine, Moses 56
Case, Stephen 39
Clearwater, A. T. 193
Clinton, Charles 33, 39
Clinton, Governor George 47
Coddington, Joseph 44
Coe, Elias 191

PAGE
Colden, Cadwallader 32, 35
Cottin, Catharine 85
Cottin, Jean 58
Crispell, Antoine 3, 16, 17, 25, 45
Crocker, Miss 169

D

Daille, Rev. Pierre 4, 5, 6, 8
Danielson (Donaldson), Catharine 23
Dean, William 172
DeGarmo, William H 178
Dellius, Rev. Godfridus 5, 6
Devine, James 173
Dewitt, Aaron 161
Dewitt, Cornelia 169
Dewitt, D. M 178
Dewitt, Moses 161
Deyo, Aaron 162
Deyo, Abraham 19, 20, 25, 31, 63, 193
Deyo, Abraham A 175, 176
Deyo, Alfred 168, 178, 181, 183
Deyo, Andrew 175, 192
Deyo, Benjamin 88
Deyo, Benjamin H 45, 46
Deyo, Christian 16, 24, 30, 45, 46
Deyo, Christopher 29
Deyo, Daniel A 165, 167
Deyo, David 63
Deyo, Elting T 181, 188
Deyo, Ezekiel 166, 175
Deyo, Ira 179, 181
Deyo, Isaac 63
Deyo, Jacobus 157, 158
Deyo, John 162
Deyo, Jonathan 178, 188, 193
Deyo, Louis 38
Deyo, Mathusalem 163
Deyo, Moses 161
Deyo, Nathaniel, Dr 156
Deyo, Perry 28
Deyo, Peter (and Pierre) 16, 17, 25, 45, 46, 63, 120, 157, 159, 175
Deyo, Philip 168
Deyo, Solomon 63, 168, 178, 188
Deyo, Theodore 178, 181
Deyo, William 46
Deyo, William W 175
Dimmick, J. W 113
Donaldson, Abraham 88
Dongan, Governor 4, 105
Dow, Abraham 35
Drake, John 164
DuBois, Abel 137
DuBois, Abraham 16, 17, 25, 38, 46, 65, 120, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 139, 152

PAGE
DuBois, Addison 133
DuBois, Ann 98
DuBois, Anson, Rev. Dr.....135, 137
DuBois, Augustus 137
DuBois, Benjamin 129, 134. 135
DuBois Barent 125, 128, 135
DuBois, Charles 124, 134
DuBois, Charles A..... 124
DuBois, Christian 150, 152, 153
DuBois, Conrad 127
DuBois, Cornelius 66, 107, 127, 129, 147, 153
DuBois, Lieut.-Col. Cornelius 134
DuBois, Daniel.....15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 39, 46, 62, 98, 137, 165, 168, 174, 175, 192
DuBois, David 124, 129, 137
DuBois, Derrick 127
DuBois, Dominicus 131, 133
DuBois, Edmund C..... 131
DuBois, Edward 163
DuBois, Elias 122, 147
DuBois, Elijah 124
DuBois, Elisha 153
DuBois, Ephraim 122, 145, 146
DuBois, Ezekiel 130
DuBois, Francoise I..... 130
DuBois, George H..... 131
DuBois, George M..... 137
DuBois, George W.....146, 149
DuBois, Gerrit 126, 129
DuBois, Gideon 122, 145, 153
DuBois, Gilbert 163
DuBois, Hendricus 66
DuBois, Henry I..... 175
DuBois, Henry J..... 183
DuBois, Hezekiah 66, 122, 146
DuBois, Huybartus 134
DuBois, Isaac 16, 46, 66, 123, 126, 129, 134, 135, 138
DuBois, Jacob 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 153
DuBois, Jacob G.....175, 176, 193
DuBois, Jacob T..... 153
DuBois, Jacobus 151, 152
DuBois, Jacobus N..... 151
DuBois, James 133
DuBois, James C..... 131
DuBois, James S..... 131
DuBois, Jaques 123, 149, 151
DuBois, Jean 151
DuBois, Jeremiah.....123, 124, 128, 145, 146, 147
DuBois, Jesse 122, 147
DuBois, Joel 136, 145, 147
DuBois, Johannes.....122, 123, 126, 127, 146, 152
DuBois, John.....127, 129, 134, 136, 137, 147, 187
DuBois, John Gosman 124
DuBois, John Jeremiah 124

PAGE
DuBois, John W. 181
DuBois, Jonathan .66, 124, 129, 152
DuBois, Josaphat .66, 125
DuBois, Joseph .129, 131, 133, 137
DuBois, Josiah .167, 168, 175
DuBois, Joshua .123, 124
DuBois, Koert 153
DuBois, Lemuel 124
DuBois, Col. Lewis 147
DuBois, Lewis .137, 145, 146, 147
DuBois, Louis .3, 8, 17, 25, 45, 47, 120, 122, 125, 128, 129, 130, 137, 138, 145, 146
DuBois, Louis V. 124
DuBois, Lowrens 135
DuBois, Mary .16, 17, 165, 167
DuBois, Matthew .121, 122, 123, 127, 129, 145, 146, 147
DuBois, Matthias 137
DuBois, Melissa 163
DuBois, Nathan .123, 151
DuBois, Nathaniel 147
DuBois, Nehimiah 151
DuBois, Nicholas .131, 133
DuBois, Nicola 130
DuBois, Orrin 137
DuBois, Peter (and Pierre) .59, 66, 123, 126, 127, 129, 138, 146, 147, 151, 152, 153
DuBois, Peter J. 124
DuBois, Philip 66
DuBois, Richard 133
DuBois, Robert Patterson 128
DuBois, Samuel .46, 129, 131, 137, 151
DuBois, Sarah 128
DuBois, Simeon 88
DuBois, Solomon .61, 63, 66, 125, 129, 134, 193
DuBois, Sophia 130
DuBois, Thomas .147, 153
DuBois, Tobias 127
DuBois, Teunis 153
DuBois, Tunis V. 130
DuBois, William .131, 133, 151
DuBois, William Ewing 128

E

Ean, Elias .38, 45, 165
Een, Geesje 24
Een, Jan (John) .19, 22, 24, 25
Ehle, Mrs. 172
Ein, Abraham 88
Elting, Abraham .88, 175, 193
Elting, Abraham D. B. 175
Elting, Abraham V. N. .178, 181, 190, 193
Elting, Derrick W. .168, 175, 176
Elting, Ezekiel .46, 174
Elting, H. H. .183, 188

PAGE
Elting, Irving 193
Elting, Jacob 165, 175, 176
Elting, Jan (John) 66
Elting, Jesse 168, 179, 181, 187, 188, 193
Elting, Josiah 19, 22, 24, 25, 98, 176
Elting, Josiah R 165
Elting, Mathusalem 175, 176, 193
Elting, Moses 175, 176
Elting, Capt. Noah 39, 42, 47, 55, 66
Elting, Peter 165, 168, 176, 193
Elting, Philip 45, 178
Elting, Philip D 168, 178, 181
Elting, Philip L. F 181, 188
Elting, Rebecca 164, 192
Elting, Richard 156
Elting, Roelif 19, 20, 22, 25, 55, 61, 66, 168, 175
Elting, Sarah 175
Elting, Solomon 165
Elting, Solomon E 168
Elting, William 66
Eltinge, Edmund 28, 47, 61, 167, 168, 175, 176, 178, 181, 192, 193
Evans, Capt. John ..... 47 to 50

F

Fay, Elephaz 169, 171, 173, 174
Fletcher, Governor 6
Frederick, John 98
Frederick, William 98
Frere, Abraham 113, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144
Frere, Abraham H 112
Frere, Alexander 142
Frere, Baltus 142, 143, 144
Frere, Benjamin 114, 115
Frere, Benjamin I 112
Frere, Betsy 142
Frere, Brechie 111
Frere, Bregge 114
Frere, Catharine 111
Frere, Chester 112
Frere, Cyrus D 113, 167, 192
Frere, Daniel 112, 114
Frere, Daniel H 112
Frere, David 112, 115
Frere, Dennis 112
Frere, Dewain 112
Frere, Elias 45, 46, 143
Frere, Eliza C 142
Frere, Elizabeth 115
Frere, Esther 115
Frere, Ezekiel 111, 112
Frere, Gerrit 111, 112
Frere, George 143
Frere, Rev. Dr. George 139
Frere, Rev. Harris A 112

PAGE
Frere, Hendrick 114
Frere, Henry D 139
Frere, Hiram 112
Frere, Hugo 8, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 45, 46, 51, 58, 60, 63, 113, 114, 120, 138
Frere, Hugo B 115
Frere, Hugo J 114
Frere, Jacob 30, 113, 114
Frere, Jacobus 141, 143, 144, 145
Frere, James 142
Frere, James A 139
Frere Jean 69
Frere, Jeremiah 113, 114, 115
Frere, Jeremias 141
Frere, Johannes 88, 115, 139, 141
Frere, Johannes (Col. John) 142, 143
Frere, John 143, 144
Frere, John E 112
Frere, John R 112
Frere, Jonah 23
Frere, Jonas 38, 66, 145
Frere, Jonas E 112
Frere, Jonathan 114
Frere, Jophat 112
Frere, Lawrence 145
Frere, Levi 114
Frere, Louisa 142
Frere, Maria 111, 115, 142
Frere, Margaret 111
Frere, Martinus 111, 113
Frere, Maurice W 112
Frere, Moses 115, 143
Frere, Nathan 141, 144
Frere, Paulus 114
Frere, Peter 139, 140, 144
Frere, Petrus 141
Frere, Phebe 142
Frere, Philip 140, 142
Frere, Rachel 115
Frere, Rebecca 142
Frere, Roelif 114
Frere, Sally 142
Frere, Samuel 142
Frere, Samuel D 112
Frere, Simeon 143
Frere, Simon 141, 143
Frere, Simon J 144
Frere, Solomon 140
Frere, Thomas 143
Frere, Rev. Walter 142
Frere, Governor Walter F 142
Frere, William 142
Frere, Zachariah 165
Freyenmont, Rev. J. C 9, 13

G

PAGE
Gallup, Henry 178
George II. (King) 47
Gifford, George 169
Goetschious, Rev. J. H 7, 13
Graham, Augustus 3, 32
Guimar, Peter 57

H

Hammond, John 162
Hardenburgh, Gerardus 107
Hardenburgh, Col. Johannes 15, 38
Hardenburgh, Jonathan 99
Hardenburg, Margaret 107
Harlow, Nathan 166, 167
Hart, Dr 162
Hasbrouck, Abraham ..16, 17, 25, 30, 38, 42, 45, 63, 69, 103, 106, 120, 140
Hasbrouck, Abraham M 106, 107, 109, 178, 188
Hasbrouck, Albina 109
Hasbrouck, Alexander C 109
Hasbrouck, Asenath 109
Hasbrouck, Benjamin 106, 140
Hasbrouck, Catharine 109
Hasbrouck, Charles B 175, 178, 190
Hasbrouck, Clinton 175, 176
Hasbrouck, Cornelius D 166
Hasbrouck, Daniel 8, 19, 20, 24, 28
Hasbrouck, DuBois 109
Hasbrouck, Frank 143
Hasbrouck, Huram 109
Hasbrouck, Isaiah 192
Hasbrouck, Jacob 19, 22, 29, 38, 42, 45, 55, 66, 88, 109, 147
Hasbrouck, Jacob G 175
Hasbrouck, Jacob I 67
Hasbrouck, Jacob J 45, 106, 107, 109, 165, 168, 175, 183
Hasbrouck, Jacob M 109, 187, 193
Hasbrouck, Jacobus 83
Hasbrouck, James 106
Hasbrouck, Jared 178
Hasbrouck, Jean (or John) 16, 17, 22, 25, 27, 29, 30, 45, 57, 62, 71, 101, 103, 104, 106, 120
Hasbrouck, Jonas 99
Hasbrouck, Col. Jonathan 66, 107
Hasbrouck, Joseph 55, 181
Hasbrouck, Joseph E 193
Hasbrouck, Josiah 39, 40, 99
Hasbrouck, Josiah J 109, 168, 181, 188, 191
Hasbrouck, Kate 191
Hasbrouck, Lavinia 112
Hasbrouck, Luther 109
Hasbrouck, Levi 168
Hasbrouck, Levi J 109, 175
Hasbrouck, Louis 107, 108
Hasbrouck, Mariche 174, 192

PAGE
Hasbrouck, Maurice....108, 165, 175, 176
Hasbrouck, Maurice P.... 106
Hasbrouck, Oscar.... 193
Hasbrouck, Philip B....183, 188
Hasbrouck, Petrus....39, 88
Hasbrouck, Roelif.... 166
Hasbrouck, Samuel....45, 109
Hasbrouck, Simon.... 109
Hasbrouck, Solomon....19, 22, 25, 28, 29
Hasbrouck, Theodore....109
Hasbrouck, Washington....169, 171
Hastings, Hugh.... 1, 63
Haywood, Charles.... 178
Hill, Governor.... 187
Hobart, Garret A.... 130
Howland, Antoinette.... 164
Howland, John.... 162
Howell, John.... 193
Hull, John J.... 183

J

Jackson, James.... 40
Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert....183, 188
Jenkins, Crines.... 166
Jenkins, James....166, 167
Johnson, Benjamin.... 191
Johnson, Sir John.... 135
Johnson, Simon.... 33

K

Keator, S. P.... 183
Kennedy, Archibald....39, 40, 45
Keeler, Mary.... 176
Ketcham, Titus.... 48

L

LeFevre, Abraham.... 116
LeFevre, Abraham D.... 116
LeFevre, Abraham P.... 193
LeFevre, Andries....16, 17, 25, 45
LeFevre, Andries P.... 175
LeFevre, Andrew.... 118
LeFevre, Andrew P.... 166
LeFevre, Ann Maria.... 117
LeFevre, Arthur.... 118
LeFevre, Mrs. Christopher.... 191
LeFevre, David.... 111
LeFevre, Daniel....67, 116, 117
LeFevre, Dewitt Chauncey.... 117
LeFevre, DuBois.... 183
LeFevre, Epinetus.... 116
LeFevre, Elizabeth.... 117
LeFevre, Garret....166, 193
LeFevre, Gilbert.... 117

PAGE
LeFevre, Henrietta 117
LeFevre, Isaac 17, 19, 25, 28, 114, 115, 116, 117
LeFevre, Jacob 63, 126, 177, 181, 183, 188, 193
LeFevre, Jane 120
LeFevre, Jean (John) 17, 19, 23, 25
LeFevre, Johannes 28, 99, 116
LeFevre, Jonas N 175
LeFevre, Jonathan 111
LeFevre, Jonathan J 166
LeFevre, Josiah P 175, 176
LeFevre, Margaret 116
LeFevre, Maria 116
LeFevre, Martin 117
LeFevre, Mary 17
LeFevre, Melvin 115
LeFevre, Matthew 45, 83
LeFevre, Moses P 175, 176, 193
LeFevre, Nathan 193
LeFevre, Nathaniel 27, 42, 47, 165
LeFevre, Nellie 116
LeFevre, Peter 45, 46, 97, 99, 115, 116
LeFevre, Petronella 28
LeFevre, Petrus 29, 39, 44
LeFevre, Ralph 168, 179, 183, 188, 193
LeFevre, Roman G 118
LeFevre, Sarah 117
LeFevre, Sarah C 117
LeFevre, Simon 16, 17, 25, 29, 45, 63, 66, 116, 120
LeFevre, Solomon 175
LeFevre, William 116
LeFevre, William Chauncey 117
Leisler, Jacob 5
Lohmas, Deyo 159
Lupardus, Rev 6

M

Mancius, Rev. G. W 7, 13
McClaury, T 167
McMullen, Peter 191
Merritt, S. W 172
Michaelius, Rev. Jonas 2
Molinaer, Rev 6
Morey, Samuel D 192
Morpe, Rev 6
Munsell, Mr 176

N

Norton, Corodon 161, 192
Nucella, Rev 6

O

Oliver, Andrew 154
Oliver, Ann 156
Oliver, Anna 154

PAGE
Oliver, Anne 154
Oliver, Catharine 154
Oliver, Cornelius 156
Oliver, Elizabeth 154, 157
Oliver, Esther 156
Oliver, Garret N 156
Oliver, Gitty 157
Oliver, James 154
Oliver, Jane 154
Oliver, John 154
Oliver, Margaret 155, 156
Oliver, Maria 154
Oliver, Mary 154, 157
Oliver, Matthew 155, 156
Oliver, Richard 154, 156
Oliver, Samuel 153
Oliver, Sarah C 157

P

Palmatier, Peter 39
Parker, William 169
Parrot, Marvin 163
Pells, Abraham 166, 167
Perret, Rev 6
Pieret, Rev. Petrus 6
Perry, William F 179
Post, Mr. and Miss 177
Potter, Blandina 192
Potter, Charles 192
Poucher, Dr 192
Poyer, Joseph 166, 167, 174, 191

Q

Qua, Rev. Mr 167, 169

R

Rank (Ronk?) 15
Reeve, Dr. Isaac 191
Relyea, Rev. Benjamin 164
Relyea, Daniel 191
Rice, Gilbert Cuthbert 161
Rogers, Augustus 162
Rose, Daniel 27
Rosa, Edmund 29
Ruggles, Augustus 193
Ruggles, (State Superintendent) 187

S

Saffer, David 44
Saxton, Gilbert 44
Schepmoes, Dewitt 191
Schoonmaker, Aldert 175, 176, 190
Schoonmaker, Jacob I 166
Schoonmaker, Jennie 164

PAGE
Scoval, Miss 169
Selyns, Rev. Henry 4, 5, 6
Seymour, Timothy 193
Sharpe, George H 193
Sinclair, J. H., and Miss 176
Sloughter, Governor 5
Smedes, Benjamin 190
Smedes, Matthew 191
Smiley, A. K 179, 180, 181, 183, 187
Snyder, Jacob L 183
Steele, John B 176
Stilwell, Stephen 175

T

Terpening, Bridgen 117
Terpening, John 19, 22, 25
Terwilliger, Evert 15
Teschenmaker, Rev. Peter 4
Tompkins, Isaac 35, 39
Tompkins, Joseph 35, 39
Tucker, Sarah 175
Turck, Jacob 40
Tuthill, Aaron 162

V

VanDriesen, Rev. Jan 12
Vanderburgh, Henry 35
Vanderlyn, John N 191
Van Hovenberg, Dr. Henry 150
Van O'Linda, Rev. Douw 168, 174, 178
Van Orden, Abraham 97
Van Orden, Maria 97
Van Orden, Peter ..... 91 to 97
Van Orden, Sarah 168
Van Wagenen, Ann 164
Van Wagenen, Benjamin 165, 166, 167, 168, 190
Van Wagenen, Easton 162, 192
Varrick, Rev. Rudolphus 5
Vas, Rev 9
Vennema, Rev. Ame 183
Vrooman, Rev. Barrent 10

W

Walsh, M. McN 178
Warner, John 97
Washington, General 107
Webb, J. K 116
Webb, (family) 192
Wentworth, Hugh 40, 42
Wessenfels, Rev 103
Westbrook, Frederick 99
Westbrook, Jonathan 99
Williams, Nathan 162
Woolsey, Elijah 175, 178

PAGE
Wurts, Capt. Cornelius 174
Wurts, Dr. David 162, 168, 175, 176, 191
Wurts, George 174, 191
Wurts, Dr. Jacob 162
Wurts, Maria 175
Wurts, Dr. Maurice 175
Wyncoop, Jacob 161